The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

SHARP DEBATE ON THE UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH BILL.

AN UNEXPECTED REPORT FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CITIES—WARD'S ISLAND—THE PUBLIC BATHS—THE SCANDAL JURY—THE ABATTOIR FIGHT LOOMING UP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

The city is still full of New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester, and Buffalo politicians, and there is considerable bustle and excitement apparent everywhere in relation to measures pending before the Legislature, and to-day there has been some renewal of the doubts as to whether a final adjournment can be reached before the 21st of May. The united butchers and slaughterers of New-York have many representatives here protesting against the proposed erection of a system of immense abattoirs on the west side of New-York City, intended to cover several whole blocks of ground in the vicinity of Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. These come as a body to resist the completion of this gigantic scheme, which is supported by millions of dollars of capital, and by the New-York Central Railroad Company. The butchers of the east side of the City are seconded in their struggle by an immense array of property owners on the west side, who dread the depreciation of their property, which they think will ensue if the contemplated structures are erected. Among the gentlemen who have appeared here in opposition to the scheme are Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Father Young, of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle; Rev. Mr. Geer, of the Free Episcopal Church, and Fire Commissioner Hatch. The clergymen assert that their churches will be irreparably injured, their congregations dispersed, and the church property deteriorated in value by the abattoir. They bring also a petition and remonstrance signed by over 5,000 bona fide residents of the locality, asking for the passage of the bill already introduced in both houses, to prevent these abattoirs and stock-yards from being completed. One of the bills, introduced by Mr. Hauschel in the Assembly, was reported favorably to-day from the Committee on Cities, and will shortly come up for consideration in Committee of the Whole.

BILLS PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

With the exception of a small amount of generally unimportant miscellaneous business transacted at the opening of the House by unanimous consent, the greater part of the day was occupied with the third reading and passage of bills, and the debate of motions arising thereon. The bill introduced by Mr. Hauschel providing for the construction and establishment of two free public baths in the City of New-York was passed. The House bill to provide extra compensation for jurors engaged over thirty days in the trial of civil cases came back from the Senate with an amendment giving the provisions of the act immediate effect, so that it may apply to the jurors engaged in the Brooklyn scandal trial. The amendment was concurred in and the bill passed and sent to the Governor for his approval.

When the bill to prevent the use of salt for the dissolving of snow on street railroad tracks in cities came up for concurrence with a Senate amendment, Mr. Waehner moved that the bill be recommited to the Judiciary Committee, so as to give parties opposed to it an opportunity for a hearing. The Senate amendment permits the use of salt on switches, turnouts, and curves only. This bill has been a source of some trouble to the street railroad companies for several weeks past, and there have been several members of their lobby here for some time endeavoring to defeat the measure. This Senate amendment, it is said, was inserted mainly through their efforts, so that when the bill came back to the House for concurrence it might be sent to its tomb in the committee-room. Messrs. Daly and T. C. Campbell, of New-York, opposed, and Messrs. Smith and Brogan, of New-York, and Kennaday, of Kings, supported the motion, but it was finally carried by a vote of 58 yeas to 40 nays.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, discharging the Committee on Commerce and Navigation from the further consideration of the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to mortgage Ward's Island, and ordering the bill to a third reading. It is very doubtful whether one-half of the members who voted the *viva voce* aye, by which this resolution was adopted, know what the question involved amounted to.

TELEGRAPH POLES IN CITIES.

Mr. Daly, as Chairman of the Committee on Cities, obtained consent to make reports from the committee, and submitted among other bills, the bill requiring telegraph wires in cities to be laid under ground, with a report adverse thereto. Mr. Daly requested to be recorded as dissenting from this report. Mr. Kirk of New-York, a member of the committee, said that he had not understood that any action had been taken in the committee authorizing a report to be made in any form on this bill. Mr. Worth, of Kings, also a member of the committee, rose to a question of explanation, and said that in the committee there was a tie vote on the question of reporting this bill; that he had been opposed to a report, and that subsequently and shortly after the adjournment of the committee yesterday he had come to the conclusion that the bill should come before the House in some form, and he had informed Mr. Daly that he desired to vote in favor of an adverse report. This made a majority, and the bill was now reported in accordance with that fact. Every member of the committee was opposed to the bill excepting the Chairman. The arguments presented to the committee against the bill were so strong and so satisfactory that it was impossible for them to regard it favorably. He hoped the members of the House would consider before voting on the question of disagreement with the report, because, if they disagreed, they would find that this bill would occupy much valuable time of the House unnecessarily, and that nothing would finally result from it. Mr. Daly said it was true that the strongest arguments had been on the other side. It was always so as soon as great corporations were assailed. They were always prepared for defense or attack, and moved with the force and discipline of an army with a well stocked commissariat at their backs. When this bill was introduced the telegraph companies at once sent up electricians and experts to demonstrate that their project was an unfeasible one. He was sorry to say that the people, in whose interest the bill was introduced, had no electricians, scientists or experts to plead their cause, nor even counsel to cross-examine the one-sided witnesses who had appeared for the companies. He had himself, however, put one question to these experts which they had not answered to his satisfaction, and that was an inquiry why, if the proposed plan was successful in London it could not also be successfully done in New-York. That question the company's agents had not answered. The people of the whole City of New-York were agreed that these poles were a public nuisance. There could be no harm in agitating this topic by a discussion of it before the House, and if the bill failed to pass, the final solution of the question would perhaps be somewhat nearer. Mr. Braman, of Albany, (also a member of the committee,) opposed the motion to disagree, and said that notwithstanding the length of time this bill had been before the committee, not one word had been said, not one citizen had appeared before the committee in its favor. The gentleman from New-York, Mr. T. C. Campbell, who acted before the committee as though he were a member of it, had heard the evidence of some of those who favored the bill, had asked them some questions, and ought to have been convinced by that testimony. Mr. T. C. Campbell (not a member of the committee) said he had happened to hear some of the evidence of these experts on one occasion, and he had presumed to ask a few questions, but he had not by any means been convinced that the plan was not a perfectly feasible one. Mr. Daly said he was at a loss to understand why the gentleman from Albany [Mr. Braman] should take so deep an interest in this bill which primarily affected the people of the City of New-York. It had always been the case, so far as he had seen, that where there was a conflict between the people on one side and monopolists on the other, before the people were victorious there was a long and tedious struggle. T. C. Campbell said he thought it unnecessary to impugn the motives of any one in this matter, but he did think the members of the committee might have been unduly prejudiced or erroneously convinced by the fact of hearing testimony only on one side. It was almost of necessity conclusive to them. The people, however, had no one to appear for them. What was everybody's business was nobody's business. The masses of the people of New-York were, nevertheless, in favor of this bill, and only the companies were adverse to it. The wires were laid underground in London and Paris, and yet gentlemen had appeared before the committee and declared that it was impossible for the inventive genius of our country to devise a plan to effect the same object in our Metropolis. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, a member of the committee, said the Committee on Cities did not agree to report this bill either adversely or favorably, or for the consideration of the House, or in any other shape. He and the other members of the committee had become convinced that the under-ground plan could not be carried out, and they were not going to stultify themselves by reporting it. He had seen newspaper statements to the effect that there was a combination on this bill in the committee, but he denied it. The people of New-York were not prepared at this time for the change contemplated by the bill.

Mr. Burtis, of Kings, (not a member of the committee,) asked Mr. Campbell why it was, if there was no combination, that the committee refused to report the bill for the consideration of the House? Mr. T. J. Campbell was about to reply, but Mr. Husted, of Westchester, (not a member of the committee,) rose to a point of order, and, insisting on being heard, amid a great deal of confusion and excitement, said: "The gentleman from Kings has no business, Mr. Speaker, to ask such a question as to the motives or action of any committtee. It is—unparliamentary and impertinent." "Tim" J. Campbell—I was just about to make that answer myself. [Roars of laughter.] Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, (not a member of the committee,) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. A count was called for, but before the vote was announced, Mr. Costigan, of New-York, moved that the yeas and nays be called, and the motion to table was lost by a vote of 68 nays to 11 yeas. At this point the hour of recess arrived, and the session this evening being exclusively for general order business, the bill will not be again discussed until the order of reports is reached, probably some time during to-morrow's session.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

The Joint Legislative Committee, which has for a month past been investigating the canal system, presented their partial report to-day in both Houses. The reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. In the Senate Mr. Bradley offered a resolution empowering the committee to continue its investigation during the Summer recess, and requiring it to report to the next Legislature. The resolution was laid over, objection being made. In the House a similar resolution was offered by Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York and was adopted.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—DISCUSSION OF A NEW EXCISE BILL—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE OLD LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—The Assembly held a special session to-night to consider a number of bills which had been for a long time awaiting discussion in Committee of the Whole. The first bill considered was the one to better regulate railroads and protect the rights of minorities among railroad stockholders, which provoked considerable discussion, confined, however, to Mr. Alvord and Mr. Costigan. The former charged that the bill was only a second edition of the old Erie Classification act, and was backed by the most notorious lobbyists. He moved to strike out each section as soon as it was read, but was defeated in every instance, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The committee then considered the bill in relation to granting degrees by the Regents of the University, which was ordered to a third reading, with one minor amendment made by Mr. Seward. The next bill considered was the bill to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bill changes the present law in the following particulars. The price of licenses shall be from $10 to $50, except druggits' licenses. Commissioners of Excise shall be elected for two years, and shall be required to give a sufficient bond. No person shall be indicted or convicted on an indictment for a violation of this law, unless a recovery shall be first had for a penalty provided in this bill by a civil suit, Lager-beer and German wines are under this bill allowed to be sold on Sunday. The bill, after considerable sharp parliamentary practice, in which the minority were over-ridden in their rights, was ordered to a third reading.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT NEW-YORK BILLS—ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT MEASURE—THE CAPITOL COMMISSION DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 5.—Of the bills passed by the Senate to-day several related especially to New-York City. Among them is the bill prohibiting the use of salt to remove snow from the streets; the bill appropriating $200,000 for the completion of the museum on Manhattan square, in Central Park, and Senator Ledwith's bill appropriating $20,000 to be distributed in sums of $50 each among the adult blind who are not cared for in any institution, either public or private. Of the other bills passed, the more noticeable was one incorporating the Western Railroad Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to build and operate a railroad in South America, and a second authorizing the sale to Kings County of the State Arsenal in Brooklyn for use as an armory. Two bills relating to New-York were introduced to-day. One by Senator Fox extending the time for the organization of the Merchants' Loan Company for one year, and a second, by Senator Booth, allowing the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to lease its track to any other existing company.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Senator Selkreg, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a general Rapid Transit bill, which has not yet been before the Senate. It was offered by Senator Moore as a substitute for his first Rapid Transit bill, and has, it is said, the official approval of the Common Council of New-York. Its main feature is that the City shall procure the right of way for a rapid-transit road, and shall sell the franchise of building and operating it to the highest bidder.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSION.

The disagreement between the Senate and the Assembly as to whether the three vacancies on the new Capitol Commission should be filled by the Governor or by the nomination in the Supply bill in the usual course, will probably result in the appointment of an entirely new form of commission. As was stated in THE TIMES of Sunday last, the Finance Committee of the Senate were anxious to appoint as such committee the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Controller. The suggestion was formally made, but as the Governor declined to serve, principally, it is said, because of the pressure of other duties, the commission will now be composed of the Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General. Or at least a report to that effect will be made by the Finance Committee.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ELECTION OF SENATOR SPENCER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5.—J. S. Perrin, late a Republican member of the Legislature for Wilcox County, testified as follows before the committee now investigating the means by which Spencer secured his election to the United States Senate: "Troops were retained in Alabama before the election, on a requisition of myself and others, it having been understood that Spencer had arranged for troops to be put at the disposal of Mayer, and other revenue officers, wherever intimidation was necessary; these troops, accompanied by United States Marshals, who had fictitious warrants with citizens' names prominently displayed, and shown to persons who would inform them, were paraded in various counties; I shot a hole in my hat and reported that I had been attacked by Kuklux, and I sent troops to arrest the mythical assailante; I kept the troops as long as I could use them as a political machine; our purpose was to secure the Legislature at all hazards, and elect Spencer."

A number of witnesses testify to the use of money to effect the same purpose.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

The barometer has fallen over the lower, lakes, where it is now lowest, and warm south-west winds and light rain extend thence southward North Carolina. Cooler, clear weather prevails over the upper lake region and the lower Missouri Valley. South-east winds, with partly cloudy, warmer weather prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Rising barometer, southern winds, and clear weather are reported from New-England. The river rose on Wednesday at Memphis, but fell at Omaha, Leavenworth, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, south-west to northerly winds, cooler, clear, or clearing weather, with frosts in Michigan and Wisconsin.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary and falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain.

The rivers will rise from Vicksburg to Cairo, but the Ohio and Lower Missouri will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	47°	40°	3:30 P. M.	64°	66°
6 A. M.	47°	42°	6 P. M.	60°	57°
9 A. M.	50°	47°	9 P. M.	53°	51°
12 M.	55°	56°	12 M.	49°	48°

Average temperature yesterday..........50⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........53⅛°

OBITUARY.

HENRY GEORGE AUGUSTUS EWALD.

The death of Henry George Augustus Ewald, the philologist, is announced by cable. The deceased was born Nov. 16, 1806, at Göttengen, Hanover. Graduating from the Göttingen University, he began the study of Oriental language and literature, and was subsequently, at the age of twenty, appointed to a professorship in the College of Wolfenbuttel. After a year's occupancy of the chair, he returned to Göetengen, where in 1861 he was appointed Professar of Oriental Languages and Literature. In 1837, together with several other Professors, he was suspended for signing a protest against the policy of the Hanoverian Government, and afterward spent considerable time in the study of the Oriental lore of the libraries of England and France. He filled the Theological Professorship at Tübingen for ten years, returning to Göttingen in 1848. In 1869, shortly after the incorporation of the Kingdom of Hanover with the German Empire, he was tried for high treason, but was acquitted, and subsequently, through the political prominence gained by the trial, was elected to the North German Parliament as an opponent of the partisans of Prussia. Besides editiog a number of Oriental text-books and numerous short philological essays and reviews, Prof. Ewald was also the author of several notable books, among which are *The Composition of Genesis, The Song of Songs, Das Sendschrieben an die Hebräer und Jacobis Rundschrieben,* and *Sieben Sendschrieben des Neuen Bundes.*

MICHAEL LEVY.

Michael Levy, the distinguished French publisher, was born at Phalsbourg on Dec. 20, 1821. He, in connection with his brother, Calmann, was the proprietor of the important and extensive publishing house founded in Paris in 1836. The house subsequently became particularly celebrated for its publication of dramatic works. In 1858 it commenced the publication of the *Illustrated World*, and conducted other well-known periodicals. The Messrs. Levy were the publishers for many of the most distinguished French writers.

THE CITY OF CHESTER.

HALIFAX, May 5.—Nothing is known here or at any point in Newfoundland touched by the telegraph of even a rumor of an accident to the steamship City of Chester.

WASHINGTON.

THE CHANGES IN THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

NO FAULT FOUND WITH MR. DOUGLAS' OFFICIAL CONDUCT, OR IMPUTATION ON HIS INTEGRITY—RUMORS OF OTHER CHANGES—FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE SOON TO BE EXPOSED—ILLICIT DISTILLATIONS DISCOVERED—THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The information of the removal of Commissioner Douglas, for it was nothing less, since his successor was selected and had accepted the office before Mr. Douglass was requested to resign, was received with much surprise here. Perhaps the choice of his successor was even a greater surprise than his removal, for it was not generally known that ex-Senator Pratt was a candidate for any executive appointment, as the reasons for the change are unknown. The President does not choose to assign any ground for his action, and Secretary Bristow is absent in Philadelphia, and if he were here would not probably increase the stock of popular knowledge on this subject. Mr. Douglass did not expect any such action till Secretary Bristow communicated it to him yesterday afternoon, after the acceptance of Mr. Pratt had been received. Mr. Douglass had only one question to ask of the Secretary, and that was an inquiry whether his resignation was desired because of any charges, or any imputations affecting his integrity or action as a public officer, and he was answered most positively in the negative. He accordingly handed his resignation to the President this morning, and was again assured that his character as a public officer was unquestioned. The change must therefore be regarded as having some political meaning, and upon that point there is much speculation. It is noticed that several important places have been given to Indiana people since Congress assembled, including Mr. Tyner, Mr. New, Mr. Orth, and now Mr. Pratt. Senator Cameron was on hand to-day looking after the interests of Pennsylvania in the public offices. The change in the Internal Revenue Office following on the resignaiion of Mr. Hartley, has caused rumors of further changes, and the Controller of the Currency, and the First, Second, and Third Auditors are referred to it is not unlikely that some of the rumors may prove true, though none of them are based on information. No man has a higher reputation for integrity and the conscientious attenton to business in hand than Senator Pratt, and in his moral character he is above reproach. His administration, if no improvement upon the past, will be at least respectable. Mr. Douglas' resignation is not likely to go into effect before June 30.

ILLICIT WHISKY ON THE MARKET.

There is reason to believe that some great frauds upon the revenues have been discovered and are about to be exposed. It is stated that some six weeks ago, a very secret investigation was begun by direction of Secretary Bristow, who has given his personal attention to the subject, to discover why distilled spirits were so abundantly sold in New-York and New-Orleans at a price less than the cost of production with the Government tax added. Some of the best special agents in the service have been making the examinations, and Secretary Bristow's frequent visits to New-York are said to have reference to the same affair. The result is that an immense amount of illicit distillation has been discovered, which is believed to be largely confined to certain districts in the West. The untaxed whisky in the market has come to be known to the dealers by the designation "extras." For instance, a special agent secured one of the telegraphic orders, which reads as follows: "Send us a good many extras. We can make use of more of them." Reports by two special agents have been made which embody the foregoing statements. There has been constantly some illicit distilling in various parts of the country, and the utmost vigilance exercised by the Government to protect its revenues. It has not been supposed that enough spirits had succeeded in eluding the tax to seriously affect the receipts from this source, but the reports above alluded to overthrow that pleasant theory.

THE COMMISSION TO SELL THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Secretaries Robeson and Bristow left for Philadelphia to-day to attend a meeting of the commission created by Congress to sell the grounds now occupied by the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and remove that naval station to League Island. Secretaries Robeson and Bristow, the Chief Engineer of the Army, and Thomas Cochrane, of Philadelphia, constitute the commission.

LABORERS' STRIKE.

To-day about 300 of the street laborers on a strike appeared on Boundary street, some of them carrying short clubs. They were marching toward Seventh street, where Sylvanus Gleason had a force at work. Lieut. Noonan and his mounted men, as well as those on foot, were ready for them, and charged upon them, scattering them in every direction, and capturing some of their number who were locked up. The strike among the laborers is mainly confined to those whose pay heretofore has been $1 per day. The $1 25 men are generally at work to-day. Thomas Lucas, contractor for the improvement of Mill street, Georgetown, states that his laborers, some forty in number, struck for $1 50 per day this morning, and left work.

POBICK CHURCH, VA.

On Sunday last, for the first time in fifteen years, religious services were held in Pobick Church, Fairfax county, Va. It was built in 1773, through the active exertions and influence of George Washington. During the late war it was occupied by Union troops as a stable. It became more and more dilapidated until within the past year, when some gentlemen of New-York learning of the condition, and animated by a commendable desire to preserve this old link which connects us with the past, and its great men from obliteration through neglect, provided the means and had the edifice rebuilt and refurnished in a substantial and handsome manner.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, to-day, cases No. 278, Henry Wilson Hubbell *vs.* The United States; No. 279, Charles A. Sherman *vs.* The United States, and No. 1,131, Edward H. Gillilan *vs.* The United States, being claims for loss of certain shares of the ship Winged Racer, her cargo, outfit, &c., were heard jointly. The entire day was occupied in presenting testimony. The principal point involved is that of the measure of damages, the cargo of the Winged Racer having been sold to arrive in New-York, which it never reached in consequence of its destruction on November 10, 1863, by the Alabama. The petitioners claim the value of the cargo as at New-York, the destination of the vessel. The measure of damages is understood as embracing the fixing of the value, whether it shall be at the port of departure or consignment. The question forms an important element with respect to goods shipped from New-York and Eastern ports for San Francisco in connection with which there are a large number of claims. To-morrow (Thursday) is set apart for argument upon the law and facts in the three above-named cases, and counsel in other cases embracing this point will also be heard.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joy, late Minister to Austria, arrived in Washington this evening and is staying with his brother-in-law, Dr. Bowen, on Farragut square.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION IN LONDON—THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS.

LONDON, May 5.—The Christian Convention met to-day in the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Moody, the American revivalist, was chosen Chairman. Canon Battersley, of the See of Carlisle; Canon Fremantle, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Cholmondeley; Rev. Mr. Aitken, and many hundreds of other clerical delegates, representing the principal towns in the Kingdom, were present. Rev. Mr. Kelman, of Edinburgh, in an address, stated that the results of the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in that city were truly marvelous. Three thousand persons had been converted, and the number of drunkards and theatre-goers who had been reclaimed was remarkable. Rev. Mr. Van Metu, a delegate from Rome, gave an interesting account of the progress of revivalism there. Addresses were also delivered by delegates from other points on the Continent.

THE EARL OF PEMBROKE'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Globe* says there is reason to believe that the *Daily News'* report of the intended resignation of the Earl of Pembroke is unfounded.

THE SHOONER JEFFERSON BORDEN IN TOW FOR LONDON.

LONDON, May 6—5 A. M.—The schooner Jefferson Borden arrived in the downs yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to London in tow.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

UNEASINESS IN FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES—THE APPROACHING MEETING OF THE CZAR AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraps that uneasiness prevails in well-informed circles in Paris. The most serious minds believe that danger is impending Politicians from abroad, as well as those claiming to be well informed at home, assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar with the German Emperor. No one desires that a powerful party in Germany, comprising the entire military element, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity paid has already returned to French coffers; that the possession of Belfast by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly enough, and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army to any alliance with other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war; her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armaments, and she cannot disarm in the face of France. The Military Party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris, and take up a position where a new peace can be signed, which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army, and exacts ten milliards in twenty years. Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign. All the Powers have confined themselves to timid, friendly representations with regard to the Belgian notes, which only shows that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of a treaty which leaves France ready to revive and re-enter the struggle is unrectified. What may be promptly executed at insignificant sacrifice would two years hence cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity.

The *Times* correspondent adds: It would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany, outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these menaces are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declare she cannot fight against an enemy who declares for peace. Honest Germans scout the suppositions. The Emperor has scruples. But the party of immediate action urge it is a duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country; they insist that France be made to accept a reassuring treaty if she will not fight. Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France as the cause of uneasiness, must solemnly disclaim the above theories.

The *Times*, in its editorial columns, scouts the apprehensions raised by the alarmists and the alarmed in Paris.

GERMANY AND BEEGIUM.

ASSERTION AND DENIAL OF THE SENDING OF A FRESH NOTE TO BELGIUM BY GERMANY.

LONDON, May 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels. This note, the *Gazette* says, is in connection with a pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namur, which is extremely violent in its reference to the German Government.

BRUSSELS, May 5.—There is no truth in the report that Belgium has received a fresh note from Germany.

SPAIN.

PARTISANS OF CABRERA RISING AGAINST DON CARLOS.

BILBAO, May 5.—Fresh risings of the partisans of Gen. Cabrera against Don Carlos are reported in Valencia and Catalonia. It is stated that the Carlist chief, Polo, has joined in them. An organized body of Cabrera's followers, under the command of Aguiare, is making progress in the neighborhood of Vera.

RUSSIA.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN POTATOES INTO FINLAND PROHIBITED.

LONDON, May 5.—The importation into Finland, or any portion of Russian territory, of American potatoes, or sacks, cases, or any other articles which have contained them, is prohibited.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF MICHEL LEVY, THE PUBLISHER.

PARIS, May 5.—Michel Levy, the well-known publisher, is dead.

GERMANY.

ARREST OF AN ARMED MAN NEAR PRINCE BISMARCK'S MANSION.

LONDON, May 6—5-30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* reports that a working engineer, residing in the suburbs of Berlin, has been arrested while prowling around the mansion of Prince Bismarck. A loaded pistol was found in his pocket. He is temporalily lodged in a lunatic asylum.

BRAZIL.

OPENING OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS—ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 5.—The Emperor opened the regular session of the Chambers in person. He said public order was completely restored. Negotiations with the Argentine Republic and Paraguay continued. The good-will and prudence of the negotiators inspired confidence in a speedy favorable result. He urged various electoral reforms. He believed the Pope thoroughly appreciating the circumstances which compelled the Government to adopt repressive measures in the Dieceses of Olinda and Para, would do the utmost to restore harmony. If not, the Chambers must enact the necessary laws. The revenue again showed the usual rate of progress. The ordinary expenses have not exceeded the receipts, but loans for educational and other purposes called for the attention of the Chambers.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CHESTER MEETING—FREEMAN WINS THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, May 5.—The Chester meeting, which began yesterday, provides four days racing under the Newmarket and Grand National Rules, and comprises, among other interesting contests, the famous Chester Cup race and the great Cheshire Stakes, the latter event being run on the last day of the meeting, the 7th inst. The race for the Chester Cup came off to-day and was the chief attraction of visitors to the Roodee. Out of 53 acceptances, 9 horses faced the starter, with Mr. Heneag's chestnut horse Freeman, a big favorite at the odds of three to one. Freeman, whose forward running in the City and Suburban, in which he was only beaten by a head by Dalham, to whom he was conceding six pounds, brought him into public notice, was backed quite heavily, and won the cup. The Distin-Production colt, against which twenty to one was laid, came in second, and Dukedom, with seven to one against him, third. The following are the provisions of the race:

THE CHESTER TRADES' CUP.—Five hundred sovereigns in specie, (half given by the trades of Chester and half by the grand stand proprietors,) added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only to be fined if declared by Tuesday, Feb. 2, the second received 50 sovereigns from the stakes, and the winner paid fifty sovereigns toward the expenses of the course, winner's extra, closed with eighty-one subscribers, twenty-eight of whom paid five sovereigns each to the fund, the New Cup Course, nearly two miles and a quarter. The highest weight accepting having been 114 pounds, it was raised to 124 pounds, and the others in proportion.

Mr. Heneage's ch. h. Freeman, 6 years, by Kettledrum, dam Haricot, 107 pounds.......... 1

Mr. Pattet's b. c., 4 years, by Distin, dam Production, 94 pounds.......... 2

Capt. Machell's ch. c. Dukedom, 4 years, by The Duke, dam Mellona, by Teddington, 108 pounds.......... 3

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

GENERAL PRICE DRAGGED FROM THE CHURCH AND SHOT—OTHER OUTRAGES AND DISORDERS—FORTY FOREIGNERS SHOT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 6.—A revolution broke out in Port-au-Prince on Sunday, Gen. Brice was dragged from church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed; among the victims is a servant of the British Consul-General.

Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed. A state of siege has been proclaimed. A British gun-boat is there, and another will be sent there to-morrow. Steamers were not permitted to enter the port, and have landed their cargoes here.

CUBA.

ANOTHER CUSTOMS DECREE RELATING TO FOREIGN COIN.

HAVANA, May 5.—The *Gaceta* unexpectedly publishes a decree revoking the decree by which foreign coin was received by the Government at its premium value, in payment of duties. After the 20th inst., foreign coin will be received at its face value only until further orders.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather in Alabama is cool, and the crops backward.

The hardware store of Griffith & Page, in Philadelphia, was robbed, on Tuesday night, of goods valued at $1,000.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives will visit the Hoosac Tunnel on Friday, to see whether the large appropriation asked for is necessary.

Capt. William Gardner, of the firm of Seymour, Gardner & Co., coal dealers at Ogdensburg, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at the United States Hotel in Buffalo.

Walter Hyde, aged nine, fell into the Merrimac, at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, and his body was swept out of sight. Soon afterward Michael Barrett, aged eight, was drowned in the Spicket River, at Lawrence.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Milesburg, Centre County, Penn., yesterday afternoon destroyed the Milesburg foundry machine shops, grist mill, and wagon shop, owned by Joseph Green. The loss, on which there was no insurance, is $40,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at the marble works of Messrs. J. H. McGrath, Nos. 276 and 278 Baltic street, Brooklyn, from which the damage was $3,500. The place was insured for $2,600. Two horses stabled in sheds near the marble works were burned to death.

FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—The decomposing body of Reynalder Haslup, an engineer of the New-York Central Railroad, familiarly known as "Blaze," was found in his room at his hotel this afternoon. The Coroner's investigation, just concluded, shows that he must have taken an overdose of morphine on Monday night for a complaint from which he suffered. The chamber-maid found the door locked on Tuesday, and again this noon, when she reported the circumstance. The door was forced open and the body found as stated.

VERDICT IN A LIBEL SUIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the Phelps-Bowles libel case was concluded with a verdict of $100 for the plaintiff.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

A SYSTEM GIVING OPPORTUNITIES FOR FRAUD WHICH THE OFFICIALS LACK FIDELITY TO PREVENT—SPECIAL LEGISLATION TO AID THE ROBBERS—"UNBALANCED" BIDS, EVIDENCE ON THEIR FACE OF FRAUD—AN AGENCY FOR OBTAINING TEN TIMES THE ORIGINAL BID—THE MEANING OF APPROPRIATIONS TO "CONTINUE THE WORK"—CHANGES THAT INCREASE CONTRACTORS' PROFIT AND FURTHER ROB THE STATE—THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the requirements of a concurrent resolution, the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed under its provisions, respectfully submit the following report:

The Joint Committee met and organized on the —— day of April, 1875, and having employed the Hon. Henry Smith and Rufus W. Peckham, Esq., of Albany, as counsel, and Mr. W. Tanner as stenographer, M. H. Mills as clerk and G. Martnez as messenger, proceeded to the investigation and examination of the subject described in the resolution. Frequent sessions have been held, and up to this date a considerable number of witnesses have been examined whose testimony, hereto appended, is submitted in full.

PLAN OF PROCEEDING.

As your committee was limited in time, the first question that presented itself was in regard to the plan and scope of the inquiry that should be made. After a general consultation, it seemed to be the most practicable to take up the contracts numbered in the Message of his Excellency the Governor, from one to ten inclusive, and to examine into the facts and circumstances attending their execution, and the manner of conducting and the character of the work constructed under them. Such an investigation involved an inquiry into the actual or supposed necessity for the work; how the estimated quantities of work and materials to be done and performed were arrived at; the character of the work obtained; the method by which a strict performance of the contract by the contractor was obtained on the part of the agents of the State; the plan upon which the contractor is paid as the work progresses, and the manner in which monthly estimates of work done are made; the manner in which changes of plan are accomplished, of work let under the contract, and at whose instance and for whose benefit such changes of plan were adopted. All these were subjects of inquiry naturally suggested by an investigation into the general facts surrounding the contracts already alluded to. Of course it will be seen that to accomplish all that has been above set forth, in the short space of thirty days, was a total impossibility. Your committee have worked faithfully day and night, and in order to go as far as possible upon the inquiry already alluded to, they were compelled to leave untouched many sources of information, and to dismiss from the stand many witnesses, after an examination in regard to their knowledge of the contracts in question, when a more general plan of examination and inquiry would have led to a more extended investigation into the knowledge of such witnesses upon other and perhaps equally important matters. To have done so, however, would have been to so injure the plan which your committee first adopted, and to detract from the first inquiry even that amount of thoroughness which your committee has been enabled to give to it. The testimony taken is herewith submitted, and also a very brief history of the contracts already alluded to.

ANALYSIS OF THE TESTIMONY.

The testimony will show that a perfectly thorough and exhaustive inquiry, even into the facts and circumstances of those ten contracts has not yet been achieved. Your committee has not yet had an opportunity to call all the witnesses of the class of engineers and contractors who have been connected with those ten contracts, and we are now engaged in examining the different contractors connected with such contracts, and have not yet had time to complete such examination. The examination of those members of the Canal Board who are connected in any way with those contracts and their history has not been, as yet, attempted, any further than to call the Canal Commissioners in charge of the division on which the work covered by some of the contracts was located, and also two former State engineers. The same reason of a want of time has prevented your committee making any inquiry whatever into the subject of canal awards, or canal damages, which was referred to us by the same resolution. Any inquiry we could have made into that subject would of necessity have been so circumscribed as to have produced no beneficial results whatever. Your committee are satisfied, from the results of their inquiry thus far, that it must be regarded as only the beginning of that more extended and exhaustive inquiry which should follow it. The system of letting and prosecuting contracts for work upon the canals, is one full of grave defects, giving opportunities for numerous and varied deceptions and frauds—opportunities that designing men have not hesitated to embrace. In the brief time allowed, it would probably be impossible to make even a catalogue in detail of the frauds which the testimony indicates, in addition to those which it seems to conclusively prove. Such facts as have been ascertained, however, will be useful in pointing the way for further investigation, as well as in showing some of the legislative measures which are advisable and necessary. Many of the evils shown by the testimony could not have occurred if existing laws had been observed and the public officers had faithfully discharged their duties under them; and others appear to have been the direct result of special legislation as to particular subjects, which doubtless had inception in the action of parties interested.

HOW EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS ARE MADE.

A brief description of the mode of prosecuting what are called "extraordinary repairs" upon the line of the canals will best illustrate the defects of the system. Some specific piece of work is needed—perhaps the building of a lock, perhaps the enlargement, improvement, or repair of a section of the canal. Boatmen, forwarders, and residents of the vicinity have called attention to the subject, and canal officers certify to its necessity. The legislative committees accordingly report in favor of an appropriation for it, and the bill, after more or less discussion, and often some reduction of the amount, is duly enacted, approved and becomes a law. Generally this appropriation is for less than the desired work will actually cost, but it is accepted by all concerned as being as much as the Legislature will consent to vote at once. The next step is a preliminary estimate. The Canal Comissioner in whose division the locality is situated directs the Division Engineer to make one. He, or one of his assistants, examines and measures the ground, and prepares an estimate of the quantities of material and labor, with the approximate prices of each. If he is honest and capable, it is prepared with care and exactness. If he is negligent or dishonest, he makes it carelessly, and often in collusion with and for the benefit of some of the persons who are intending to bid for the contract. But in either case, this estimate is not for the whole of the contemplated enterprise. It is only for so much material and labor as the legislative appropriation will cover. This estimate is exhibited at the Division Engineer's office, in order to invite sealed proposals for the work. Such proposals are advertised for in the newspapers. A large number are received, and at the close of three weeks the board of three Canal Commissioners meet to open and examine the bids and award the contracts. But of these three commissioners, only one is familiar with or feels any especial interest or responsibility in the matter. It is left almost wholly to the commissioner in charge, who practically makes the award, and afterward has entire supervision of the work. His two associates give their formal assent and affix their signatures, but do not seem to give the matter such attention as to enable them to preserve any distinct remembrance of its details.

UNBALANCED BIDS.

The first bid that is opened usually reveals the fact that the person making it offers to furnish materials and labor at prices varying greatly from the Engineer's estimates, and very disproportionate to their actual value. Some of the prices are exceedingly high, while others are excessively low. Thus, for instance, he will offer to do the specified amount of rock excavation at a few cents per cubic yard, while for the same amount of earth excavation, he bids $1 or more. Like incongruities appear in his prices for slope and vertical walls, bailing and draining, lining, puddling, hemlock and oak timber, spikes and nails. Nevertheless, when the whole is added up, it appears that the amount which the State is to pay for the various items will be less than the Engineer had estimated. In other words, the bid, though what is called an "unbalanced" one, seems on its face a low one, and therefore advantageous to the State. When the other bids are opened, all, or nearly all, are found to have a similar character. All are more or less "unbalanced." And those which are least so are the ones which are regarded as having the fatal defect of requiring the State to pay a higher price in the aggregate for the desired work. The Canal Commissioners argue that the Constitution of the State says: "All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance." They say that if they reject the lowest bidder on the ground that his proposal is "unbalanced," and, therefore, opens a door for contingent or possible fraud, they must also reject, on the same ground, the next bid, and the next, and the next. They say that if they award the contract to a bidder whose prices, though better balanced, are higher in the aggregate, they violate the constitutional provision. Further they add, that if they reject and throw out all these bids, and readvertise for new ones, they may get none better, and they will lose three weeks of valuable time. Under these circumstances, and entertaining these views, the course they have usually pursued (as it appears by the evidence) has been either upon their own judgment, or by the advice of counsel learned in the law, to decide to award the contract in conformity with what they deem the letter of the Constitution, to the bidder whose aggregate bid seems the lowest. And this action is taken notwithstanding they have already announced in their published notice that unbalanced bids will be rejected. So far as appears by the testimony there is hardly a case upon record where any effort has been made, by refusing such bids, to secure new ones, better balanced and more honest.

THE ACTUAL WORK.

Now commences the work upon the canal itself. The contractor, with his force of employes, prosecutes it under the direction of the engineers and the supervision of the Commissioner in charge. Each month the Resident Engineer makes measurements of what has been done, and reports quantities and amounts. His monthly estimates are filed in his office, and his final accounts in the office of the Auditor, who pays to the contractor the sums thus shown to be due. As the work proceeds it usually becomes evident that the contractor's unbalanced bid was based either upon very long experience and familiarity with the ground, or upon collusion with the engineer. It turns out that there is less of that kind of work to be done for which he bids low prices than the original estimate had contemplated. On the other hand, there is more of that kind of work for which his prices were high. Consequently, the amount he receives in the aggregate is considerably more than the footing either of the estimate or the bid. Sometimes, it is true, the reverse happens, and his unbalanced bid subjects him to loss. In that case he usually appeals to the Canal Board to cancel his contract, on the ground that its terms have proved "unjust and oppressive;" or he applies to the Legislature for an act giving him "relief," in the shape of more money, on the plea that he has encountered "unexpected difficulties." As a general rule, however, the contract is found sufficiently profitable to warrant him in continuing the work as long as the appropriation holds out, and even longer. And here comes in one of the worst and most defective features of the system. The original appropriation having proved insufficient, the Legislature is applied to for another "to continue the work." When this is obtained, it is assumed to have also continued the contract. The work goes on and the money is expended, not under any new letting, but under the old one. And this process is repeated with successive appropriations, during successive years, until the contractor has performed far more work than was originally estimated for, and has received double, triple, quadruple, perhaps even ten times the amount of his original bid. It is here that the unbalanced items of his bid prove most profitable. The engineer was limited in his estimate to the amount of the first appropriation; but the contractor, having had faith from the outset that more work would be needed, and more appropriations made, had regulated his scale of high and low prices to the coming requirements of the future work. Here he reaps his harvest, and his profits are commensurate to the skill with which he has made his calculations. What warrant of law there is for this extraordinary stretching of a contract in order to enable its holder to have the benefit of subsequent appropriations, your committee have been unable to discover. It does not appear from the evidence. It only appears that it is a long standing custom, meeting, doubtless, with the general approval of contractors, and apparently of canal officers. How, when, or where so grossly improper and unjust a usage began is not clearly explained.

CHANGES THAT ALWAYS INCREASE THE CONTRACTORS' PROFIT—COLLUSION AND FRAUD.

Nor is this the only undue advantage obtained by the contractor at the expense of the State. Not unfrequently changes are made by the Canal Board in the plans and specifications for the work. These changes are all made upon the assumption that they are improvements in the character of the work, and will involve no unreasonable expense, since they are to be paid for at the contracted rates. Nevertheless, the fact appears undeniable that nearly every one of such changes has resulted in increased profit to the contractor and loss to the State. The changes are rarely in the direction of the items bid for at cheap rates, but usually in the direction of those for which the highest prices will have to be paid. Such is the working of the present system, even when both the canal officers and canal contractors are assumed to be exact in their accounts and just in their measurements. Now, when it is also remembered that, as the evidence shows, there are negligent, incompetent, and dishonest persons in both those classes, it will readily be seen what opportunities there are for collusion and fraud under a system so lax, loose, and radically defective.

THE EXISTING EVILS AND THEIR REMEDY.

The limited extent of our inquiry has not enabled us to enter into much detail in suggesting legislation, but the mere recital of the working of the system shows wherein lie some of the chief faults that are immediately remediable.

First—The Legislature itself cannot be held blameless in the past, and it will be especially blameworthy in the future, if it shall continue to make appropriations for continuing contracts beyond their stipulated terms, or for payment of acts not done in accordance with law.

Second—The engineering force on the canals, comprising division, resident, and assistant engineers, should all be placed under some one responsible head, vested with the power of appointment and removal, and responsible for any acts of malfeasance or collusion that may then occur in that department.

Third—The Canal Commissioners should be forbidden by law to make any such misreading of the Constitution as to suppose that it requires their acceptance of unbalanced bids, framed for the very purpose of evading its provisions. Every unbalanced bid carries upon its face evidence of an intent to deceive. It is a device to obtain the award under the pretense of offering the lowest price, while in reality it seeks to obtain payment at the highest. The character of the bids that may be accepted as conforming to the true meaning of the Constitution may, and should be, defined by legislative enactment.

Fourth—Every contract should be for a definite and specific amount of materials and labor. When its terms are complied with and payment is made, the contract should be closed. Any continuance of the work to which it applied should be made the basis of a new letting. The pretense that a contract may be extended and expanded through successive years to cover successive operations, should be at once summarily terminated by law.

Fifth—The Canal Board should be prohibited from transferring any fund appropriated for one purpose to any other or different one.

Sixth—The estimates preliminary to the letting of a contract and the quantity-sheet prepared in contemplation of the work should not be disclosed so that they can become known to bidders until the contract for the work is executed. There should be exhibited only a list of the kinds of work and material required.

Seventh—The deposit required from bidders as a security that they will enter into a contract, if it is awarded to them, is excessive. Its tendency is to confine the competition to a "ring," by excluding those of more limited means.

Finally, the changes made in the laws for the administration of canal affairs should be in the direction of increased accountability on the part of canal officers. Under the present system there is no adequate means of preventing, detecting, or correcting abuses. Responsibility is divided and subdivided into so many fragments as to be often practically lost. The officers of the canals have no common head—no responsibility to any common authority, no common interest in the joint performance of their respective duties. Those who are appointed are appointed by and responsible to different State officers. Those who are elected are elected at different periods, representing different phases of public opinion, and are amenable to the people at different and distant dates. No public enterprise can hope to prove successful that is not definitely organized under some known and responsible head.

These suggestions, some of which are already anticipated in bills now under discussion in the Legislature, are respectfully submitted for its consideration.

DAN H. COLE.
JAMES W. BOOTH.
JOHN C. JACOBS.
JAMES FAULKNER, Jr.
RICHARD U. SHERMAN.
FRERERICK W. SEWARD.

APPENDIX.

The Denison contract for removing bench walls on Eastern Division. [*In Governors Message, No. 1.*]

The origin of this contract is where all extraordinary repairs on the canals arise, viz., the Legislature. The fact would seem to be that the navigation of the Erie Canal from Port Schuyler, near Albany, to the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, had been for some years of a very dangerous nature, so far as boats getting aground, and thus causing detention to the boatmen, is concerned. Ex-Speaker Younglove was examined, and showed the necessity that then existed for the improvement of the canal between those two points, by removing the wall benches, and putting in vertical, and, in some places, slope wall. The Legislature appropriated in the year 1869, $160,000 for removing bench-walls on the eastern division of the Erie Canal. The Canal Board in July, 1869, duly set apart for this special work, $84,645, being all that would be left of the appropriation of $160,000 for this special work. The division engineer then went on and made his plans and estimates, which consisted in this instance in simply estimating sufficient work and materials between these two points to use up the appropriation, without a pretense of making an estimate of the amount of materials required and of work to be done for a completed job between the two points. And yet his reported plan and estimate and statement of estimated quantities all assumed on the face to represent a completed work. In truth, however, after such statement was made and adopted, no one knew any better than before how much wall or material would be required, or how much it would cost to do the work which the estimates of the engineer, on their face, assumed to be all that there was to be done between the two points in question, a way of making up a preliminary survey or estimate wholly unjustifiable, and calculated upon a principle of deception which cannot be too severely condemned. It assumed to state what was not true, and what the engineer knew perfectly well was not true. If any one relied upon it, it was a reliance upon a fraud and a sham. There was an estimated quantity of slope wall, but none has ever been built. The contract was thus let upon an estimated quantity sheet for the whole work, and Mr. Dennison secured the contract, and says that he understood it was to be for all the work between the two points in question, although the appropriation was not for a fifth of what it would cost, nor was the estimate of the engineer any nearer or even intended so to be. Mr. Dennison, having procured the contract, has been going on since that time, and the Legislature has been appropriating annually sums for the general work upon that division. In 1872, after $254,145 had already been applied on this contract, the State Engineer estimated that it would take $168,000 to complete it, all of which has been since used up, and about $40,000 more, and the work is now about two-thirds completed. As an evidence of the careless manner, to say the least, in which these estimates were made, it is only necessary to say that there was no estimate made for vertical wall laid in cement, although the evidence shows that the engineer must, or at any rate should, have known that such wall would necessarily have to be laid. The result is that the price for that wall was not let to the lowest bidder, as none was made, and the price was agreed upon privately between the contractor and the engineer and Canal Commissioners, and was put at $3 extra over that laid dry, which was $4 per cubic yard, thus giving the contractor for that kind of wall $7 per cubic yard. Whether that is a fair sum or not is not the question, the carelessness of the engineer, to call it by no worse name, in making such worthless estimates being the important matter. As to the quality of the work, your committee can only speak from what was said by the engineers and contractors. Their opinion was that it was about as good work as is obtained of its kind upon any public works. The specifications as to the size, &c., of the stone to be used in vertical wall have not been lived up to in the contract in question, literally, nor in any contract that has been examined into; nor, indeed, as the evidence shows, could they be literally fulfilled for anything like the price named in the contracts. But it is claimed that the work is substantially just as good. How that in fact is, your committee cannot say.

For Rebuilding Locks, Upper and Lower, at West Troy, Willard Johnson, Assignee. (Governor's Nos. 2 and 3.)

The contract price here was for upper lock, $29,416, and for the lower lock, $37,871; that is, the contractor was in each case to do the amount of work and furnish the materials mentioned in the quantity sheet for those sums respectively. The actual cost of the upper lock is some $56,845 68, and of the lower lock, thus far, over $110,000. And there has been very little extra work done, and the variation between the estimated cost and the actual cost has arisen because of the utter unreliability, looseness, and carelessness with which the estimates were made. The quality of the work is said to be very good.

The Contract of Dennison for Constructing Vertical Wall, &c., at Utica. (Governor's No. 4.)

This appears to be of the same character as the one of the same gentleman from Port Schuyler to Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, so far as that the engineer's estimate made no approach to accuracy in the amounts of work and materials estimated, although such estimates appear upon their face as for a completed work. The contract was awarded at the sum of $10,617, and, up to Feb. 1, 1875, had already cost some $49,936 30. The contractor has now thrown up his contract, and the work is being prosecuted under the direct agency of the State officers. The character or quality of this work is stated by the present engineer in charge thereof, Mr. Seymour, to have been very poor indeed. In fact, after listening to his evidence, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a gross and systematic fraud has been perpetrated on the State, which could not possibly have happened without the knowledge and consent of the engineer in charge of the work at the time the same was done. Materials estimated as delivered which never in fact were on the ground, wall measured more in estimated quantities than in fact, poor cement, no lining, rock estimated as excavated which was never there; these are some of the ways in which such fraud was perpetrated; and the engineers on the work during this time can offer no sufficient reasons for these astonishing facts. It would seem from the evidence that the true reason why the contractor has thrown up this contract was that a new and different kind of engineer has of late had charge of this work; one who insisted upon a full performance of the contract and an honest estimate of the work done.

Contract of E. B. Van Dusen for protecting and securing the slide-bank on repair section No. 2 on Genesee Valley Canal. (Governor's No. 5.)

The Genesee Valley Canal, near Portage, required excavating, on account of the land on one side of its bank sliding down and into the canal. That section was and had always been known as a slide section, and the Canal Board, on the 29th May, 1868, set aside $19,000 out of appropriations for work on that canal for the special purpose of protecting this slide bank. After the work had been completed as far as the quantities mentioned in the quantity sheet (the contract price for which was $14,397,) and the expenditure of $19,000 had been reached, further appropriations were made and the work continued under the same contract as the bank continued to slide. About $80,000 ($78,967 20) have thus been expended on work under that contract, and no new letting has been made or attempted. In regard to the original estimate of quantities made by the engineer, it is probable that such estimate would have been nearly correct if it had not been for the fact that the earth continued to slide during the progress of the work, thus rendering a larger amount of excavation absolutely necessary.

Contract of James H. Sherrill for rebuilding stone dam across Mohawk River at Cohoes. (Governor's No. 6.)

The estimated cost of this structure was $114,000, and the contract price $85,562 50, being considerably below the estimate. The original estimate was exceedingly loose and materially erroneous, greatly deficient in amount. The actual cost was some $263,000, all of which, however, is not mere increase of cost for same work over the engineer's estimate. A freshet came and took out part of the dam, which was paid for by the State. An apron to the dam was built at an increased cost of more than $50,000, the apron being put there to protect the stone dam. No reason is known why this should not have been provided for in the original contract, and not made an instance of "extra work," as an engineer must have known, from the outset, the necessity for the work. The contractor applied, in this instance, to the Legislature, and secured the passage of Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1870, being an act for his relief, which authorized the Canal Board to examine the contract, take proof in regard to the work, and if they should find that, owing to unexpected difficulties in the work and other unforeseen causes, the actual cost of such work was above the contract price, the board was authorized to state specifically the prices which the contractor should be allowed for all kinds of labor done by him, &c. In pursuance of that act, the Canal Board made the inquiry provided for, and increased the prices to the contractor on different work and materials prior to the passage of the act, but declined to do so for the future, on the ground that it would be unconstitutional. See Canal Board Proceedings for 1871, pages 49, 50, 51, 52.

Contract of Charles P. Skinner for raising Oil Creek Reservoir six feet above height now authorized. (Governor's No. 7.)

The estimated cost was $54,500. Under that a contract at a price less than the estimated cost was made, being for $31,286. Then by proceedings of the Canal Board of June 12 and 29, 1869, and May 3, 1870, (page 133, Canal Board Proceedings for 1870,) a resolution was adopted that the prices contained in the supplementary contract be increased from thirty to forty cents per cubic yard, making a difference of over $7,000 in that one item. Thus a supplementary contract was made by the Canal Board with this contractor, and the prices contained in that were increased from thirty to forty cents a yard. The total cost has been $130,317 45. Your committee have not had the time to examine the different members of the Canal Board in reference to these repeated changes of plan and increase of prices, which happen with so much frequency in these contracts, and therefore they prefer not to state any opinions upon the facts as they now stand, without allowing to each officer an opportunity to state the reasons governing an affirmative vote in these different matters. The engineers and contractors have many of them been examined, and in some cases it would seem as if some change of plan ought to have been made; but there was no reason, generally, why such change of plan should not have been made and a new contract let by public letting, instead of continuing under the old contract and fixing the prices by an agreement of the Engineer, Commissioner, and contractor. The engineer testified that the prices under this original contract were too low, and under the supplemental contract the result was the contractor got what work was worth!

Rebuilding High Dam at Oswego River. (Governor's No. 8.)

This was originally contemplated to be of wood. A committee of the Canal Board, including the State Engineer, visited the place, examined the locality, and after a full discussion of all the questions involved, the Canal Board determined to build of wood. After such determination, and the work had been commenced, an effort was made which resulted in surveys, to change the plan and character of the structure from wood to stone, and after a consultation, and notwithstanding the known dissent of the State Engineer, and in his absence, the Canal Board determined to change the plan to stone, and it was done accordingly, at a largely increased cost, and the prices of some of the work had to be arranged or fixed by the engineer, contractor, and Commissioner in charge. The estimated cost of the original work was $111,000. The actual cost has been $221,088 69.

Deepening and improving, narrow channel, Black Rock Harbor, Buffalo. (Governor's No. 10.)

Upon this contract your committee has not yet had time sufficient to obtain a full and complete history thereof. The engineers who have had the work in charge, have some of them been examined, and others, although subpœnaed, have failed to appear, although showing good ground for their failure to appear in the fact of sickness, not of a serious nature, but enough to prevent their attendance for some few days yet. Some of the State officers who examined into the costs of the work pursuant to the act, chapter 740 of the laws of 1872, have not been examined as yet. Under these circumstances your committee cannot make an intelligent report without a further examination. Under the contracts in question, Mr. Lord, who was the assignee of the contract, has received payments to the amount of $72,707 06, and on account of the act above alluded to, he has received $119,208 49. Sufficient facts have not yet been presented to your committee to enable it to form a definite opinion in regard to this subject, so far as the question of the character and cost of the work is concerned. The work was originally let for $45,300, and there has been added to it by changes of plan and additions, until the original character of the work has been almost entirely lost sight of.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DISCUSSION UPON THE QUESTION OF GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS—MANY PERSONALITIES AND LITTLE OF ARGUMENT—A PETITION FROM PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS AND OTHERS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL OF THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The report of the Committee on Course of Studies, relative to the question of German in the public schools, chiefly occupied the discussion of the regular session of the Board of Education yesterday. Previous to its being taken up other business was attended to.

The credentials of the newly-appointed Commissioner, Mr. William Wood, were read, and he was appointed to fill the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Farr, on the Special Parochial School Committee, and the regular committees to which the deceased belonged.

A petition was received from the colored residents of the Eleventh Ward, requesting the establishment of a school on the East Side for colored children. The matter was referred to the Committee on Sites and Buildings.

The Superintendent of Truancy reported the investigation of 566 cases, from April 21 to May 4 inclusive, 408 of which were kept at their homes through sickness, poverty, &c.; 158 truants were habitual non-attendants, 123 of whom were returned to the schools, and two committed to the care of the Department of Charities and Correction.

A memorial on the parochial school proposition which had been extensively circulated, and signed by about 300 persons, was read and referred to the special committee having the subject under consideration. It requested the board to meet the proposition with prompt denial. The following is the substance of the arguments of the memorialists. That the present school system in this City is the best one of all now in use. That the free education of all children in the same schools and in the same studies, tends to the culture of that common sympathy and union vital to the security of peace and social order in the Republic. That the appropriation of public money for the support of schools under one or another religious sect would disintegrate and destroy the public school system, making it necessary to yield to similar demands from all sects, parties, and societies. That the proposal to support Catholic schools by public money, if granted, would introduce a religious controversy detrimental to the peace of the community. That acquiescence with the proposals is strictly prohibited by the school acts. Among the first signers of the document are Rev. Dr. William Adams, Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, and other prominent Presbyterian clergymen.

A communication was read from a Mrs. Beattie, protesting against the consignment of her two children to Randall's Island at the instance of the Agent of Truancy, under the Truancy act, and praying for their release. This petition was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to discuss the report on the subject of German in the schools, published in THE TIMES two weeks ago. Commissioner Baker was the first to speak. He confined himself almost exclusively to the criticism of a pamphlet which he alleged was published under the direction of Commissioner Klamroth, the champion of the German side. That pamphlet grossly misrepresented the views of Mr. Klamroth's opponents, while it presented his own speeches with the omission of some very questionable exclamations. He denied that the American children would be benefited by the introduction of German as a study, and held that the demand for $50,000 now meant $200,000 in the future. Commissioner Klamroth's assertion that the English studies were not retarded by the study of German was absolutely wrong. It could not possibly be pursued without a draft on the time devoted to the other studies. In support of this statement the speaker read from the report of the board for 1860, in which it was averred that the introduction of special studies formed the chief defect in the school system, and that it was too often forgotten that the schools were meant for instruction in the elementary branches of an English education. He was willing to rest his argument on this opinion; but, before concluding, he would assure his opponent that he calculated too much on the acquiescence of Americans when he asked, "What right have they to protest against German as a part of the course of studies?"

Commissioner Klamroth said that the pamphlet alluded to had not been published by him, or at his request, nor was it distributed by him, although it represented his opinions correctly. He would argue no further than to read a few of several letters favoring the retention of German in the schools, which he had received from teachers. After these were read remarks were made by Commissioners West and Man, after which the discussion was discontinued until the next regular meeting.

Mr. John M. Reynolds was elected School Trustee of the Seventh Ward, and other minor matters were disposed of. The board adjourned.

THE CROPS.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 5.—Crop reports received to-day from various parts of the State show that in Sacramento Valley the yield of wheat will be from half to three-quarters of the everage. In Solano County the prospect is good for a fair crop; the same in Napa and Sonoma Valleys. In San Joaquin Valley the crops are very bad; many localities will not produce enough for seed. The whole valley will not probably average over one-quarter. The crop in San José Valley will produce a good half average. In Salinas Valley the wheat is in splendid condition on the higher land, covering about 75,000 acres, but on the river bottom half a crop is an extreme estimate. In the Southern counties the grain generally is in good condition, and the increased area planted will probably afford the usual surplus.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5.—The adjourned session of the Cheap Transportation Convention was held to-day, for the purpose of electing officers and perfecting the organization of the association. E. R. Mudge was elected President of the association; Otis Norcross, Isaac Fenno, and Edward Kemble, Vice Presidents; D. T. Webster, Treasurer; and John P. Bartlett, Secretary. Thirty-six Directors were also chosen. Mr. Mudge declined the Presidency. It was then voted that the Directors elect their own officers. Thanks were tendered the officers of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association for their aid in organizing the association. Addresses were made by E. R. Mudge, Wendell Phillips, A. A. Beard, and Josiah Quincy. Wendell Phillips repeated his argument that the only way for Boston to get out of her difficulty was either for her capitalists to mass together and buy a controlling interest in some railroad and run it in the interest of trade, or to get the State to build a line to New York. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Viscount de Thury, of France, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Tibbits, of the steamship City of Paris, is at the Everett House.

James R. Osgood, of Boston, and Clayton MacMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator B. B. Strang, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. C. P. Sheldon, of Troy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education; E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Rev. Dr. William Patton, of New-Haven, and John McGraw, of Ithica, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE PASS A L'OUTRE OBSTRUCTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—The ship Marlborough put to sea this morning, raising the blockade of Pass a l'Outre. The steam-ship Yazoo is still on the bar, with machinery disabled. She will return to the city for repairs.

THE MINING REGIONS.

OUTBREAKS OF THE STRIKING MINERS.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE AND INJURY NIGHTLY COMMITTED—THE RUMOR ABOUT THE SELLING OUT OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY—GROWING ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE IRISH AND GERMAN MINERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 5.—After a long period of quiet, the turbulent miners of the Mahanoy region are again beginning to commit depredations. Every night this week some fresh outbreak has been reported, increasing in gravity each night until now they have reached the point of burning coal breakers. On Saturday night, in that region, two coal trains were stoned, and a special policeman who accompanied one of them was severely wounded by one of the missiles. On Sunday night, at Middleport, on the Schuylkill Valley Road, a small private coal operator was burned, the machinery smashed, and a coffin notice posted on the ruins warning the operator not to resume, on pain of instant death. On Monday night one of the little engines, well known throughout the region as being used only by the officers of the Reading Railroad Company, was stoned on the Mahanoy Valley Road. Superintendent Olhausen, of that road, was on board and narrowly escaped the injury which it was evidently intended to inflict on him. Last night the heavy wire rope used to haul cars up the Gordon plane was cut with an axe in such a way as to render it useless until repairs can be made, which will take some time.

The report sent to THE TIMES from Philadelphia last night, stating that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was about to sell out to individual operators, is pronounced entirely without foundation by Chief Engineer Pleasants of that company, who says that if ever the company were disposed to take such a step, it would be impossible to find purchasers. Much will depend, however, on the legislative investigation into the company's right to mine and sell coal, now in progress in Philadelphia.

There is a growing breach between the German and Irish miners in the northern portion of this region. The former are growing tired of the prolonged suspension, and are are seriously discussing the propriety of returning to work, basis or no basis, while the latter are as defiant as ever. Should one nationality attempt to resum work without the consent of the other, a bloody strife will be the inevitable result.

TWO HUNDRED MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY THE BURNING OF THE BREAKER.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock the breaker at the Ben Franklin Colliery, at Doutyville, near Shamokin, was destroyed by fire. It was owned and worked by Douty & Bomgardner. As this colliery has been working during the strike the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is $100,000. Two hundred men are thus thrown out of employment, which will be severely felt by them, as it was one of the few collieries in that region giving employment, and no work is to be had elsewhere. This is the first instance of a colliery being burned during the strike. At Girardville a special engine, with Superintendent Alhousen, of the Mahanoy Branch Railroad, on board, was stoned. The engineer had a narrow escape.

THE MINERS' COMPLAINTS.

A delegation of Pennsylvania miners had a hearing last evening before the Executive Committee of the Cheap Transportation Association, and presented a statement of the controversy between the railroad companies and themselves. After the hearing, the committee adopted, substantially, the following resolutions:

That if the following statement of terms of cost of the production of coal is correct, the compensation to the miner is not in proportion to the prices paid by consumers in the market: Demanded by miners, 50 cents, hauling from mines and outside labor, 48 cents; incidental expenses, hauling timber, wear of tools, machinery, &c., 45 cents; royalty to land-owners, 50 cents; average freight charge to market, $1 75; profit, about 12 per cent. on capital, 48 cents; commission on sales, 25 cents; total, per ton of 2,240 pounds, $4 36, and the committee further resolved that the association did not approve of combinations calculated to raise the price of coal, or of combinations of miners to prevent the selling of that staple article, as such combinations must of their nature be injurious to the interest of both parties.

JUSTICE IN THE MINING REGIONS.

THE TRIAL OF DANIEL DOUGHERTY FOR THE MURDER OF GEORGE MAJOR—THE UNEXPECTED VERDICT—HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT—A DUTCH JURY AND IRISH WITNESSES—HARD SWEARING—CURIOUS WAYS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE MINING REGIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Saturday, May 1, 1875.

Coal-region justice has long had the reputation of being peculiar, and this reputation is fully sustained by the issue of the trial of Daniel Dougherty for the murder of George Major, which has ended to-day in a verdict of "not guilty." Major was Chief Burgess of Mahanoy City, in this county; Dougherty was a coal miner, a member of a fire company, and a reputed "Molly Maguire." On the night of Oct. 31, 1874, a fire broke out in that place, and before it was ended a quarrel arose between the two fire companies of the place. Major interposed to quell the disturbance and received two shots from a revolver. He rushed forward, siezed his assailant by the lapel of his coat, fired his own revolver at the fellow's head and then fell to the ground, was carried home, and died in a few days, but not before implicating Daniel Dougherty as his murderer. The shooting took place in the midst of a crowd. A number of persons who saw it united in fixing the crime on Dougherty. He was arrested, and found to be suffering from a bullet wound in the head. No other person was implicated or suspected, and he was brought to Pottsville and lodged in jail in the full belief that his trial would be merely a formal one, and that a verdict of guilty would be rendered by the jury without leaving the box. It did look like a very clear case against him, and in some countries it is probable that he would not have had the ghost of a chance for his life; but in this country hard swearing has been reduced to a fine art, and has reached a pitch of proficiency which never fails to command the admiration of all who hear it for the first time. Daniel Dougherty is innocent, but nobody here would have believed it if the jury had not told them so.

In the first place the case was removed from Schuylkill County to the adjoining County of Lebanon, the prisoner averring, in his petition, that he feared he would not have justice done him here. Lebanon is one of the strong Pennsylvania Dutch counties, and the jury there was composed of honest Dutchmen, who had no idea of how an Irishman will swear when he has a point to make. The witnesses for the Commonwealth swore point blank to the guilt of Dougherty; told how they had been close to the combatants, some of them holding lighted torches, and detailed with great minuteness all the circumstances, testifying in the most positive manner that they saw Dougherty shoot Major. If these witnesses told the truth, there never was a case better proven; their testimony was consistent, positive, and covering every detail. But when the witnesses for the defense took the stand they gave the case quite another aspect. They had an equally well-constructed story, agreeing wonderfully in detail with that of the Commonwealth's witnesses, save in the important point of the criminal's identity. There was, it appears, another man in Mahanoy City who was so much like Dougherty that he might have been his *doppelganger;* his name was John McCann, and on him these witnesses fixed the guilt of Major's murder, with startling unanimity. Their memory was a little treacherous on subordinate details, and they occasionally found it convenient to "disremember," but they all came out strong on the main points of the case. They also had seen the shooting knew that it was McCann, and not Dougherty that confronted George Major; saw Dougherty wounded in the melee by George Major's brother "Bill;" had all gone round after the fire to Holt's Tavern, and seen McCann there, and were able to trace his movements up to some time in the forenoon of the following day, Sunday, when he mysteriously disappeared, and had not been seen since.

Now, what were these twelve honest Dutchmen to do? What would you do if you were a Dutch jury, with a dozen witnesses swearing positively one way and twice as many swearing just as positively and just the reverse? You would probably follow the precedent established by one of your early Governors, as recorded by that worthy historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker. He, you remember, having to decide a contested account, called for the respective books of the contestants, and having accurately balanced them on his hands, gravely decided that they were of the same weight, and therefore the accounts must be equal, and so dismissed the case. And this seems to have been the method pursued by the Lebanon jury. The physical preponderance of evidence was undoubtedly on the defendant's side, and it weighed down the scales of justice. After three hours' deliberation they came into court with the verdict mentioned above, and the prisoner was escorted home in triumph by his friends.

The singular part of the business is that nobody seems to have known anything about McCann's connection with the case until it was sprung upon the prosecution, with dramatic effect, during the progress of the trial. None of the reputable citizens who swore so glibly to his guilt made any effort to arrest him. Two or three Constables, who say they knew it all the time, and a Justice of the Peace, upon whom McCann made a friendly call the next morning, unaccountably neglected to lay detaining hands upon him, or to give the legal authorities any hint as to his doings until they gave it from the witness stand. He is now well out of harm's way, and will be likely to keep out of it. Dougherty says he is in Ireland, and he, too, seems to have been willing to endure some temporary inconvenience, to say nothing of risking his life, in order to give the real culprit time to escape. It is safe to say that such a self-sacrificing lot of people and such a remarkably fine assortment of convenient memories could not be gathered together anywhere else. It is an excellent thing to be on the right side of justice in this country, and I venture to say that no better natural lawyers, especially in the criminal branch of jurisprudence, exist anywhere than there are among our mining population.

THE FIREMEN'S PAY.

INEFFICIENCY OF MAYOR WICKHAM'S NEW METHOD OF PAYING OFF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—PROTESTS FROM PRESIDENT PERLEY AND THE CONTROLLER'S PAYMASTER.

The warrants for the pay of the firemen for April have been prepared by the Finance Department and signed by Controller Green. They were ready on Tuesday to be countersigned by Mayor Wickham, but as yet they remain unsigned by that official. It is understood that the principal difficulty in the matter is the additional labor which is imposed upon the Mayor in signing a warrant for each fireman. Mayor Havemeyer always signed each month all warrants for the pay of the force of the Fire Department, and this plan was adopted as a means of convenience and safety, and continued to the close of 1874. Mayor Wickham desired that a new method should be adopted. Controller Green, contrary to his own judgment, acceded to the Mayor's wish, and the experiment of paying the firemen in money was made, and has been in operation for three months. It will be seen by the communications of the President of the Fire Department and of the Paymaster of the Finance Department, that the new plan does not work satisfactorily. Section 29, of the Charter of 1873, makes it the duty of the Controller (not that of the Mayor) to prescribe the manner in which salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which creditors, officers, and employes of the corporation shall be paid. The Mayor, it is understood, is desirous of having the money for the firemen placed in the hands of the several foremen, for payment to the men under them. These men give no bonds to the City, and could not therefore be made responsible in case of misconduct or errors in connection with the disbursements. This mode, too, requires accounts to be kept by each. The letters mentioned above are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 6, 1875. }

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

SIR: The rules of this department require the members of the uniform force to do patrol duty and to inspect the various buildings within their company districts. This duty prevents the foremen in many instances from meeting the paymaster when he visits the company quarters, and compels them to go to the Finance Department to receive their salaries, which results in much loss of time and inconvenience to the public service. Under these circumstances we deem the present system of paying in money, instead of warrants, as heretofore, which takes from two to three days in which to pay the employes of this department, inadequate, while under the old rule of paying in warrants the whole work could be done in a few hours without any loss of time to the men or injury to the proper working of the Department. We would, therefore, request that you return to the old system of paying the members of the Department, or adopt some other method which will not interfere with the efficiency of the uniform force. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH L. PERLEY, President.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 12, 1875. }

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to the inefficiency of the mode of paying by money the salaries of the officers and men of the Fire Department, as has been done by me for the past three months.

It is productive of great loss of time and discomfort to the men, and, the foremen state, infringes upon their discipline.

On pay-days the men are kept waiting in their respective quarters until paid off, by which in each of the sixty-four companies one man loses his day off, others their meal hour, the patrols miss their pay, and the one who has been watching all night has his rest broken to come down and sign the roll. In the district north of Harlem there are about fifty horsemen and laddermen who are paid but $300 a year to assist the uniformed force. They are working men and when summoned to the engine-houses to await my arrival, are compelled to leave their work and lose their time.

By the previous mode of paying the force the warrants for each company were given to the foremen, who distributed them to the men at their convenience.

The foremen and men earnestly desire to have that method restored. Very respectfully,

MOOR FALLS, Paymaster.

On the receipt of these warrants for his signature Mayor Wickham, as stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, addressed a letter to Controller Green, calling his attention to the fact that since January such payments had been made by a single warrant, as agreed upon between them. He did not see the propriety of any change, since the practice of signing each warrant would involve more drudgery, and result in no gain. He referred to the law of section 8, chapter 757, Laws of 1873, as providing for the method which had been adopted.

Controller Green immediately replied to Mayor Wickham, saying that some of the warrants were of a class which he [the Mayor] had been in the habit of countersigning, and which his predecessor had always signed without hesitation. He inclosed the letters of Mr. Perley and Mr. Falls, of which copies are given above, remarking that he thought the Mayor, on reading these letters, would quite agree with him that it was not desirable to run the risk of disturbing the efficiency of the Fire Department for the sake of avoiding the labor of signing the extra warrants and Suggesting that in case of a fire occurring while the patrol were called to the station-house to get their pay, serious disasters might happen.

To this letter Mayor Wickham replied at some length yesterday. He thought the Controller in error in the statement that some of the warrants were of a class which he had previously been in the habit of countersigning, and said that he was also inaccurate in the statement that all the warrants objected to by him were of the class which his predecessor had always signed without hesitation. Mayor Vance had informed here that he had hesitated several times about countersigning such papers. He was also informed that the late Mayor Havemeyer also complained against such enforced drudgery. Mayor Wickham suggested that the Controller, since the receipt of the letters which he had inclosed to him, had had abundance of time to inform him of the contents of those papers, and thus have prevented the delay which the course he has pursued occasioned the payment of men in the Fire Department. He then disclaimed any wish to avoid duties which properly devolved upon him, and suggested that the difficulties to which the Controller referred might be avoided by the adoption on the part of the Fire Department of the same arrangement by which the public schools and the Police Department pay their employes. He closed with a mild rebuke to the Controller that he had not acceded to his request for a personal interview.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The two first trots of the season at Fleetwood Park came off yesterday in the presence of about 200 spectators. The track was in good order and a fair day's sport was had. The first race was for a purse of $150 between horses that had never beaten 2:36 to wagons, for which the following seven horses started: William Walsh, Harry Gilbert, Uncle Bill, Lady Trimble, Walden Maid, Kate Hughes, and Middleton. In the betting before the start Walsh brought $13 and the entire field against him would bring $20. After the first heat the odds were reversed, Walsh selling for $20 and the field $13. Walsh broke badly in the second heat, and came in third, but he won the next two heats very easily.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., May 5.—Trotting for a purse of $150; mile heats, three in five, to wagons; $80 to the first, $50 to the second, and $20 to the third.

A. Patterson's b. g. W. Walsh	1	3	1	1
G. Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	4	1	3	2
D. Mace's b. g. Uncle Bill	3	2	2	3
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Trimble	2	4	4	4
T. Connor's b. m. Walden Maid	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Vanderbilt's b. m. Kate Hughes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Splan's gr. g. Middleton	7	7	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:40¾	1:20¼	2:46¾
Second heat	0:40¼	1:19½	2:47¾
Third heat	0:40	1:21½	2:46½
Fourth heat	0:40½	1:18	2:48¾

SECOND RACE.

The second affair was a saddle race for a purse of $150, between Washburn Maid, Cheston, and Sherman. At the betting, Washburn Maid was the favorite at $30 and the other two brought $28. Washburn Maid trotted finely, and won the race in three straight heats very easily.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $150; mile heats, three in five, under saddle; $75 to the first, $50 to the second, $25 to the third:

B. Mace's s. m. Washburn Maid	1	1	1
J. Splan's b. g. Cheston	3	2	2
J. Haslett's b. g. Sherman	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	.40	1:22¾	2:52¾
Second Heat	.42¾	1:22	2:45
Third Heat	.40	1:18	2:45

POOL-SELLING ON THE NASHVILLE RACES.

This is the third day of the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood-horse Association, and, as usual, there was a large attendance of spectators present at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's, last night, to invest on the three events on the programme. The first race is Linck's Hotel Stake for green three-year olds, mile heats, and of the twenty-one nominations, the starters announced are A. Barnes' chestnut colt George Graham, by Rogers, out of Sunshine, by Engineer; D. Sungirt's chestnut colt Steinbok, by Australian, out of Bonner, by Lexington; Charles Paine's bay colt by Planet, out of Bayflower, by Lexington; Williams and Owing's bay colt Worcerter, by Concord, out of Glenluce, by imported Glencoe; W. G. Harding's chestnut colt Camargo, by Jack Malone out of Vidette, by Vandal; W. G. Darden & Co.'s gray colt Gray Steel, by Vandal, out of Bettie Martin, by imported Emu; W. C. McGavock's bay filly, by Vandal, out of Camilla, by Highlander; James Franklin's ch. c. Planivoo, by Planet, out of Sally Lewis, by imported Glencoe. The second race is a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, which has but two entries, viz.: Breakman and Playmate. The third race is a dash of a mile and a quarter, and the starters are announced as Egypt, Chatterbox, Cumberland, and Gwynne. The pools on these events last night averaged as follows:

LINCK'S HOTEL STAKE.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Geo. Graham	$50	$41	$20	$30
Steinbok	24	45	10	12
Peines' Planet colt	13	23	20	31
Wooster Gray Steel Camargo Vandal filly Planivoo	32	33		
Total	$118	$142	$50	$73

MILE AND A QUARTER.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Egypt	$50	$40	$20	$40
Chatterbox	13	14	15	32
Cumberland, Gwynne,	15	12		
Total	$73	$62	$35	$72

MILE AND A HALF.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Breakman	$30	$40	$20	$35
Playmate	15	23	10	19
Total	$45	$63	$30	$54

FINE ARTS.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT THE MATTHEWS GALLERY.

Mr. Daniel A. Matthews continued the sale of paintings at his gallery, Nos. 49 and 50 Liberty street, yesterday. About seventy-five pictures were sold, the most prominent of which brought prices as follows, price of frame added: "William the Silent, and Moritz of Nassau," by Franstadt, $247 50; "Playing Chess," Damschroeder, Amsterdam, $170; "Farm-yard in Winter," J. F. Herring, London, $150; "Salmon and English Trout," Rolfe, London, $111; "Forest of Fontainebleau," attributed to Diaz, Paris, $140; "Master of the Situation," Armfield, London, (deceased,) $108; "Old Kitchen at Huxley, N. Y.," Ryder, $100; "Pastoral Scene," George Inness, $75; "Sheltering from the Storm," De Brule, Brussels, $56; "Early Snow," W. M. Brown, $57; "An Old Wreck Off Cape Ann," A. T Bricher, $40; "Landscape," $51; "On the Way Home," J. C. Thom, $43; "On the Thames, near Richmond," Boddington, London, $59; "Poultry Stand, Holland," Wytenbogaart, Amsterdam, $45; "Country Constable," Van De Wyngaerdt, Antwerp, $37; "Flowers," (water-color,) Teresa Hegg, Switzerland, $20; "Bay Ridge, Long Island," (water-color,) W. Craig, $20; "Scene in North Wales," (water-color,) same artist, $23; a very small Landscape, by William Hart, $140; "The Tempest," from David Copperfield, Moran, $122; "Pastoral Scene," Le Bret, Dordrecht, $165; "The Cooper," L. M. Wiles, $132; "Mountain Stream, Vermont," Sonntag, $55; "On the Connecticut River, near Windsor," Bristol, $47; "Pool in the Woods," J. C. Thom, $77 50; "First Love," Van De Wyngaerdt, Antwerp, $49; "Sellenches, Switzerland," T. A. Richards, $50; "In a Squall," Williot, Antwerp, $132; "The Old Grave," Mount, (deceased,) $29; "Autumn," W. M. Brown, $18 50; "Evening," Kennsett, $17; "Brook Trout," Holberton, $35; "The Schoolmaster," De Groot, Antwerp, $49; "On Claverack Creek," Parton, $76; "Waiting for his Braves," A. Gault, $97 50; "On the Saco," Fueschel, $69; two landscapes, "Morning" and "Evening," Morrel and Van Severdonck, $28 each; "On the Thames, near Hammersmith," Boddington, London, $50; "Burning of the Eugene," Maas, London, $37 50; "Court Jester," Gaulb, $59; "Going to the Fair," Gysilinckx, Brussels, $51; "Daybreak, Cohasset Cove," Perkins, $37; "Autumnal Morning in the Adirondacks," Laura Woodward, $49; "Afternoon on Joe's Creek, Vermont," Rix, $39 50; "Path in the Forest of Fontainebleau," Coman, $34; "Market Scene, Candle Light, $35; "Moonlight," J. Crome, Jr., $14; "Castle of Chillon, Switzerland," Blackman, $24; "Stable Interior" and companion, Van Severdonck, Brussels, $28, each; "A Nook on the Green River, Berkshire County," S. Church, $14 50; "A Bite on the Sly," John Donaghy, $28; "The Old Beau," same artist, $15.

SALE OF CHAPMAN'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The Messrs. Leavitt sold at auction last night at the Kurtz gallery, Twenty-third street, near Broadway, the remainder of Mr. Chapman's collection of paintings. The pictures sold did not sell as rapidly, nor for nearly so good prices as at his former sale. The results sum up as follows: No. 1, "Head of a Boy," Schiek, Dusseldorf, $21; No. 2, "Head of a Girl," same artist, $21; No. 3, "Landscape," D. Johnson, New-York, $22 50; No. 4, "Landscape," Vamberg, Holland, $36; No. 5, "Landscape," D. Johnson, New-York, $42 12; No. 6, "Landscape," Sonntag, New-York, $82 50; No. 7, "Street Scene," Latouche, The Hague, $82 50; No. 8, "Street Scene," same artist, $27 50; No. 9, "Venice," Gavezzari, Venice, $25; No. 10, "Landscape Near Rome," Corrodi, Rome, $80; No. 11, "Landscape," Morel, Dusseldorf, $30; No. 11a, "A Comfortable Bed," J. H. Dolph, $42 50; No. 12, "View on Long Island," Hammer, New-York, $42 50; No. 13, "View in the Cumberland Mountains," Sonntag, New-York, $75; No. 15, "Taking a Glass," H. Ten Kate, Amsterdam, $27 50; No. 16, "A Lady Reading," Bacalowicz, Paris, $10; No. 17, "Lake and Mountain—Scene in Bavaria," Wex, Munich, $25; No. 18, "Babes in the Woods," artist unknown, $120; No. 19, "Still Life—Flowers," Norris, Philadelphia, $77 50; No. 20, "Landscape and Cattle," Van Wyngaerdt, Paris, $75; "The Connosseur," Story, New-York, $55; No. 23, "Winter," Van Seben, Brussels, $75; No. 24, "Winter Scene," T. L. Smith, New-York, $70; No. 25, "Grace Hoops," W. Homer, New-York, $65; No. 26, "Dolly's Bath," Lang, New-York, $60; No. 27, "Harvest Time," W. Hart, New-York, $100; No. 28, "Anne Hathaway—He's Coming," Perry, New-York, $125; No. 29, "It's All Fair When Both Cheat," Guy, New-York, $300; No. 30, "Landscape," Dupré, Paris, $360; No. 31, "The Trio—Musical," Fichel, Paris, $205; No. 32, "Village Homes at Close of Day," T. L. Smith, New-York, $400; No. 33, "Landscape and Cattle," Cole, Boston, $80; No. 34, "Pleasant News," Bauer, Munich, $135; No. 35, "Interior—Soldiers, &c.," Geerts, Brussels, $35; No. 36, "The Favorite Lamb," Magrath, New-York, $30; No. 37, "Setters and Quail," A. F. Tait, New-York, $75; No. 38, "Landscape—Leaving the Village," Vevon, Paris, $110; No. 39, "Cats, &c.—Waiting for Dinner," Lambert, Paris, $140; No. 40, "Landscape—Crossing the Bridge," Peels, London, $125; No. 41, "Pointer," Jacques, Paris, $115; No. 43, "Evening," Marshall, New-York, (deceased,) $75; No. 44, "The Spaniel," Guy, New-York, $70; No. 45, "At School," Werner, Dusseldorf, $125; No. 46, "Farm-house," De Vogel, Holland, $75; No. 47, "Don't You Remember," David Col, Antwerp, $625; No. 48, "Evening," F. E. Church, New-York, $400; No. 49, "Twilight," Zwengauer, Munich, $500; No. 50, Rocky Mountain Scenery," Chapin, New-York, $265; No. 51, "Children at Prayer," Irving, New-York, $410; No. 54, "Evening," J. F. Kensett, New-York, $60; No. 53, "Landscape," Gay, New-York, $55; No. 54, "English Farm Scene," Collins, London, $325; No. 55, "Bavarian Scenery," Kohnholtz, Munich, $70; No. 56, "Van Dashville, Ulster County," D. Johnson, New-York, $100; "Landscape and Cattle, Shattuck, New-York, $150; No. 58, "Sunset—Mount Mansfield, Gifford, New-York, $310; No. 59, "Musical Party," Reyntjens, Amsterdam, $225; No. 60, "Mountain Stream," Whittredge, New-York, $200; No. 61, "Musical Party," Mencia, Paris, $440; No. 62, "Lady Figure," Baker, New-York, $60; No. 63, "Children Fishing," Van Seben, Brussels, $90; No. 64, "He Loves Me; He Loves Me Not," Ladlewski, Warsaw, $153; No. 65, "Hide and Seek," Roosenboom, $250; No. 66, "Man in the Woods," Boorg, Munich, $60; No. 67, "Street Scene," Raffelli, Paris, $40; No. 68, "The Solace of Old Age," Bauer, Munich, $160; No. 69, "California Scenery," A. Bierstadt, New-York, $205; No. 70, "Evening at Home," Sebes, Brussels, $65; No. 71, "The Sheep Fold," De Faux, Munich, $310; No. 72, "Leaving the Monastery by Night," Van Haanen, Dusseldorf, $65; No. 73, "Coast Scene," De Haas, New-York, $310; No. 74, "Between the Acts," De Vos, Brussels, $55; No. 75, "Congratulations," Ortlieb, Munich, $155; No. 76, "Meditation," Obavet, Paris, $130; No. 77, "Jealousy," Seitz, Munich, $370; No. 78, "Landscape and Cattle," Troyen, Paris, $55; No. 79, "Two Small Landscapes," Thom, New-York, $55; No. 80, "Falstaff," Lazarus, New-York, $80; No. 81, "Saying Grace—Sketch," Jordaius, Paris, $10; No. 83, "Sketch," Danseart, Paris, $9; a solid marble pedestal and flower vase, $45.

This evening the Messrs. Leavitt will commence the sale of the collection of Mr. Daniel Sloan, and other private collections, at his gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

HUMAN ENDURANCE.

TWO REMARKABLE STORIES FROM NEVADA.

A BADLY-INJURED MAN LIVES TWO MONTHS ON RAW BEAR-MEAT—SNOW AS A MEDICINAL AGENT.

Nevada papers bring us details of two remarkable instances of human endurance, one of which, at least, seems almost beyond credibility. The first is told of by the Virginia *Chronicle* of April 22, and in effect is as follows:

"About fifty miles from Virginia City, as the crow flies, is a little mountain vale, known as Gravelly Valley. In the Summer season it is a beautiful spot, green and luxuriant, but it is snowed in during most of the Winter. In February last, two hunters, named M. H. Robinson and David Knox, were in the neighborhood looking for game. At night they encamped in a small cabin, which had been used in former years by sheep-herders. During the day they explored the surrounding mountains, looking for bear and deer. They succeeded in killing a large cinnamon bear, which they dragged to the hut. The steaks cut from its quarters served as an agreeable change from their usual diet of cured bacon and jerked venison. On the morning of Feb. 15, when twelve miles from camp, Robbinson, in getting on his horse, accidentally discharged his gun, and the ball, an ounce in weight, passed through his right heel, shattering it to fragments. His companion enveloped the wound in snow, and tied it up in a piece of saddle-blanket, and they started immediately for the cabin. Upon their arrival, Knox saw at once that it was necessary to go for a physician. Robinson was weak from loss of blood, was utterly unable to ride to the nearest settlement, a distance of forty miles, and the nature of his injury was such that he must surely die unless medical assistance was procured. It was probable that it would be judged necessary to amputate the limb to save his life. They were sworn friends; and Knox, after placing the wounded man in a bunk, covering him with a blanket and leaving him two days provisions, bade him be of good cheer until his return. He rode all that night through a blinding storm, which set in soon after his departure, and arrived in Lake Valley soon after daylight. The road passed over a high range of mountains which separates the two valleys. There was no cessation in the storm, but having procured the assistance of a physician who was well known to Robinson, they started to return. As they ascended the steep side of the mountain the determined men soon found that it was impossible to proceed further. The snow was already four or five feet deep, and was accumulating in great drifts. Half a dozen times their horses fell into deep ravines from which they were extricated with difficulty, and they were at last compelled to turn mournfully back for their own preservation. The regrets they felt at Robinson's fate were of no avail, but all through the Winter his untimely end was discussed by his friends around their firesides. About ten days ago, when the snow was pretty well off the ground a party of men thought it their duty to go over into the deserted valley and bury his body. He was a boon companion, liked by everybody, and had a host of friends. They crossed the mountain and came in sight of the spot where the disaster had occurred nearly two months before, with mournful feelings. They arrived at the door of the cabin and were alighting from their horses when a voice within was heard joyfully to exclaim: 'Well, have you fellows got here at last?' and Robinson came limping out upon a pair of crutches. The amazement of the party may be imagined. Noticing their surprise, he said: 'You all thought I was dead, did you? I am not, but am as well as ever I was in my life, except this leg.' And so it proved. He was aware that the storm which set in upon Knox's departure would prevent his return, and at once set to work to make the best of the situation. He kept his wound dressed with snow, and when his ready provisions were exhausted dragged himself to the carcass of the bear at the door of the cabin and cut off a slice with his butcher knife. Raw bear-meat and water from a mountain stream which ran near by was all the sustenance he had for over seven weeks. This meagre diet, no doubt, kept his foot from mortifying. The fever subsided, the inflammation went down, and it soon began to heal. With a wire which he tore off an old broom he probed the wound and drew out several pieces of the bone. He then made a pair of crutches and was able to get about without difficulty. He considers the snow-storm a lucky thing, as his leg would probably have been amputated had the physician arrived. Upon his return to Lake Valley he was welcomed as one come back from the dead, and the affair is the great theme of conversation throughout the whole neighborhood."

LOST IN A STORM—A RIDE OF 350 MILES IN THE MOUNTAINS IN PURSUIT OF STOCK—FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

The other story is told by the *Lyon County Times* of April 20, and describes the adventures of John Carling, while hunting cattle during a severe storm on the 7th of April. The narrative runs:

"Mr. Carling had cattle ranging in the Big Bend country, and fearing the herd would wander away during the storm and extreme cold, his brother-in-law, himself, and one other, all residents near Churchill, started on horseback to look them up and bring them in. The party traveled all day without seeing the herd, and at night camped about twenty miles from Churchill. On the following morning the three started out again, in different directions, and with the understanding that all were to meet at the camp in the evening, if unsuccessful. The brother-in-law and the other were unsuccessful, and in the evening returned to camp, built up a fire, prepared supper, and awaited the arrival of their companion, Mr. Carling; but the evening and the night passed and morning came without his return. Fearing that he had met with an accident or become lost, the two saddled up, went in search, and when several miles out struck the trail of Carling, leading through the snow toward the mountains. Thinking he had obtained trace of the herd, and hoping to overtake him soon, they followed as fast as possible. Though the trail looked fresh and they rode hard, darkness came and they camped without him. So passed the next day and the next day after on the tortuous trail, and no Carling. The scanty provisions of the party in search were fast giving out and had to be rigidly economized, if any was to be saved for the missing man. At times the trail led over log barricades, through dense undergrowth, and over rocky declivities, and here and there drops of blood on the snow marked the struggles and falls of the wanderer and his faithful horses. It was now evident that Carling was thoroughly lost, and when found would be helpless—perhaps dead—as he took no food, matches, knife, or firearms. On the morning of the fourth day, the searching party emerged from the mountains upon the edge of Death Valley, and at a deserted cabin near Black Springs, having traveled over 200 miles. On entering they were overjoyed to find their lost comrade had recently been there, and were rewarded a few moments later by discovering both horse and rider a short distance away. Both were in a famished and almost dying condition. Mr. Carling was made comfortable with food and fire, and was able to give an account of his wanderings. After becoming lost beyond all hope, and either not daring to trace his long, wearisome trail back again, or hoping to find speedier relief, he determined to pursue a straight course until he found shelter and food. But imagine his despair, as at last, after all his determined struggles and patient sufferings, he emerged from the enveloping wilderness only to find himself on the edge of Death Valley—that terrible waste of alkali plain, on whose blistered, barren surface lie bleaching the scattered bones of those who year after year have undertaken its pilgrimage. It will be remembered that a number of herders and a band of six thousand sheep, which they were attempting to drive across into the Coso country, perished on the Desert last Summer. The heat at that time was most intense. The remains of these Mr. Carling saw, and in his faint and half delirious state, what wonder if he imagined he beheld the unsepulchred host riding up before his bewildered vision. To attempt to cross that sixty miles of plain was to approach the deadly Upas, while to remain on its desolate confines was no less death by starvation; and Mr. Carling was resigning himself to his fate, when the voices of his companions reached his ears. When Carling first entered the cabin he found two pieces of tallow candle, which he devoured. He had despaired of ever reaching home, and taking a piece of brown paper, in which the candles were wrapped, he wrote his will, bequeathing his property (worth $50,000) to his wife and children, and also recorded the date and circumstances of his adventure, that those who should find his body might have a clue to his identity.

THE DEATH OF MR. J. J. PRIOR.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* gives the particulars of the circumstances attending the death of Mr. J. J. Prior, at the Opera-house, in that city, on Saturday evening last. He was a member of the Lotta company, but was not in the cast of the play being performed at the time of his sudden death. On Friday night he played the part of *Father Phelps*, light-house keeper, in "Zip," and was to have sustained the part of *Old Father Trent* in "Little Nell," on Saturday evening, but was prevented by severe illness. The *Commercial* says: "He had been unusually indisposed for some three weeks, and wholly unfit for the duties of the stage. He was highly esteemed by all the members of the troupe, and had been repeatedly advised to give up his work and return to his family. But he could not be prevailed upon to leave his post. On Friday night, during the time he was playing *Father Phelps*, he was very ill, and at times hardly able to sustain his part. On Saturday, though much broken down, he declared his intention to play the character for which he was cast in 'Little Nell' that evening, and it was not until a late hour in the afternoon that it was determined to find a person to take his place. When evening came his friends tried to persuade him to remain at his hotel and rest; but he would not listen to them and said he must go to the Opera-house any way and see that everything passed off successfully, and much against the wishes of the members of the troupe he carried his point. Arrived at the Opera-house, he was compelled to lie down at once, and occupied a bed in one of the dressing-rooms. One of the ladies of the troupe said she visited him shortly after he lay down, and to encourage him told him that he was appearing much better, when he asked eagerly, 'Do you think I do—will I get well?' It seems that his illness was of long-standing and growing worse, and that he was fearful that this attack would prove fatal. It was toward the close of the first act and a few minutes before 9 o'clock, that a person in an adjoining room was startled by a heavy fall. A physician was immediately summoned, but before any medical aid could be given, the actor was dead."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN HEARD FROM AT LAST.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS DENIES MANY STATEMENTS OF THE DEFENSE REGARDING TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. WOODHULL—BESSIE TURNER'S VERACITY AGAIN DEFICIENT—MR. BOWEN MAKES VERY IMPORTANT CONTRADICTIONS OF MR. BEECHER'S EVIDENCE—HIS VERSION OF THE FAMOUS INTERVIEW WHEN HE DELIVERED TILTON'S NOTE TO BEECHER—DEFENDANT DID NOT ADVISE HIM TO DISCHARGE TILTON—THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE ARBITRATION AND THE PAYMENT OF THE $7,000 TO TILTON.

Yesterday was a field day for the plaintiff in the Beecher case. The rush for admittance was as great as at any time during the trial, and the room was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Beecher arrived early, escorted by Mr. Moses Beach. Jurymen Flate and Fitter were a few minutes late. All the counsel on both sides were present. Frank Carpenter sat near Mr. Tilton. At a few minutes past the hour Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews took the witness stand and was examined by Mr. Fullerton. He has known Mr. Tilton since the latter was thirteen years of age, and Mr. Beecher since 1849. He described the "sphere" scene at Mr. Tilton's house testified to by Miss Moore. All there was to it was that his [witness'] wife, who was a medium, went over to where Mr. Tilton sat and gave him her views of his character as her gift disclosed them. There was no impropriety. Deacon Freeland's son, Edward, had been a member of witness' family, and his coadjutor in the elaboration of the science of universology for six years. He went after his father and took him to Mr. Tilton's house that night by prearrangement. Witness first made the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull in May, 1870. He was twice an inmate of her house—once in the Summer of 1870, his wife having gone on a three-months' voyage for her health, and from May 6, 1871, to Jan. 6, 1872, after his wife's death. The family consisted of Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Claflin, their father and mother, Col. Blood, Dr. Woodhull, a former husband of Mrs. Woodhull, but then an imbecile, witness, and the servants. Mr. Evarts fought hard to exclude the names of the frequenters of the house, and took the first exception of the day to his Honor's ruling. Mr. Andrews said that having been subpœnaed by both sides, he had been at pains to prepare a correct list, which, amid much merriment, he read as follows: William Orton, President Western Union Telegraph Company; Jacob Whitelaw Reid, editor *Tribune;* A. F. Wilmarth, President Home Fire Insurance Company; ex-Collector Smythe; Gen. Hillier, Grant's chief of staff; Orville Grant, Gen. Grant's father; Gen. Dent; Gen. J. H. Hammond, chief of Gen. Sherman's staff; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Gov. Hahn, ex-Gov. Campbell, Judge H. P. Dibble, Senator Spencer, Gov. Ashley, George W. Julian; T. J. S. Flint, President Continental Bank; T. J. Durant, Vice President Union Pacific Railroad Company; Henry Clews, banker; Frank Work, George B. Grinnell, Jesse Wheelock, President of the Stock Board; Albert Brisbane, Edward M. Davis, Josiah Warren, Josiah Cummings, M. Drury, Theodore Banks, Richard R. Trevellick—the last three interested in the labor movement; and Rev. O. B. Frothingham. He also read a long list of ladies, most of them connected with the Woman's Rights movement. To one of them witness added the word "lawyer," "Lawyer's wife, you mean," said Judge Neilson, innocently. The possibility of a woman lawyer being explained to him, he threw up his hands in token of defeat, and the audience laughed heartily. Mr. Fullerton renewed the merriment by remarking that the lady would probably take an exception to his Honor's ruling. Witness grandiloquently described the character of the gatherings in Mrs. Woodhull's house as due primarily to his personal influence. He likened the receptions to those that took place in Mme. Roland's, prior to the French revolution, the only difference being that they were more wise and witty in accordance with the superior development of the present age.

Mr. Andrews went on to say that he himself introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, in May, 1870. He never observed any undue familiarities between them. Their relations were of the character of those of ladies and gentlemen in good society. He was in the habit of addressing her as Mrs. Woodhull, and she him as Mr. Tilton, and sometimes Theodore. Mr. Tilton's visits to Mrs. Woodhull's house began soon after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the *World. Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was suspended in the Spring of 1872 and the paper that contained the scandal was the first issue after that. Mr. Evarts objected to a question of Mr. Fullerton in regard to the date of the composition of the scandal article, as immaterial. Mr. Beach asked Judge Neilson if it could be shown that the article was composed but two days prior to its publication, what would become of the negro Woodleigh's story that he had seen the proofs of it months before. His Honor responded gravely, "I wouldn't like to say." [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts withdrew his objection and witness said that the scandal article was composed originally by Mrs. Woodhull, and witness recast it within four or five days of its publication, at his own residence. The material came to him in the form of a recital. He added the introduction and the philosophical remarks. Mr. Tilton had no knowledge of the intent to publish. The publication was a complete surprise to him. Witness then corroborated Mrs. Middlebrook's contradiction of Mr. Cowley's testimony, that the scandal was a topic of conversation on a certain evening at Mrs. Woodhull's house when Mr. Tilton was present. He also contradicted the servant Lucy's testimony that there was a sofa-bed in Mrs. Woodhull's parlor, on which she said Mr. Tilton slept on the night of July 3. Elizabeth Cady Stanton communicated the scandal to Mrs. Woodhull in witness' presence a week or ten days before his introduction of Mr. Tilton to the latter lady. Witness, who walked with Mrs. Woodhull in the Commune's procession, positively swore that Mr. Tilton was not near her that day. Mrs. Woodhull left the City on a lecturing tour on the morning after the Steinway Hall meeting, and remained away several weeks.

The cross-examination was futile so far as breaking down witness' testimony in a single point was concerned, but several new facts in corroboration of the direct testimony, or favorable to the plaintiff, were elicited. Witness said that Mr. Tilton never breakfasted in Mrs. Woodhull's house but once, and that was after the night he slept there while writing his hostess' biography. Mr. Evarts asked witness if his wife's description of Mr. Tilton was sensible or foolish, according to the notions of ordinary people. Mr. Andrews answered, "That would depend on how ordinary the people are." [Laughter.] Mr. Tilton's deportment toward Mrs. Woodhull was courtly and reserved though friendly. Many persons were over-familiar to her and addressed her as "Vickey," and witness was shocked that she did not resent it. Mr. Tilton never descended to such familiarity. Witness thought Mr. Tilton interested in the ideas advanced in Mrs. Woodhull's parlors, but he noticed that that gentleman's remarks always contained a strong vein of dissent, which produced discussion. Witness believed that the law should not interfere with the affectional relations of man and wife, though he recognized the wisdom of its control over the economic relations, such as the disposal of property and the care of children. There were several sharp fights between counsel over technical points.

After recess there was a grand scramble for seats, and when proceedings commenced the room was more crowded, if possible, than in the morning. Mrs. Beecher was accompanied to court by her daughter-in-law, who wore a new brown silk. Spring suit, with hat to match. Brother Edward Beecher was present for the first time in several days. The centre of observation was Henry C. Bowen and his son, who sat on a bench near the door of the Judge's private room. It was rumored that the counsel for Mr. Tilton were about to put him upon the stand. Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. H. A. Bowen, Mr. Carpenter, and other witnesses sat in the lawyer's circle. Frank Moulton was also in court.

Mrs. Bradshaw was the first witness called. She flatly contradicted Bessie Turner by swearing that on Dec. 9, 1870, that person came voluntarily to her house and told her that Mr. Tilton accused Mr. Beecher of adultery with his wife, and that witness asked Miss Turner to keep silent about it. Mr. Evarts fought very hard to exclude this testimony, and took two exceptions. There was no cross-examination.

Mr. John Wood, the printer of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, testified that he received the first copy for the scandal article on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1872. The article was published on the succeeding Saturday.

Mr. Fullerton then called "Henry C. Bowen." A murmur ran through the court-room, and every eye was turned upon a tall, thin, bald-headed man, with gray whiskers and a pleasant countenance, who arose and walked to the witness stand. Mr. Bowen testified that he became acquainted with Theodore Tilton eighteen or twenty years ago. He has known Mr. Beecher twenty-eight or thirty years. Mr. Tilton's note of December, 1870, requesting Mr. Beecher to quit the pulpit and Brooklyn was first gone into. Mr. Bowen swore that he delivered it to Mr. Beecher on the Monday following Christmas of that year, at the residence of James Freeland, on Columbia street. He met Mr. Beecher there by appointment. He had written a note to Mr. Freeland asking him to make the appointment. [Mr. Beecher testified that witness called at his (Beecher's) house casually.] Witness said he was positive that this was not true. The interview was between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Beecher testified that Mr. Bowen informed him that he was not aware of the contents of the note. Witness said emphatically, "That is not so." Mr. Evarts made a strong fight to exclude witness' answer as to what advice Mr. Beecher gave him in regard to discharging Mr. Tilton from the *Independent* and the editorship of the *Brooklyn Union.* Mr. Beecher's entire explanation of his letters is based on his alleged grief for the injury his unfounded stories about Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bowen, and his advice in this respect, did to Mr. Tilton. Judge Neilson allowed the question, and witness answered: "None whatever." [Sensation.] Witness did not recollect that anything was said of importance in regard to Tilton's remaining on the *Brooklyn Union.* Nothing whatever was said about Tilton's fitness for that position. Witness' reason for holding the interview at Mr. Freeland's house was that it might be private. Nothing whatever was said about Tilton's fitness to be retained as contributor to the *Independent.* Counsel for the defense made another warm fight to exclude the question as to whether anything Mr. Beecher said that evening had influenced Mr. Bowen in his conduct toward Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beach insisted that Mr. Beecher had again and again made that assertion. "Where?" chorused the counsel for the defense. "Look, and you'll find it," angrily retorted Mr. Beach. [Laughter and confusion.] Witness was allowed to give his version of the interview, which he did as follows:

Mr. Beecher read the letter and put it in his pocket. He had his overcoat on. I asked what he had to say about it. He replied, "He is crazy," or "I think the man must be crazy." I sat a few moments longer, during which nothing was said, when he asked me if I was friendly to him. I said, "We have settled our differences, and I have no unfriendly feelings toward you." He said he was glad to hear that. He then asked me what action I had taken in relation to the discharge of Tilton as editor of my papers. I told him I had canceled the agreement; that it was an accomplished fact. He asked me if I knew the condition of Tilton's family. I said I did not. He said he could enlighten me. I answered that I did not think it important to know. The interview lasted about half an hour. Mr. Beecher closed it by asking me to call at his house the next morning and confer with Mrs. Beecher; that she had received some letters from Mrs. Tilton in Ohio, containing damaging facts against Mr. Tilton, which he wished me to see. That is all I recollect.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Bowen said that Mr. Beecher did not communicate anything to him that night against Mr. Tilton. Witness did not state whether he knew the contents of the note or not. Mr. Beecher did not ask him. Witness did know the contents of the note. It is not true that witness told Mr. Beecher that he did not know the contents of the note; that, as he was coming that way, he thought he would oblige Mr. Tilton by carrying it. Mr. Beecher did not hand the note to witness, and he did not read it there. Witness has no recollection that Mr. Beecher mentioned to him on that occasion that Bessie Turner accused Mr. Tilton of attempting her ruin. Witness received a letter from Mr. Beecher in January, 1871. From a package taken from the inside pocket of his overcoat he produced it. It turned out to be the original of the draft which is in evidence. Witness was asked whether there was any connection between the tripartite agreement and the arbitration which led to the payment of the $7,000 by him to Mr. Tilton, or with the payment of that sum. He answered, "None whatever." [Sensation.] He had always been willing to arbitrate and to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, and had frequently so notified Mr. Tilton. The arbitrators sat at the house of Mr. Moulton. Witness was present at the whole arbitration. Nothing was said there about Mr. Beecher's affairs. Witness produced the original agreement or "submission" signed by himself and Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Fullerton put it in evidence. The award was made on the same evening. Nothing was said about the burning of papers on that evening. Witness handed the check to Mr. Tilton personally, and took his receipt. Witness left with Mr. Storrs. He thought the others left at the same time. Mr. Fullerton asked the history of the tripartite agreement. Witness replied that he knew very little about the history of it. The hardest fight of the day took place between Messrs. Evarts and Porter on one side, and Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, on the other hand, in regard to the admissibility of what further conversation passed between witness and Mr. Claflin, after witness had described their interview substantially as Mr. Claflin did. The point was to get out witness' reasons for signing the covenant. At length, in looking over Mr. Claflin's testimony, Mr. Beach discovered that he had then objected to that very conversation, and had had it ruled out. The joke was greatly relished by the Judge and counsel. It being 4 o'clock, the court adjourned until this morning. Mr. Bowen's testimony made a profound sensation, the silence, whenever he opened his mouth, being almost oppressive.

Gen. Pryor, aided by ex-Judge Fullerton, has been engaged during the past two or three days on the "requests to charge," which, it is said, will be very long.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:08 Judge Neilson said: Will the gentlemen proceed?

An Officer—There is a juryman, absent, Sir.

The Court (smiling)—There is one juryman absent; then we will have to wait. I think that is the most correct decision I have yet rendered. Gen. Pryor, have you got those requests ready?

Gen. Pryor—We are debating them, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—They are not ready for presentation to-day, Sir.

The direct examination of Stephen Pearl Andrews was then resumed.

Witness (rising)—If your Honor will allow me to make a correction—

The Court—Yes, Sir; sit down.

Witness—I wish to add to the list of books which was called out from me last evening—I don't think that it is important—a work on the Chinese language which I published some years ago, and in which I attempted to do, and perhaps did, for the Chinese written system what Champollion did for the Egyptian hieroglyphics, a work that has been reviewed in Germany, and has been on the coast of China for the reconstruction of the Chinese language.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Mr. Theodore Tilton? A.—When Mr. Tilton was about thirteen years of age.

Q.—And when did you become acquainted with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—About the period of my first arrival in New-York.

Q.—In 1849? A.—I think so, Sir; my recollection is not very distinct about it.

Mr. Beach—A little louder, Mr. Andrews, if you please; the jury don't hear you.

Q.—Do you recollect of spending an evening at Mr. Tilton's house some years ago, when there was a little gathering of people there? A.—The same that has been referred to in the testimony?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—I do recollect it, Sir.

Q.—Referred to by Mrs. Augusta Moore? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the topic of conversation that evening, Mr. Andrews? A.—It was discursive; I have not any distinct recollection of the particular subjects that were talked of; probably the range of ideas in which I am interested.

Q.—How many persons were present there that evening, do you recollect? A.—When I read the statement of Mrs. Moore, if that is the lady's name, I thought it was correct, in this that there were a number of persons there.

Q.—Did you observe a lady sitting on a sofa by the side of Mr. Tilton that evening? A.—I have a recollection, a somewhat vague recollection, to this effect that some conversation which was held between my wife and Mr. Tilton was travestied in the testimony of that lady.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, that is hardly admissible, if your Honor please.

Q.—Was your wife present that night?

Mr. Evarts—If the witness states what occurred, very well; but that does not give him a license to say that a former witness travestied the statement.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I move that that be stricken out.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, your wife was present that evening? A.—My wife was present that evening.

Q.—What occurred that evening on the sofa between your wife and Mr. Tilton? A.—As I have observed, my recollection is indistinct about it; my wife was a spiritual medium; she was of the class of persons of whom you had specimens here as witnesses—a person who acted, as we say, sometimes from impression, and my recollection, somewhat vague, is, that she left her seat in the chair and sat for a short time by the side of Mr. Tilton, describing to him her perception of his character by this interior method.

Q.—Was there anything beyond that? A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—No undue familiarity? A.—None.

Q.—Was it all under your observation? A.—Under my observation and under the observation of all the other persons present, many of whom were ladies.

Q.—Anything beyond a mere illustration of what might have been the subject of conversation? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Did you know or do you know Deacon Freeland? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not he was present that evening? A.—I think he was.

A.—And a son of his? A.—And a son of his—Edward B. Freeland.

Q.—Do you know whether they went there in your company? A.—I think they came together by a pre-arrangement; Mr. Edward B. Freeland, the young gentleman, was residing in my family, and I think he went after his father, and they both came together and met us at Mr. Tilton's house.

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews—

Mr. Beach—I would like to know how Mr. Freeland came to reside with his family.

Q.—You may state how Mr. Freeland was residing—or was a member of your family. A.—Mr. Edward B. Freeland was for six years a member of my family, and one of my principal coadjutors in elaborating the science of universology, and he was profoundly interested in all the branches of that science.

Q.—His father visited you often? A.—Frequently.

Q.—And when did Mr. Freeland the younger cease to be a member of your family? A.—I don't remember the year; he died, this young gentleman; Mr Beecher attended his funeral, at Mr. Freeland's house on the Heights, and I was present at the funeral.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—I should think it was about eight years ago.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, if you please, you may state how long you have known Mrs. Woodhull and when you became acquainted with her? A.—I knew Mrs. Woodhull first, I think, in the Winter of 1870.

Q.—What part of the Winter? A.—I should think in the month of February.

Q.—Of 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was she residing then? A.—She was residing at the Hoffman House, in Broadway, New-York.

Q.—Where did she remove to from there, if you recollect? A.—Whether she removed directly from that hotel to her subsequent residence in Thirty-eighth street, or not, I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember when she became a resident of the house in Thirty-eighth street? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—I should think in the early Summer of 1870.

Q.—Now, Sir, you may state whether you became, and if so at what period, an inmate of her family? A.—I was an inmate of her house at two different periods; I went into it with her at the opening of the house.

Q.—Yes? A.—My wife being sick had gone on a voyage for the recovery of her health, and I went and remained at Mrs. Woodhull's house during that period, perhaps three months.

Q.—Commencing and ending when? A.—Commencing when she moved into the house, ending perhaps three months after that; my wife returning, I left her house, and at the period of my wife's death I resumed my residence in her house.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on the 6th of May, 1871.

Q.—Did you occupy a room in the house? A.—I did.

Q.—Take your meals there? A.—Both, in part; I occupied a room there, and, in part, took my meals there.

Q.—Who composed the family or household of Mrs. Woodhull during those periods? A.—There was Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Tennie Claflin—

Q.—Her sister? A.—Her sister; the father and mother.

Q.—Of whom? A.—Of those ladies, and Dr. Woodhull, who had been a previous husband of Mrs. Woodhull, and who was at that time an imbecile, myself and the servants.

Q.—You omitted Col. Blood, I think. A.—Col. Blood I intended to have mentioned.

Q.—And what relation did he bear to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—He is her husband, I suppose; passes as such.

THE PERSONS WHO WERE IN THE HABIT OF VISITING MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Yes. Now, Mr. Andrews I want you to state as well as you can remember, who were in the habit of visiting that house? A.—This question—may I make an explanation?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—I am under subpœna here from both parties, and this question having been asked me, or intimation of it from both sides, I expected to be asked this question, and I took the liberty to make a list to refresh my memory. If I may consult that—

Mr. Fullerton—You are at liberty to consult anything which will refresh your recollection.

Mr. Evarts—How does this, if your Honor please, become material?

Judge Neilson—The general fact, perhaps, may be well enough; the general fact, but any enumeration is not called for, of course.

Mr. Evarts—That is not in rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton—The general fact of who visited the house requires an enumeration.

Judge Neilson—There has been a great deal said here—

Mr. Fullerton—They have offered evidence intended to cast reproach, or there has been an attempt to do it, and to show improper familiarities and practices there.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that does not make this generality evidence in rebuttal or competent.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it does.

Mr. Evarts—If I understand it, no evidence has been given in regard to that house, except in connection with Mr. Tilton; and what occurred there aside from that is not competent.

Judge Neilson—Well, there was a good deal of that, you know.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that I agree, and on rebuttal in respect to the occurrences within that period—

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—That would be rebuttal unless some special objection arose that it was not rebuttal, but this is not rebuttal.

Judge Neilson—No, but I think the general fact as to the occupants of the house might be taken in a general way; we don't want a long enumeration of names.

Mr. Evarts—The question is who were visitors at that house. Well, now, there is no limit, I guess, as to time.

Judge Neilson—While he was there, I suppose.

Mr. Fullerton—I limit it to the time while Mrs. Woodhull was there.

Mr. Evarts—Well, as I say, there is no limit of the time except as to the maintenance of the house.

Judge Neilson—Well, we will take the general fact, and make it as brief as possible.

Mr. Evarts—The general fact; he asks for a list.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—It cannot be disguised, if your Honor please, that they have attempted to cast reproach upon the plaintiff in this case, and some of his witnesses, because they visited the house of Mrs. Woodhull, and I think it is eminently proper for us to show the character of the house, and the character of those who frequented it, and the objects they had in going there.

Judge Neilson—I think it could hardly be disputed, if you show this was a literary place where literary and well-known gentlemen of character, who went there to discuss literary subjects, or giving the character of the house in any way.

Mr. Evarts—They first introduced Mrs. Woodhull's house, and plaintiff's relations to her; they introduced it as a part of their case, that operations in which Mrs. Woodhull figures in reference to this scandal were operations which led to the association on which followed an association between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, if you please, to some extent, and this led to certain definite motives which were described. Now, we have limited ourselves, as I understand it, in the defendant's case, to showing what the nature of Mr. Tilton's relations to that house and its inmates, or office and its inmates, was. We have not undertaken to show that persons of an improper character visited there; not at all. We have taken such persons as were found there necessarily, whenever any evidence was given.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—But that was not of our seeking—as for instance, Mr. Cowley.

The Court—You proved the fact, for example, of visits there by Mrs. Moulton. I think we will take the general fact. Don't give us a long list of names.

Mr. Evarts—But still that was, if your Honor please, a part of their direct examination—Mrs. Moulton.

The Court—Well.

Mr. Evarts—They proved that she made three or four visits there. All I did was to attempt to ascertain the familiarity—not what they were. Now, it is certainly a matter of some consequence whether the lines of rebuttal are to be thrown open or not. And if it was a part of their case to show the particular character of Mrs. Woodhull and of her house, why then it was a part of their case to show who visited the house. And as I say, we, in return, have shown nothing and attempted to show nothing concerning other visitors at the house than Mr. Tilton; and only by reason of his presence there and in respect to what occurred in his presence, have we attempted to affect him at all. And now there seems to be no reason why the general character of the visitors at that house should be for the first time introduced into this cause.

Mr. Fullerton—It is true, Sir, that we introduced—

The Court—I don't think we will take evidence of the general character, though I think the witness may give you a very brief answer to this question without enumerating any of the names.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, when I ask him who visited the house, how can he answer without giving the names?

The Court—Well, two or three; not many names.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our objection on the ground that it is improper, not being evidence in chief, and our exception.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—Go on. A.—William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune;* A. F. Willmarth, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company; Ex-Collector Smythe; Gen. Hillyer, Grant's chief of staff; Orville Grant, Gen. Grant's brother; Gen. Dent, Gen. J. H. Hammond, chief of Gen. Sherman's staff; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Gov. Hahn, Ex-Gov. Campbell, Judge H. C. Dibble, Senator Spencer, Gov. Ashley, Gov. George W. Julian, T. J. S. Flint, President of the Continental Bank; T. G. Durant, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad; Henry Clews, Frank Work, George B. Grinnell, Jesse Wheelock, President of the Stock Board; Albert Brisbane, a sociologist; Edward M. Davis, brother-in-law of Lucretia Mott; Josiah Warren, sociologist; Josiah Cummings, representative of the Working Men's Association; M. Drury, representative head of the Internationals; Theodore Banks, another representative of the Labor movement; Richard R. Trevellick, also of the labor movement; O. B. Frothingham, clergyman—

The Court—I think that will do. [Laughter.]

The Witness—I have a little shorter list of ladies.

The Court—I think we will omit the ladies, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I think we may have the names of a few ladies.

The Court—Very well, the ladies then; let us have them. It won't do much harm.

The Witness—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Brisbane, Mrs. Francis Rose McKinley, Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith, Mrs. Theodora F. Spencer, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Middlebrook, who has been a witness here, Mrs. Sarah F. Morton, Mrs. Palmer, also a witness here, Mrs. Martha C. Wright, sister of Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Gage, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, a lawyer of Washington.

The Court—The wife of a lawyer?

The Witness—A lawyer herself, Sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—We take an exception to that ruling, Sir.

The Witness (contiuing the list)—Mrs. Griffith, a friend of Michael Scanlon, attaché of the *Irish World,* Miss Emily Verdey Battey, attaché of the *Sun,* reporter of Mr. Beecher's sermons, Eleanor Kirk, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Brick Pomeroy, Mrs. Esther B. Andrews, Mrs. Barnard, Washington correspondent of the *Herald* newspaper. That completes the list of those that I remember, Sir.

The Court—Yes?

MRS. WOODHULL'S RECEPTIONS COMPARED WITH MME. ROLAND'S.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Andrews, you may state what was the occupation of these people while there? How did they spend their time? A.—I would state, Sir, that for the many years past my own residence, wherever it has been, has been a kind of centre around which have gathered the radical, advanced minds, on the basis of science and progressive reform, and that, going to Mrs. Woodhull's to reside, I transferred to her house that portion of my influence which attracted persons to me. But I found that Mrs. Woodhull had also a very wide acquaintanceship with leading men and women, and a great power of attracting, interesting; that our combined powers were on purpose exerted for the purpose of making this household a centre of agitation in behalf of radical reform in various directions. Perhaps the household resembled nothing that has existed in this country so much as it would have resembled the saloon of Madame Roland during the first French Revolution—a rendezvous for the men of genius and the women of genius, and the men of interest in radical progress and the women of similar views.

Q.—How did they spend their time while in the house? A.—By discussions and—

The Court—That answers it—by discussions.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews, I want you to state whether Theodore Tilton was in the habit of visiting that house? A.—For a considerable period he was.

HOW TILTON BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Do you know when and how he became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do.

Q.—State, if you please. A.—I sometimes wrote an article occasionally for the *Golden Age,* near the period of its commencement, and I called in from time to time to see Mr. Tilton. Being there on one occasion Mrs. Woodhull's name came up between us, and he said that he had been impressed by things that he had seen of her's, and thought she must be an extraordinary woman.

Judge Neilson—Don't give conversations.

Mr. Fullerton—Just state how he was introduced.

Mr. Andrews—I proposed to take him down to Mrs. Woodhull's—

Mr. Evarts—Now, don't give that.

Mr. Fullerton—Just state when that was. A.—It was in the early part, middle, or latter part of the same month of May that we have spoken of. What I suppose would be an answer to the question asked me would be to state that I personally introduced Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Tilton in May, 1871.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At her office in Broad street.

Q.—What number? A.—It was then at No. 44 Broad street.

Q.—Did you introduce them as if strangers to each other? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—Do you recollect when she moved her office from No. 44 Broad street? A.—It is my impression that she entered the office at 48 Broad street when she resumed the publication of her paper, at the time of the publication of the scandal article.

HE DID NOT OBSERVE UNDUE FAMILIARITIES BETWEEN TILTON AND MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—I will come to that part of the examination again. I want you now to state whether you observed any undue familiarities at the house in Thirty-eighth street, after Mr. Tilton commenced his visits there, between himself and Mrs. Woodhull, or any other person? A.—I never did; no, Sir.

Q.—What portion of your time did you spend there? A.—The major portion of my time. I did my writing at the house. I was, therefore, there evenings and mornings. I usually went down to the publication office in the course of the day for an hour or so.

Q.—The publication office of what paper? A.—Mrs. Woodhull's office—Woodhull & Claflin.

Q.—Were you in the habit of seeing Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull together at the house? A.—Often.

Q.—What was the character of their intercourse in your presence? A.—Altogether that of the lady and gentleman in society.

Q.—How was Mr. Tilton in the habit of addressing Mrs. Woodhull when he did address her? A.—As Mrs. Woodhull, so far as I remember.

Q.—How did she address him? A.—As Mr. Tilton; I think sometimes as Theodore.

Q.—When, if you can state, did he commence his visits there, and how long did they continue? A.—I think his regular visits—I think his visits at the house—if that is what you inquire of?

Q.—Yes? A.—Not very long after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card in the *World.*

Q.—That was in May, 1872, I believe—1871 I should say? A.—In 1871.

Q.—When did they cease, if you know? A.—I cannot speak with such certainty with regard to that, because they continued until after I left Mrs. Woodhull's house.

Q.—Did he continue to visit the house after you resumed your visits there? A.—It was only after I resumed my residence there that his visits began.

Q.—Were you in the habit of writing for Mrs. Woodhull's paper? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you write frequently for it? A.—I wrote frequently and extensively.

Q.—Did you read the proofs of the articles which you wrote? A.—I did.

Q.—Where were the proofs generally read? A.—Generally at the office.

Q.—At No. 44 or 48 Broad street? A.—At No. 44 Broad street.

REBUTTING WOODLEY'S TESTIMONY.

Q.—Now, when was the publication of the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* suspended?

Mr. Evarts—How is that material? What does that rebut? What is there about writing for this paper, and correcting proof-sheets, that is in rebuttal?

Mr. Fullerton—It rebuts your principal witness—Mr. Woodley.

Mr. Evarts—In what respect?

Mr. Fullerton—In respect to this story which she told.

Mr. Beach—The witness Woodley spoke with regard to the reading of proof; and we are going to show by this witness what was the habit in that repect.

Judge Neilson—He spoke of having printed slips there?

Mr. Evarts—If you are talking about the very slips that the witness referred to, it is very well.

Mr. Fullerton—I am coming to that.

Judge Neilson—We would infer that the proofs were read at the house, otherwise the slips would not have been there.

Mr. Evarts—The inquiry was limited to the inquiry about this paper, and not as to the habit of correcting proofs there. Now, this would not be evidence in chief.

Judge Neilson—No; we cannot take the general relation of the general course of business as evidence in chief.

Mr. Evarts—If this gentleman is able to speak as an employé of the office of Woodhull & Claflin about their business, that is one thing. Whenever that is offered, then I shall object to it as immaterial. But the witness does not put himself in that position, nor does the inquiry reach that point. The witness only refers to correcting the proofs of his own communications to this paper. The right of rebuttal, as we all know, is a limited right; and it must be of something that is made the matter of definite proof in the defendant's case.

Judge Neilson—There will be no disagreement about that. The counsel must confine himself pretty closely to what the evidence is.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note our objection to this evidence as not being evidence in the case, and as not being evidence in rebuttal.

Judge Neilson—I do not propose to take the evidence with any view that it is evidence in the case.

Mr. Fullerton—Nor do I propose to so offer it.

Judge Neilson—Then keep within the line.

Mr. Fullerton—My last question was as to when the publication of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was suspended? A.—That was in the Spring of 1872.

Q.—Do you recollect when the last number that was published in that Spring was issued? A.—I do not.

Q.—In what month was it suspended? A—I do not think that I could state with certainty; I was not as much connected with the paper at that period as I had been theretofore.

Q.—Do you recollect in what month it was suspended? A.—I do not distinctly.

Q.—But you think it was in the Spring of 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was the publication of the paper again resumed? A.—The paper that contained the so-called scandal article was the first issue thereafter.

Q.—That was published Nov. 2, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—From the Spring of 1872 to Nov. 2, 1872, there was an interregnum in the publication of this paper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there was no issue of that paper at all? A.—No issue of the paper at all.

Q.—You have spoken of the "scandal." Do you refer to the Beecher-Tilton scandal, so-called, published Nov. 2, 1872? What, if anything, had you to do with the composition of that article?

Mr. Evarts—How is that material? I do not think it is in rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton—I can state how it is material, if the counsel wishes to know. I shall, by the evidence that I now propose to give, contradict, distinctly and emphatically, the testimony of the man Woodley.

Judge Neilson—Then go on.

Mr. Evarts—That, of course, you have a right to do.

Mr. Fullerton—And that is the reason that I do it.

Mr. Evarts—But this does not do it, in the least. Woodley never said that this witness had anything to do with this paper.

Judge Neilson—As preliminary suppose you show his relation to the article.

Mr. Beach—Suppose this witness composed it two days before the publication of the paper—what becomes then of Woodley's testimony that it was written two months before?

Judge Neilson—I would not like to say.

Mr. Beach—That is just what we are going to show.

Mr. Fullerton—We will show that Woodley had no connection with that office at that time; never saw a proof of that article; and that he has testified to something that he knew nothing about.

Mr. Evarts—That we will not object to.

Mr. Beach—You are objecting to it all the while.

Mr. Fullerton—I want to prove when the witness wrote the article, with reference to its publication, and with reference to the time when that miserable man said that he saw the proof of it in the office.

Judge Neilson—You must not speak disrespectfully of an absent witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, that is respectful—to call a man miserable. [To the witness.] Now will you answer the question?

Mr. Andrews—I do not know, if your Honor please, whether witnesses have some rights which lawyers are bound to respect—

Judge Neilson—Not in that respect; you are bound to answer.

Mr. Andrews—Excuse me; I wished to inquire whether, in speaking of certain acts, I shall be permitted to state the motives which led up to those acts.

Judge Neilson—No; probably not.

MR. ANDREWS' CONNECTION WITH THE SCANDAL ARTICLE.

Mr. Fullerton—What, if anything, had you to do with the composition of the scandal article of which you have spoken? A.—That article was written, composed, originally by Mrs. Woodhull, as I suppose. Mrs. Woodhull was the author, in a sense, of that article; and I was myself, in a sense, the author of the article; but I wish to explain in what sense Mrs. Woodhull stood related to it, and in what sense I stood related to it.

Judge Neilson—The question really is, did you write the article, or contribute to it in any way? A.—I contributed to the writing of the article.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was within four or five days of its publication.

Q.—Some time, then, in the latter part of October, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—How positively are you able to speak of the time that elapsed after it was written, and before it was published? A.—With great certainty that it was not more than five days, and I think not more than two or three days. It was merely the time requisite for rushing it through the press.

Q.—Where did you write what you did write of that article? A.—I wrote it at my own residence at that time, which was the same place I occupy now.

Q.—Where is that? A.—No. 970 Sixth avenue.

Q.—In what shape did the material for the article come to your hands? A.—It came as a recital, in manuscript; the entire recital contained in the article remained as it came to me; the introductory part and the closing part—the literary cast and the philosophical cast of the paper—show my mark.

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews, did you ever see any part of that article in print until the article itself was printed. A.—Never.

Q.—How long after you had the article, or it went from your hands, did you see printed slips of it? A.—Within the term that I have specified.

Q.—Did you read the proof of that article. A.—I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At my own room.

Q.—Who brought you the printed slips? A.—It was barely possible that I went down to the office and read the proofs. I do not remember so distinctly with regard to that. The original manuscript was brought to me by Mrs. Woodhull and Col. Blood.

Q.—At your residence? A.—At my residence.

Q.—And within a few days before the article was published? A.—Before the article was published; yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect who printed the article? A.—It was done by their printers—Wood & something—I have forgotten the second name.

Q.—Up to that time had this scandal been spoken of publicly before you prepared this article? A.—It was whispered about.

Q.—Had you heard of a speech made by Mrs. Woodhull, in Boston, at that time? A.—I had.

Q.—Had you heard it spoken of, or had you read the account of it in some paper? A.—I do not remember how it came to me, but it came to me variously, I should think.

Q.—Had you any interview either before or immediately at the time of the writing of that paper, with Theodore Tilton in regard to it? A.—None.

TILTON WAS IGNORANT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE ARTICLE.

Q.—So far as you know, was he ignorant of the fact that you had prepared the article?

Mr. Evarts—That we object to, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—So far as you know, was he aware that the article was in preparation? You may ask that question.

Mr. Fullerton—I will adopt that question.

Mr. Evarts—That is not a subject of evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—It certainly is the subject of edidence.

Mr. Evarts—This witness may state anything he knows affirmatively; but the inference concerning Tilton is certainly not a matter of evidence. He has stated that Tilton did not confer with him.

Mr. Fullerton—I desire to cover the whole ground, and to cover up every suspicion that Theodore Tilton had any knowledge that the preparation of this article was in progress.

Mr. Evarts—That is not in rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton—I think it is in rebuttal of the testimony of Woodley.

Judge Neilson—You may ask him whether, according to his knowledge, Mr. Tilton knew anything about it.

Mr. Fullerton—So far as your knowledge goes, did Mr. Tilton know anything about the preparation of this article by yourself? A.—Nothing whatsoever; I think it was an entire surprise to him when he learned it, since the commencement of this trial.

Q.—Did you know this man Woodley? A.—I do.

Q.—Where did you become acquainted with him, or first see him? A.—I saw him simply as a servant at the house and at the publication office.

Q.—During what period was he a servant at the house, or at the office? A.—During some period of the Summer of 1871.

Q.—When did he cease to be an attaché of the office or house? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did he cease to be an attaché at both of these places? A.—I do not know with regard to the detail of that.

Q.—Up to the time of the composition of this article, or its preparation, had you seen any of the articles referred to in it—any of the papers or documents? A.—No, Sir; I had not; but I had known with regard to the purpose on the part of Mrs. Woodhull, at an earlier date.

Q.—Do you know this gentleman called Charles Cowley, who has been a witness in this cause? A.—Mr. Cowley came to me at the time that he gave his evidence here, or about that time, and I then remembered having seen him at Mrs. Woodhull's house one evening.

Q.—Was any one present during his visit there? A.—I was present that evening.

Q.—Do you recollect that Mrs. Middlebrook was present? A.—I do.

THE SCANDAL NOT THE SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION.

Q.—Now, I want to ask this question—whether, during the conversation that evening, this candal was the topic of discussion? A.—No, Sir; not within my hearing, but I am not certain that I was there during the entire evenng.

Q.—While you were there? A.—While I was there nothing of the kind; no, Sir.

Q.—You don't recollect Mr. Cowley's being there but once? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you present when any conversation or discussion was had in reference to the operatives of Lowell that evening? A.—I seem to have a vague remembrance of something of that kind, Sir, but it is not clear.

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews, I will recur again to the office of Mrs. Woodhull. When, with reference to the publication of the Woodhull scandal, so called, was the office changed from No. 44 to No. 48 Broad street? A.—My recollection is that it was when the publication of the paper was resumed and the time of the publication of the scandal.

Q. These interviews that you have spoken of between yourself and different persons were in the parlor of Mrs. Woodhull in Thirty-eighth street, were they not? A—Usually in one or the other of the parlors.

Q.—Did you become acquainted with the furniture of these parlors? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q. Was there ever at any time a sofa bedstead in either of these parlors? A.—Never to my knowledge, and I believe not.

Q.—There was none while you were in the habit of visiting the house and being an inmate of the house? A.—I should say not.

Q.—Now with reference to Mr. Tilton's habit while at that house, do you know whether he stopped all night at any time? A.—I think he did, at any rate on one occasion.

Q.—Do you recollect of more than that one occasion? A.—Not with any distinctness; no, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect where he remained that night when he did stay? A.—I don't; I don't know how he was accommodated.

Q.—Do you recollect the occasion when he did stay there? A.—I think it was on the occasion of his preparation of the life of Victoria C. Woodhull.

Q.—Were you aware at the time that he was preparing that life? A.—I was.

Q.—How long was he occupied in doing it? A.—I should think it was struck off at a white heat; I don't think it lasted very long; I don't remember very distinctly.

WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Now, when did you first hear of this scandal? A.—I first heard of it from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Mr. Evarts—No matter.

Q.—When did you first hear of it? A.—In the beginning of the month of May, 1871.

Q.—Where were you when you first heard of it? A.—In Mrs Woodhull's parlors.

Q.—And from whom did you hear it?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that. You can't prove Mrs. Woodhull's knowledge in that way.

Mr. Fullerton—I do think you can though.

Mr. Evarts—It is merely the recollection of Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a matter of opinion where Mrs. Woodhull became acquainted with this matter.

Mr. Evarts—But this does not prove it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it does. I shall prove the communication was made to Mrs. Woodhull in the presence of this witness—a communication—

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—That does not show what information she had.

Mr. Fullerton—I can't show two things at the same time; that will do for once.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I object to this evidence as not admissible in this cause and not admissible in rebuttal.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, it will be contended on the other side that this scandal was communicated to Mrs. Woodhull by Mr. Tilton; they think they have laid a foundation for such a charge as that, and it certainly is competent for us to meet that by showing how she became possessed of that knowledge on that subject, and from whom it was derived, and to show that it was in point of time anterior to the introduction of Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Well, go on and show that.

Mr. Evarts—You can't prove that.

Mr. Fullerton—We can't; why not?

Mr. Beach—We can prove that the subject was mentioned to Mrs. Woodhull before he introduced Mr. Tilton to her.

Mr. Evarts—At a certain date he can prove the subject was mentioned by somebody else; that does not prove that Mr. Tilton did not mention it, nor does it prove that that was Mrs. Woodhull's first knowledge of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I believe I have your Honor's permission to go on.

The Court—Yes, but speak within the bounds.

Mr. Evarts—We object to this evidence as not being evidence in the case, and not being evidence in rebuttal, and your Honor will note our exception to its admissibility; of course, it is hearsay; it is mere hearsay evidence.

The Court—Well, the objection to taking the declarations in conversations of a third person remains; you cannot give the conversation, but you can prove the fact.

Mr. Fullerton—That is what I want to prove.

The Court (continuing)—That at a certain time, whether it was prior to this or not, this subject was communicated to her.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty is that the whole of it is a conversation; it does not cease to be a conversation from your giving the result of it; it is all a conversation. What—

Mr. Fullerton—That is the way we give what one person said to another.

The Court—That is the way we prove that a notice was given, a notice of anything.

Mr. Evarts—Of course there are special cases where the fact of certain knowledge is material, and that is permitted to be given, but this is not this case at all. This is attempting to prove a conversation between this gentleman and Mrs. Woodhull, or between persons of whom they constituted a tube, that at a certain date a conversation about this scandal took place at Mrs. Woodhull's office. Now, it is admitted that that in itself is not a matter of evidence at any stage of the case, because neither Mr. Tilton nor Mr. Beecher was present. That is admitted. Now, how does it become evidence here? By what circumstance does it become evidence? It is not the introduction of evidence in chief, and is not permissible.

Mr. Fullerton—It certainly is proper for us to show that Mrs. Woodhull had knowledge of this scandal prior to the publication of her card in May, 1871.

The Court—I think so, if she was on the stand.

Mr. Fullerton—It is proper to show by whom the communication was made to her.

The Court—If she was on the stand—yes, and I think in a certain limited manner, you can ask the witness that question.

Mr. Beach—Go on.

Mr. Evarts—You will note our exception if your Honor please. There is no evidence to show that this is the time she heard it. Your Honor notes our objection and exception. We suppose it is very objectionable.

The Court—Of course, you think it is very objectionable, or you would not make the objection at all.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that the nature of the evidence is inadmissible, and especially so in regard to this stage of the case. I understand your Honor excludes the conversation.

The Court—As such, yes.

Mr. Fullerton—I thought it was understood at this time, if ever it will be. Will you be kind enough to say if at any time, and by whom, the facts named in this scandal were communicated to Mrs. Woodhull?

Mr. Evarts—Objected to.

The Court—We will take the question as to when and by whom.

Mr. Evarts—The question is objectionable; it assumes that the facts were communicated. They may ask the question whether the scandal was brought to the notice of Mrs. Woodhull. Who has ever found out what the facts are?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh! we have.

The Court—Put your question in that form.

Mr. Fullerton—If you consider the question improper, Sir, I will put in that form.

The Court—There is a shade of impropriety in it in that way. [Suggesting, the form of the question.] Was the subject of this scandal article ever communicated to Mrs. Woodhull in your presence?

Mr. Fullerton—That question you may answer.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to and except.

Witness—It was communicated to her by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in my presence.

Q.—When? A.—I should think on the 3d or 4th of May, 1871.

Q.—Where? A.—In Mrs. Woodhull's parlors.

Q.—Was it before or after your introduction of Mrs. Woodhull to Mr. Tilton? A.—I should think it was a week or ten days prior to that time.

THE COMMUNE PROCESSION.

Q.—Do you recollect the Commune procession in the City of New-York? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you participate in it? A.—I did.

Q.—At what time did you join it and where did you leave it? A.—I began with it and ended with it.

Q.—Did you see Theodore Tilton in that procession? A.—I saw him as the procession broke up; Mrs. Woodhull directed my attention to him.

Q.—And where did it break up? A.—At Union square, near the Lincoln monument.

Q.—And where was Mr. Tilton when your attention was called to him? A.—He was going through the opening made by the black guards from the rear portion of the procession. [A laugh.]

Q.—Had you seen him in the procession before that? A.—I did not; I did not notice him.

Q.—With whom did you walk in that procession, do you remember? A.—I walked with Mrs. Woodhull, Col. Blood, and an old gentleman by the name of West; I think there were four abreast.

Q.—And where did Mrs. Woodhull join the procession? A.—At the commencement of it—at the formation of the particular section that she was in, which, I think, took place in Fourth street.

Q.—And where did Col. Blood join it? A.—At the same point.

Q.—And this gentleman, West, of whom you spoke, where did he join it? A.—I don't remember; I don't know whether he began with the procession; I saw him in the course of the procession.

Q.—Did you see Miss Claflin in the procession? A.—She was immediately in front of us, walking alone, and carrying a flag.

Q.—From the commencement to the end of that procession were Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin out of your view? A.—No, Sir; hardly out of my reach; I was close by them.

Q.—And during the whole course of that procession was Mr. Tilton in company with them? A.—He was not.

Q.—Are you positive upon that subject? A.—Quite so; yes, Sir.

Q.—During the whole course of that procession, from its commencement to its end, were either Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claflin in a carriage? A.—Not until the procession broke up. I assisted in getting them into a carriage at the close of the procession.

Q.—And who got into the carriage with them? A.—Col. Blood and Theodore Banks. I intended to get into the carriage myself, but there was a jostling of the crowd, and I was fearful of a delay, and hurried them away.

Q.—I will put the question in a broader manner. From the commencement of the procession, when you entered it with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, up to the time when it broke up, when Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin got into the carriage, were either of these ladies in a carriage? A.—They were not; no, Sir.

Q.—You speak of your positive knowledge upon that subject? A.—I do.

Q.—From the commencement to the end of the procession was Theodore Tilton in company with either of these ladies? A.—He was not; no, Sir.

Q.—Were you at the Steinway Hall meeting when Mrs. Woodhull delivered her lecture? A.—I was.

Q.—When did that take place? A.—It was on the 17th of October. I have heard the date mentioned since I came here; I don't remember it otherwise.

Q.—Is your recollection in harmony with the date as it was mentioned, the 20th November? A.—I think it was, 1871.

Q.—The 20th of November, I believe that was of 1871. Do you know where Mrs. Woodhull went immediately after that lecture? A.—

think she left the very next morning for a tour—a lecturing tour in the West.

Q.—How long was she absent? A.—My recollection is vague with regard to that; I should think some weeks.

Q.—Yes, Sir. Do you recollect whether she corresponded with her paper after that? A.—I don't think she did; she seldom did when away.

MR. CLAFLIN AT WOODHULL'S.

Q.—Do you recollect of an occasion when Mr. Claflin was at Mrs. Woodhull's—Mrs. Woodhull's office? A.—Which Claflin?

Q.—Horace B. Claflin, I think, the name is. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—How is that material?

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Claflin has given evidence of it.

Mr. Evarts—It was on cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—That don't prevent us from contradicting it.

Mr. Evarts—I think it does on the rebuttal. Whether the interview of Mr. Claflin at Mrs. Woodhull's was material evidence in the case, was not a question that has arisen or that was introduced as a part of our affirmative evidence, you know, and on cross-examination to get in under a variety of motives within the law a good many things, that does not give a right to make them matters of evidence in chief: that we all know. Mr. Claflin's interview, or Mr. Claflin's visit at Mrs. Woodhull's office was made the subject—

Mr. Fullerton—I will state, if you will allow me, what my object is, and if you do not approve of it we can drop it.

Judge Neilson—I do not recognize—you mean the interview was at the office, or do you mean the interview at the house, where Mr. Bowen was present?

Mr. Fullerton—At the office.

Mr. Evarts—It was the office I was speaking of.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. What page are you looking at?

Mr. Evarts—663. The subject is introduced to Mr. Claflin in this way, on cross-examination, [reading:]

"Do you know Victoria Woodhull? A.—I know her.

Q.—Well, how little or how much? A.—I have seen her on two or three occasions; she has called at my office once or twice.

Q.—Did you return the call? A.—Yes, Sir, I did once, at her office in Broad street, soon after she came to see me; after she established herself in Broad street, it was quite soon after that, I know, because it was rather a novelty, 'women bankers.'"

He is asked as to the object of her call, and says:

"She had been to my house, and spoke about establishing an office in New-York, and wishing to form an acquaintance, she urged me very much to call and see her.

Q.—Mr. Claflin, you were not present, were you, when Mrs. Woodhull said this,"

And so forth. Then

"We won't have any hearsay."

That is what our learned friends say.

Judge Neilson—What is the object of this, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Evarts—I don't see anything about subscribing for the paper. Here it is. He is asked if he subscribed to the paper, and he says, no, Sir; he never subscribed for it; a bill was sent for it, but he did not pay it.

Judge Neilson—He says there was an advertisement in it, and he stopped it.

Mr. Evarts—Now that is all in the way of collateral inquiry about the witnesses in this case; they must take his answer, and they cannot contradict him.

Judge Neilson—What is the object, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—You mean because the law won't allow it, not because I am unable to.

Mr. Evarts—I say, because the law won't allow it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not regard it as of much importance, and will not press it.

Judge Neilson—Very well, Sir; go on.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Andrews, how are you able to fix the 3d or 4th of May in your mind as an occasion on which you heard a conversation between Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not fix the day with entire certainty, but Mrs. Stanton was—

Q.—Don't give the conversation. A.—No, Sir. Mrs. Stanton was waiting in the city to be present at the May convention, and I called upon her and took her to Mrs. Woodhull's house; that is one of the circumstances which enables me to fix the time, another is that I remember that it was prior to the death of my wife, which occurred on the 6th of May.

Q.—Well, that will account for its being prior; but how do you know but that it was much earlier in the season? A.—The first circumstance settles that; that Mrs. Stanton was then remaining for a few days, or for the next day perhaps, to be present at the convention that occurs at the 1st of May, or near it.

Q.—Yes. Well, do you mean to say that, in your memory, you connect that visit with the date of this conversation? A.—I do; yes, Sir.

Q.—That seems to be the point. Now, Sir, you have said something about its being a week or ten days before you introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull. That would make your introduction about the 10th or 13th of May? A.—Probably.

Q.—Is that about the time you think you introduced him? A.—It is; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. Well, now, what circumstance is there that enables you to fix the date of that introduction of Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull as late as that week in May? A.—My remembrance is that I was at the time residing at Mrs. Woodhull's house, and that I only went there on the 6th of May.

Q.—This introduction of Mr. Tilton was at the office? A.—Yes, Sir; but I say that I have in memory that my introduction of Mr. Tilton was while I was—was after I was already residing at Mrs. Woodhull's house.

Q.—Well, what connection is there between the two facts? A.—Simply the connection in my memory; I remember that the facts were so.

Q.—Your memory connects them and not the facts in any relation of their own? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing in the facts that assists your memory? A.—Not particularly; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, who was present when you introduced Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull? A.—The usual attaches of the office were probably there, but I have no remembrance of other persons than Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Tilton, and myself.

Q.—Well, you don't remember anything about that, do you? A.—Not distinctly.

Q.—And did you then leave Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—No, Sir; I remained until he left. The interview did not seem to make any settled impression on either side.

Mr. Evarts—No. That we will have stricken out, if you Honor please.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Q.—Now, Mr. Andrews, you have spoken of certain periods at which you were an inmate of Mrs. Woodhull's house. Can you give us, with definiteness, those periods? A.—The first period was in the Summer of 1870.

Q.—Well, beginning when? A.—As I mentioned in the direct, I can fix the beginning of that residence only by recurring to the beginning of Mrs. Woodhull's residence at the house; I do not remember the date.

Q.—Well, you went there when she begun? A.—I went there when she begun.

Q.—And Mrs. Andrews was then living? A.—She was then living—yes, Sir.

Q.—Were your whole family inmates there at that time? A.—I had no family remaining with me, and have none now.

Q.—I mean at that time were you and she inmates of the house? A.—When she returned from the country she returned to me there, and we remained, she and I, at the house of Mrs. Woodhull a week or ten days and then removed to our own residence.

Q.—Your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now when did you so remove? A.—I cannot tell; I cannot fix that date.

Q.—Then you do not know how long you were at Mrs. Woodhull's house in 1870?

Mr. Beach—He said about three months.

The Witness—No, I do not; but about three months, I think.

Q.—Now when did you resume your residence at that house? A.—The 6th of May, 1871.

Q.—And how long did you continue there? A.—Until the 6th of January, 1872.

MRS. WOODHULL'S SERVANTS.

Q.—Yes. Now, while you were there can you give the names of the servants at that house? A.—I know this servant, Lucy, the colored girl.

Q.—She there at both times? A.—No, I think not; I think she was the last.

Q.—Are you most positive? A.—I am not.

Q.—She was there the last you are sure? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the whole of it? A.—I cannot say that; during some portion of the time.

Q.—You haven't any idea that she was not during the whole? A.—Yes; I think she left before I left the house.

Q.—Well, how long before? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Well, that is for one. Now the other? A.—This man whose name has been given as Woodley, if that is his name—

Mr. Morris—Woodley.

The Witness—Woodley, and the other—

Mr. Evarts—Gray.

The Witness—Gray; I met them all there as servants; knew of their being present, and also saw the two men often at the office.

Q.—Yes; very well. Now, through what periods of time did you see Woodley and Gray as being at the house occasionally or permanently, or at the office occasionally or permanently? A.—During the period of my second residence at Mrs. Woodhull's, but whether—covering what part of the residence, I don't think I can fix.

Q.—Did it cover the whole? A.—With regard to Lucy, I think not.

Q.—Well, I have got through with Lucy. A.—Yes, Sir; with regard to the others they may have done so or may not; I cannot say.

Q.—Can't say about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, were not Gray and Woodley attaches of the office during the Summer of 1870 or the Fall of 1870—of 1871? A.—Certainly, during a portion of the Summer of that year, and, I think likely, extending into the Fall.

Q.—Well, during the preceding year, Fall of 1870, and Winter of 1870 and 1871, were not these two colored men, or one of them, attaches of the office, as you understood? A.—That may have been so, but I do not remember.

Q.—You do not remember whether it was so or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, had you any proprietorship in that newspaper? A.—I had not.

HE WAS PART EDITOR OF THE PAPER.

Q.—Nor any editorship of the newspaper? A.—A partial editorship, yes, Sir; at times I was almost the editor in charge for short periods.

Q.—Now, Sir, will you give us the times that you were almost the editor in charge? A.—I cannot do that; they were mere casual supplies for the absence of the—of other parties.

Q.—You cannot give us any idea at all? A.—Not definitely, with regard to periods.

Q.—Nor years? A.—Yes; during the year 1871, and perhaps somewhat during the year 1870.

Q.—Are you sure of that—that in 1871 you were almost the editor in charge? A.—During certain—

Mr. Beach—Do you mean during the year?

Mr. Evarts—During that year.

Mr. Beach—Or a portion of it?

The Witness—No; within that year for a short period.

Mr. Evarts—What weeks were those? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by being almost the editor in charge? A.—Well, I mean that I performed the labor that belongs to an editor, although formally the position was not yielded to me, or I was not inaugurated in any formal way into that office.

Q.—Did you have a salary or compensation? A.—I never had any.

Q.—None whatever? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you have any avowed or published responsibility of editorship for that paper? A.—I wrote a great many of the articles.

Q.—Under your own name? A.—Under my—over my own name; and at one period, I think, during the Summer of 1871 I had a department assigned to me in the office—in the paper—which I edited as my own.

Q.—Yes. Now, what department was that? A.—It was called "The Bureau of the Pantarch," I think, or "The Pantarchy," I think, was the heading line—the head line—of my department.

Q.—"The Pantarchy"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, was that a distinct branch of the paper, separate from an interest in every day affairs? A.—It was; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in what sense or connection was this title of "Pantarchy" adopted for a column or a department of that newspaper? A.—"Pantarchy" is a name which I have adopted to express the practical purposes of my reformatory movement.

Q.—Now, that is enough. Now I understand it perfectly. And are your reformatory movement and Pantarchy convertible terms? A.—In the practical side of my reformatory movement, yes, Sir.

Q.—They are? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS WIFE'S BEHAVIOR AS A SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.

Q.—Well, now, we understand that. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Andrews, you have said that at this visit, at which you and they were present, that Miss Moore spoke of, there was nothing but some action or behavior of your wife in a capacity of spiritual medium, or acting from impression—something of that kind? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of course I do not mean to misrepresent you; I only call your attention to it. Do you mean to say that what she did or said to or toward Mr. Tilton was in a mediumistic state, on her part? A.—I presume it to have been so.

Q.—Yes? A.—My recollection, as I have said, is not very distinct.

Q.—And the nature of that is, that though the observers saw and heard what she said and did, she herself was not conscious—isn't it? A.—That is the state in what is called complete trance.

Q.—Yes. A.—There are, then, all sorts of approximations to that state, and the mediumistic persons live, as it were, in a double world.

Q.—Yes. A.—A dreamy kind of existence.

Q.—A sliding scale, then? A.—Exactly.

Q.—Now, what stage of that sliding scale was your wife in at the time of this affair? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Well, your observation? A.—I have said that my recollection is very indistinct in regard to the scene, at all.

Q.—Well, have you any recollection about it? A.—I have, yes, Sir; I have a recollection.

Q.—Isn't it all a matter of mixed reasoning—between natural reason and the mediumistic state, now? A.—I have not spoken of any mediumistic state, on my part.

Q.—No, not then; while you are so much with these people. How is that, now? Have you any particular remembrance of that affair? A.—I remember, as I stated, my wife leaving her seat at another part of the room and going and seating herself by the side of Mr. Tilton and talking to him in a manner which I recognized, knowing her as I do, as somewhat characteristic of her partial trance states.

Q.—Yes. Well, now, the stage I want to get at? A.—I don't know that I have any gauge.

Q.—No? Whether she passed the Rubicon between natural condition and entire trance, you cannot say? A.—I should think not.

Q.—You think not. Well, was not this mediumistic treatment or condition as exhibited toward Mr. Tilton—didn't it involve this manipulation of the face and head in reference to this spiritual insight into him? A.—Not to my recollection; no, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember how that was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But that is the ordinary form, isn't it? A.—It might happen, but I don't remember.

Q.—Well, do you remember whether what was said by your wife to Mr. Tilton and received by him was what ordinary people consider sensible or foolish? A.—I never had heard anything that, to me, was not sensible through that lady.

Q.—Well, I do not mean to say that it was not sensible; I only speak of the judgment of ordinary people who are not affected with spiritualistic ideas. A.—I think that would depend upon how ordinary they are. [Laughter.]

THE COMPANY AT MRS. WOODHULL'S HOUSE.

Q.—Very well; we have arrived at something. Now you have spoken of Mrs. Woodhull's house; and the company assembled there as coming nearer to the celebrated *salons* of Madame Roland than anything of our time, haven't you? A.—I did make that comparison.

Q.—That is your view? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now did you assimilate Mrs. Woodhull to Mme. Roland, or didn't you assign a different part sufficiently to her? A.—I had not that particularly in mind; but I think her quite as distinguished a personage.

Q.—Yes? A.—Of a different type.

Q.—The question is rather, whether they resembled one another? A.—I did not have that in view.

Mr. Beach—Of a different type, did you say? A.—Of a different type.

Mr. Evarts—But an equally large impression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the society that assembled there you compare with the company that frequented Mme. Roland's *salons*? A.—I do; yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you give the preference to this company to Madame Roland's in respect to visitors as well as— A.—I think this century is in advance of the last.

Q.—And these people move with the century? A.—I think so.

Q.—And in the van of it, don't they? A.—I think so. That is a matter of judgment.

TILTON'S INTIMACY WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Well. Now, you have said something about Mrs. Woodhull's and Mr. Tilton's manner toward each other when you saw them together, and their address. Do you think you never heard Mr. Tilton address Mrs. Woodhull as Victoria? A.—I do not remember having heard it. Very many people did.

Q.—How can you account for it that Mr. Tilton did not? A.—Well, I should say that his manner was gentlemanly and reserved in the presence of others, and I do not remember his ever falling down to that degree of familiarity.

Q.—With Mrs. Woodhull? A.—With Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—Was his manner specially cold toward her? A.—No, Sir; it was, on the contrary, very friendly.

Q.—Oh, yes. A.—And manifesting, I should say, a great deal of interest; but I speak of any discourtesy or—

Q.—Oh, I don't mean discourtesy. A.—Or any vulgar familiarity or anything that—

Q.—I was only asking you—

Mr. Beach—Let him finish.

Mr. Evarts—I only ask you—

Mr. Beach—Let him finish.

Mr. Evarts—I only ask him whether he called her "Victoria." I do not ask him anything else. This is a cross-examination, you know.

Mr. Beach—I know that; but that does not afford you the opportunity of interrupting the witness.

Mr. Evarts—He had finished the answer.

Mr. Beach—He was answering the question. However, the gentleman has succeeded in stopping the witness' mouth.

Mr. Evarts—I would not have done it without the aid of the law.

Mr. Beach—I don't know. I think you do a great many things without the aid of the law in this case.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You say a great many persons did address her in this *salon* as "Victoria." That was quite disrespectful, was it? A.—Well, it was not so regarded.

Q.—It was? A.—It was not so regarded by those who used the term, no doubt. I have felt a little shocked at the familiarity that many persons took. Sometimes she was even called "Vickey"—"Victoria," and "Vickey," and as I never saw her repel that familiarity I felt a little shocked by it sometimes myself. I did not perceive that character in Mr. Tilton. That was all I meant to say.

Q.—Yes. And, then, "Vickey" you considered familiar? A.—Rather—rather too much so.

Q.—And that was—was that common? A.—Well, it was too common.

Q.—Yes. Did you observe that Mr. Tilton refrained from that familiarity that others used? A.—That is my remembrance of his deportment, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure of it? A.—I am, Sir.

THE INTERRUPTION IN THE PUBLICATION OF THE PAPER.

Q.—It was so impressed on your mind. Now, Sir, during the Summer of 1872, and between the Spring and the publication of what is called the scandal number of Mrs. Woodhull's paper, was there any such newspaper in existence or on foot at all, or was it all gone—this Woodhull & Claflin paper? A.—It was a complete interruption of the publication of the paper, but never with an abandonment of the intention of continued publication.

Q.—That is, no public announcement of the termination? A.—It was announced simply as an interruption.

Q.—Yes. A.—As a postponement.

Q.—Well, this scandal number was the beginning of its new life? A.—That is my recollection. I believe so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. And was not this interval occupied in preparing for a great sensation on the reopening of this paper? A.—Not to my knowledge, nor according to my belief.

Q.—You do not remember that the article was in the course of consideration and preparation by its first authors during that period, either in an incomplete or in a— A.—Do you wish my—

Q.—I wish your knowledge. A.—Well, I do not know.

Q.—You don't know anything about it? A.—Very little about it.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Yes. Very well. Now are you quite sure that you never saw any slips of the subject matter of this scandal article as distinguished from its complete literary philosophical condition? A.—I am entirely sure of it, Sir.

Q.—You never saw that? A.—I never did.

Q.—If there were any such you did not see them? A.—I did not.

Q.—And how early before the matter was brought to your attention, or rather before the material was brought to your hand for your editorship—how long before that material was brought to your hands had you heard that anything of this kind was brewing? A.—Your present question refreshes my memory, and I shall wish to correct a prior statement. I did hear, somewhat earlier, with regard to the purpose of such a publication. I was consulted by Mrs. Woodhull; it might have been one month or two months earlier than the publication with regard to her ethical rights, as I may say, in the matter.

Q.—Well, that is enough; I do not care about the conversation. Can't you say that this introduction of the subject of her ethical rights was as early as the Spring of 1872? A.—No, I am certain it was not, although I have reason to believe—

Q.—I have not asked you your reason. You are certain it was not? A.—I am certain it was not; and I was going to add something that I thought you would like to know.

Q.—No; I have no curiosity except what the law allows. Now, how early are you able to say that this introduction of the ethical rights question did not arise? You say it did not in the Spring? A.—Not more than two months prior to the publication.

Q.—Not more than two months prior to its being brought to you? How early in October do you think the material was brought to you for your finishing hand? A.—I should think about the 25th.

Q.—And it was published on the 28th? A.—Published on the 28th.

Q.—And when did your article go to the printer's hands? A.—Immediately, as it was prepared; I think parts of it going before the remaining parts were finished.

Q.—Yes. Now, upon looking at this article, can you tell us what is wholly your own composition and what the composition of other people? A.—I presume I could by merely looking at the article.

IDENTIFYING HIS PORTIONS OF THE SCANDAL ARTICLE.

Q.—Be so good as to designate upon this article the parts that you composed and the parts that were the composition of others than yourself. [Handing the witness a copy of the *Woodhull & Claflin Weekly* containing the scandal article.]

Mr. Shearman—Be kind enough to mark with that pencil. [Handing witness a colored pencil.] A.—I have put a red line around those parts which I either wrote or recast; and the middle portion, which is not so encircled, is as it was brought to me, with the exception of the fact that I may have run my pen through a single line to correct a literary error.

Q.—And the parts not marked in ore, as I understand you, are substantially as the material came to your hands with nothing but verbal emendations? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I ask that this may be marked for identification. I offer it in evidence as a part of the testimony of this witness.

Mr. Beach—I object to that. We may want to argue it.

Judge Neilson—Let it be marked for identification at present.

Mr. Evarts—I offer it in evidence, and your Honor will note it.

Judge Neilson—Let the offer be noted.

Mr. Evarts—I offer it as part of this witness' cross-examination—as showing what he did and what others did.

Mr. Beach—I hope your Honor will consider that question before admitting it.

Judge Neilson—Yes, and I will hear you hereafter in regard to it.

Mr. Evarts—We do not propose to delay the case with the argument at this point.

[Marked Exhibit D, 141.]

Mr. Evarts—Where was your writing-room while you were an inmate of this house of Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—It was up two flights of stairs—the front room.

Q.—What would be called the third story? A.—There seems to be some confusion here with regard to the first and third stories.

Q.—But it was up two flights of stairs and in the front room? A.—Yes.

Q.—That led you to pass up and down the stairways and through the halls up to that story and back again frequently? A.—Very often; yes.

WHERE HE SAW TILTON.

Q.—In what parts of that house have you seen Mr. Tilton? A.—I have seen him in the parlors—the front and back parlor, and in Col. Blood and Mrs. Woodhull's room, which is at the head of the first stairs.

Q.—How often have you seen him on that floor where Col. Blood and Mrs. Woodhull's room, last mentioned, was situated? A.—With some frequency—several times, at any rate.

Q.—Was it not an ordinary thing to see him there? A.—I should think through a certain period of time, while he was engaged in writing for Mrs. Woodhull a good deal, that he was there several times—perhaps frequently—in that room.

Q.—It was nothing strange for you to see him there? A.—At that period it was not.

Q.—When was that period? A.—The "centre of attraction," to quote a phrase that has been used here, was the month of August. I think his visits were very frequent there, but his labor in behalf of Mrs. Woodhull and her ideas was concentrated more in the month of August than in any other month of that season.

Q.—That was August, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This fervor of August you noticed as a fact, did you? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And how much was he there during this month that you describe as August? A.—I should say with great frequency.

Q.—Was he often at meals? A.—No, Sir; very rarely.

Q.—How often did you see him there at breakfast during the month of August? A.—I think I never saw him at breakfast but once—the morning after the occasion of which I spoke.

Q.—Did you breakfast usually with the family? A.—I did.

Q.—Can you remember seeing Mr. Tilton at breakfast more than once during the month of August? A.—I really do not remember.

Q.—Still he may have been there? A.—I think I should have remembered it if it was so.

Q.—What should impress you about that? You noticed that he was there very much—why should you notice his being there at breakfast? A.—It was rather a rare circumstance for parties to be invited to the meals in that house. The house was more like a club-house, for public purposes, as it were, but the privacy of the family was very seldom invaded by visitors, and it was an exceptional thing that Mr. Tilton was occasionally invited.

Q.—During the whole of the time that you were aware of his being a visitor at that house, how often did you see him at breakfast there? A.—Only once, that I remember.

Q.—During the whole of that Summer? A.—At breakfast only once.

Q.—Well, how many times at dinner? A.—I should think two or three times; yes, Sir.

Q.—And how many times were you aware of his passing the night there? A.—Only the once that I have mentioned.

Q.—Well, how did you come to be aware of that? A.—From the fact that I was in his company until very late at night, perhaps 2 or 3 o'clock, and that I found him there in the morning, and that he breakfasted with us, and that I understood he had remained through the night.

WAS TILTON INTERESTED IN MRS. WOODHULL'S IDEAS.

Q.—Did you understand that Mr. Tilton, in the frequency of his visits and the attention that he paid to Mrs. Woodhull, was enlisted in her opinions and interested in her ideas?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, what he understood.

Mr. Evarts—Well, but in cross-examination it is admissible.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is not admissible in cross-examination.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir. It tends to show the relation, whatever it is.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, is that to be shown by the mere understanding of the witness, and not from his acts and declarations?

Mr. Evarts—This is a cross-examination of the witness, and it is admissible.

Mr. Beach—That does not make any difference; it is not.

The Court—The question includes observation as well.

Mr. Evarts rose to speak.

Mr. Beach—If you let me get a word from the court, and not from you, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I mean to.

Mr. Beach—I never knew you to. I submit, Sir, that the understanding of this witness is not admissible as against Mr. Tilton.

The Court—That also applies as to any other witness. The only question is whether this word understanding imports the word observation, which, I think, is a better word.

Mr. Evarts—On cross-examination I can ask him all kinds of questions as to the interior movements of his mind, and show him up.

The Court—There is a good deal of license allowed on cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—There is no objection to this examiner showing up this gentleman to the extent of his ability, and the more he tries it the better we will be satisfied.

Mr. Evarts—I don't mean any particular witness. I am speaking of the right of cross-examination, and it is not to be limited by your understanding of the evidence in chief in the case.

Mr. Beach—You did say you meant this particular witness when you said you wanted to show him up.

Mr. Evarts—That is speaking of my interior movements.

Mr. Beach—Your interior movements are just as immaterial and incompetent as the witness' when they are directed toward our case.

Mr. Evarts—I do not bring them in.

Mr. Beach—You are trying to bring them and you did bring them in.

The Court—Almost any question can be asked on the question—

Mr. Beach—I submit not, Sir.

The Court—That has any bearing whatever on the relation of the parties.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor certainly does not mean to announce such a decision of the law that almost any question is admissible to a question on cross-examination.

The Court—That has any relation.

Mr. Beach—That has any relation. I submit, Sir, that you can't ask a witness upon cross-examination as to his understanding of the fact relating to either of the parties for the purpose of establishing a conclusion of fact attributable to either of the parties. You may ask the witness upon cross-examination his understanding and reason in regard to his own action or facts relating to his own conduct. That is admissible, but you can't ask him his understanding of the purpose, views, or sentiments of the party to the action, whose conduct and whose position and condition is to be determined by words or acts.

The Court—Therefore the word observation is better than the word understanding, which the counsel puts.

Mr. Beach—That is what I was endeavoring to satisfy your Honor about.

The Court—I was recommending the substitution of that word.

Mr. Beach—Then I will be content.

Mr. Evarts—Answer that question with that modification as to your observation, not your understanding.

Witness—My observation was that Mr. Tilton was greatly interested in the ideas and purposes that he heard agitated at that house, but always with a vein of strong dissent on his part, which led to a great deal of discussion.

Q.—And it tended, I suppose, to bring out the right of the matter. Did he convince, or was he convinced? A.—Perhaps neither.

MR. ANDREWS' OPINIONS ON SOCIAL REFORMS.

Q.—Your opinions and views, as I understand it, Mr. Andrews, accorded with Mrs. Woodhull's, or perhaps I should say hers accorded with yours on these matters of social reform? A.—Quite so; yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes. You have been longer an advocate of those opinions than she, have you not? A.—Very much.

Q.—How far back do you date your espousal of them? A.—My first public work on the subject from which these ideas have been mostly disseminated, perhaps, was, I think, in 1851.

Q.—Did you at any time establish a hall or school for public discussions of these social doctrines? A.—I have been doing that kind of thing, off and on, all along, Sir.

Q.—All along? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in the City of New-York? A.—In the City of New-York mainly.

Q.—During what period was any such establishment maintained? A.—There has hardly been any period at which there was not something of the kind.

Q.—Going on all the time, more or less permanently, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—What socialistic views do you refer to when you say they were in harmony to any extent with those of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I refer to the whole statement which has been made by myself and by others of a doctrine which we call the sovereignty of the individual, which is an attempt at a scientific definition of the legitimate sphere of the individual in society, and of the sphere of the community as such.

Q.—Yes. Well, how far do those views relate to the subject of marriage and divorce? A.—They cover that whole ground incidentally and as a branch of the larger doctrine of the sovereignty of the individual.

Q.—Well, Sir, in those views of which you have spoken to Mr. Evarts, do you include any idea of promiscuous intercourse of the sexes? A.—Well, yes and no. I must adopt—

Q.—Well, Sir, I want to know—you have spoken to the counsel of these views, and I want to know what they are; what is the view to which you refer in that relation with respect to the intercourse of the sexes? A.—The view is that the relation of the sexes is a department of human life which should be relegated to the jurisdiction of the individuals immediately concerned; if they, then, are promiscuous in their nature and character it is for them to manifest it; if they are Mormons, or if they are Shakers, or whatsoever be their individual conscience and view and character, that will manifest itself under this doctrine.

Q.—Well, do you understand by the doctrines which you maintain that the law should to no extent interfere with the relation of husband and wife or parent and child? A.—That is our view, with certain minor modifications.

Q.—Well, Sir, those modifications I want to get. A.—Yes; very well, Sir; it would lead us into a very broad field of definition.

Q.—Make it as brief as you can. For instance, I can illustrate all that I desire to know. In case two persons who have lived in the marital relation, or in marital connection, are inclined to a separation, what is your view or doctrine in regard to the care or maintenance of the children of that intercourse? A.—We—the doctrine contemplates hands off with regard to the interference in the affairs of the individual in so far as their affectional relations are concerned; the economical relations—those that relate to property, care of children, &c.—are perfectly legitimate matters for the State to govern.

Q.—For the State to govern? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your doctrine, therefore, is that in case two persons in the position which I assume, or union, dissolve by voluntary consent, that the State by law should regulate the terms upon which that separation should be allowed with reference to the children, or the economical relations? A.—Or the inheritance of property.

Q.—Or the inheritance of property. That is, the people who have been married should be allowed to separate at their will, the State making proper regulations in regard to the disposition of the property and the children? A.—Yes, Sir; that is it.

Q.—You spoke, Sir, of Mrs. Woodhull having consulted you some two months before the publication of this article, in regard to her ethical rights connected with the publication. That was the first suggestion, to your knowledge, of the propriety of publishing the article? A.—No, Sir; it was not.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—Do you mean to ask what was the first suggestion?

Q.—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the date?

Mr. Beach—Mr. Evarts inquired of you as to a consultation with Mrs. Woodhull occurring some two months prior to the publication of this article. I don't care for the details of the whole conversation, but I want to get the subject matter of that consultation.

Mr. Evarts—I only got it in respect to date.

Mr. Beach—You got it in respect to the fact—to the conversation.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask for the conversation.

Mr. Beach—You certainly got the fact, Sir, that he was consulted by Mrs. Woodhull upon the subject of her ethical rights concerning the publication.

Mr. Evarts—He stated that; I didn't ask for it.

Mr. Beach—You took it as part of the answer, and it is evidence.

Mr. Evarts—As an answer to my question, showing the date.

Mr. Beach—Yes, and it showed something more than the date; it showed the fact.

Mr. Evarts—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Beach—It is my business now.

Q.—I want to know what the ethical rights were that were the subject of conversation between you and Mrs. Woodhull upon that occasion?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson—It is rather mystical. Did it relate to this article?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I asked for the date only, and that is where I left it.

Mr. Beach—And that is the subject talked of, and where the gentleman left I took it up.

Mr. Evarts—As your Honor has ruled over and over again, the attention to the subject to fix a date, and no more, indicates the subject abandoned.

Judge Neilson—We could not take the conversation.

Mr. Beach—I want to know what ethical rights he referred to in his answer to Mr. Evarts?

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer that.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Answer that.

The Witness—The question was, what my advice upon her—whether she had a right as a social agitator to interfere with the deportment of individuals, or whether she should confine herself entirely to a discussion of principles.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Andrews, when you have spoken of these topics as in the opinions that you embraced and advocated falling within individual sovereignty, or being relegated to the origin of individual sovereignty, does that mean, in your mind or expression, anything more than the scriptural sentiment that a man is to do what is right in his own eyes?

Witness—If you will expound the scriptural statement to me—

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is much more familiar than "relegating to the individual sovereignty."

The Witness—I think it means substantially the same thing.

Mr. Evarts—Substantially the same thing—a man's doing what is right in his own eyes. That is all.

The Witness—May I add to the answer that what we familiarly call the sovereignty of the individual, as in the larger system—the limitation upon that form, which I could state if it was required.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, when you apply this scriptural phrase to your theories that a man should do what seems to be right in his own eyes, you refer that to the affectional relations of the two sexes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not to what you call the economical relations? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all, Sir.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At a few minutes after 2 the jury were called and announced present. Mrs. Martha A. Bradshaw was then called and came forward and took the witness chair.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Bradshaw has already been sworn.

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Bradshaw, are you acquainted with Elizabeth A. Turner, known as Bessie Turner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with her? A.—Well, I have been in the habit of seeing her ever since she has been with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did you see her frequently otherwise? A.—Yes, Sir, quite frequently.

Q.—Quite frequently. Do you recollect having seen her in the month of December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see her in that month? A.—I saw her at Mrs. Tilton's and at my own house.

Q.—Where did you first see her during that month? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—How, Madam? A.—I do not recollect that, Sir; I have a record of two visits to me—that she made to me.

Q.—Do you mean at your own house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When is the first record you have that she made a visit at your house? A.—9th of December.

Q.—9th of Dember, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you send for her or did she come voluntarily? A.—She came voluntarily.

Q.—Did you make a record of the day on which she visited you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In a diary? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit at that time of keeping a diary? A.—Yes, Sir; I always have.

Q.—State whether or not it was an unusual thing for you to make an entry in your diary of other persons coming to your house? A.—No, Sir; it was very common.

Q.—I wish to ask you whether in that—at that visit, you had a conversation with Miss Turner? A.—Yes, Sir; she did with me, rather.

Q.—In that conversation, did she state to you that Theodore Tilton charged his wife with the commission of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—One moment.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment, Madam.

Judge Neilson—Do you find any statement of that kind by her?

Mr. Fullerton—No, [illegible] said she didn't say it.

Judge Neilson—Well, since—

Mr. Evarts—Refer us to the page.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Page 510 you will find it.

Judge Neilson—That is of the pamphlet?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir—Volume 9, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This is cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. After Bessie Turner had sworn to the charges that Mr. Tilton had made against his wife—after her return in the month of December, 1870, she was asked whether she ever communicated to any person the fact of the charges being made, and she says she communicated the fact that Mr. Tilton had ill-used his wife and had attempted her (Bessie Turner's) virtue, but denied that she ever communicated to Mrs. Bradshaw or any other person the charge of adultery that Mr. Tilton made against his wife. This question was put to her—

Mr. Evarts (inaudible)—

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; that is the only point, at present, of my queston.

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the conversation between Miss Turner and this lady [Mrs. Bradshaw] is, of course, evidence that is not admissible, not of the quality, as hearsay evidence—whatever passed between them—and it has no tendency to prove the fact that is stated between them, if any such fact was stated. Now, your Honor, Miss Turner was asked this question—she seems to have fixed the visit on the 14th day of December. I don't think I see it here, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—She did not positively fix it on that day.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

"Now, what did you tell Mrs. Bradshaw as to the charge Mr. Tilton had made against Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Now, Miss Turner, be kind enough to tell us what you told Mrs. Bradshaw?" [This is in the second column on the 509th page.] "I will as near as I can recollect. I told Mrs. Bradshaw, I think, about his having knocked me down and saying that I tripped and fell, and how he had acted, and that he had been unkind to Mrs. Tilton; that Mrs. Tilton was crying all the time, and then I told her about myself. That is as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Tell us what you told her? A.—I told her he had offered to ruin me; that is all I said about that, as near as I can remember.

Q.—You did not enter into details? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell any of those persons, on the 14th of December, if that was the date, the details of what occurred in your room between Mr. Tilton and yourself, as you have related it here substantially? A.—No, Sir, I did not."

So the date is fixed as the 14th of December of which Miss Turner was inquired.

Mr. Fullerton—No; beg your pardon.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is the only date mentioned. (Reading.)

"Or prior to the 14th of December, if that was the date, did you tell anybody this story? A.—I told Mrs. Putnam, of Marietta."

Miss Turner deals with the 14th of December as the date of which he was speaking concerning what she had told her. So far as I can see, that is the only date. If there is any other then they can point it out. Then we come to the bottom of the 510th page, we find this inquiry renewed.

"Q.—Now, what did you tell Mrs. Bradshaw, if anything, as to the charge Mr. Tilton had made against Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—I never told a word to Mrs. Bradshaw or a living soul about the charge Mr. Tilton had made.

Q.—Was the subject alluded to in your conversation with Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—No, Sir; I never said anything about it.

Q.—Do you confine that answer now to the 14th of December, or do you mean to say you never told Mrs. Bradshaw anything about the charge brought by Mr. Tilton against Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher in respect of criminality? A.—I mean to say that I never told Mrs. Bradshaw or anybody else about this charge that Mr. Tilton had made about Mrs. Tilton's criminality with Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Fullerton—Now you get rid of the 14th.

Mr. Evarts—Well, she is stating— Now, Miss Turner's declaration that Mr. Tilton had charged Mr. Beecher, or his wife, or both, would not be evidence in itself, and cannot be made evidence—if that is what they propose to show, as I suppose from their introduction of the subject—cannot be made evidence by reason of anything that has passed in this examination of ours. When a witness has spoken within the merits and given evidence that is good in chief, then extra judicial or outside declarations not under oath, to the contrary, if there is a proper foundation, that may be brought in, but when the cross-examiner introduces a subject that is not evidence, cannot be made evidence *per se*, it is not made evidence by its being introduced on cross-examination, so far as to be made the subject of contradiction. You take the answers of witnesses concerning anything by which the cross-examination seeks to impeach them, and there is the end of it. If, on the merits of the issue, and in respect to evidence which is itself admissible, you ask the witness whether she has not made a contrary statement, and take her answer, then, within the rules of law, you contradict her on the issue. But when, passing from the issue, you try to make the witness say whether or not she has not said so and so, with a view of affecting her credibility or otherwise, you take her answer, and you make it evidence in chief for the purpose of contradicting her, but you do not make it evidence in chief so that you have a right to show a statement out of court to the contrary.

MR. FULLERTON ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE ADMISSION OF THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Fullerton—It certainly became important upon the examination of the witness, Bessie Turner, to ascertain what she said to these four different persons whom she named, and with whom she communicated, as we suppose, on the 14th of December, although she did not fix that date with any degree of certainty in her own mind. Your Honor will recollect that she said that she started out on the morning of that day—whatever day it was, for the purpose of communicating with these four individuals, and that she did communicate with them all on that day, with reference to the matter then in hand. She was asked particularly upon the direct examination whether, in her intercourse with Mr. Beecher, she stated to him that Mr. Tilton had made the open charge in her presence against his wife of adultery with him, Mr. Beecher, and she said that she did not. She was then asked whether she communicated that fact to Mrs. Bradshaw and to certain other witnesses, who were named; and the question addressed to the witness was designed to call out that answer; and she denied it. She stated that she never communicated to any one of them the fact that Mr. Tilton had made this charge against his wife. Now it becomes important for us to show that she did communicate that fact; that she communicated it to the witness on the stand; and, by inference, that she told the same story to the other three persons with whom she communicated on that day, Mr. Beecher being among the number. Your Honor will see that this bears directly upon the issue in this case. We do not pretend that we prove the truth of what Bessie Turner said, by proving that she uttered these words; but we do prove that Bessie Turner denied the truth and told a falsehood when she denied having made this statement to this witness. Our object is to impeach that witness by impairing her credibility, and that is the only object that we have in view. Your Honor will perceive that while she did not limit the time to the 14th of December, she did state that she did visit these people all on the same day, and she states what she said to them: and she denied, in each instance, that she ever communicated the fact that the charge of adultery was included among the charges which Mr. Tilton made against his wife.

Mr. Beach—On page 485 of the direct examination of Miss Turner this occurs:

"Q.—When was it that you visited Mr. Beecher? A.—Dec. 14, 1870.

Q.—Had you before that communicated to him anything about these visits to your room?

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Mr. Porter—Had you before that communicated to Mr. Beecher the fact of Mr. Tilton visiting your bed—your bedroom? A.—Had I before that time?

Q.—Before the 14th of December? A.—No, Sir; that was why I visited Mr. Beecher on the 14th of December.

Q.—Did you on that occasion communicate to him anything about the charges which he had made against him? A.—That he had made against her, you mean?

Q.—That Mr. Tilton had made against Mr. Beecher and his wife? A.—Did I communicate that to Mr. Beecher?

Q.—To Mr. Beecher. A.—No, Sir; not to any one.

Q.—Had you, prior to your leaving for Steubenville, communicated to any one, other than Mrs. Tilton, the charges which Tilton made against her in respect to Mr. Beecher? A.—Before going?

Q.—Had you ever communicated to any one, other than Mrs. Tilton, before you went to Steubenville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The charges which had been made by Mrs. Tilton against Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Beach—Made by Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Porter—Made by Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir; I never communicated to any one."

That was upon her direct examination. Then upon the cross-examination we called her attention to Mrs. Bradshaw; and we now propose to contradict what she said.

Judge Neilson—That alters the aspect of it.

MR. EVARTS DIFFERS WITH THE COURT.

Mr. Evarts—I think not, if your Honor please. You cannot bring into controversy the truth or falsehood of every statement that a witness has made. The witness has testified in chief as to certain charges having been made by Mr. Tilton in her presence, about his wife having committed adultery with four persons, or something of that kind. Now, they do not lay any foundation to show that she made a statement to somebody else, contradictory to that statement. All they seek is to find out from her whether she has stated anything about it. Now, corroborative evidence of what she stated would not be admissible on our part. They cannot ask her whether she has made corroborative statements, and then, on her not remembering, or saying that she has not, prove the falsehood or error in her memory, or in her statement, as to whether she had or had not made corroborative statements. There is not the least foundation laid in any inquiry put to her, in respect to an interview with Mrs. Bradshaw, to show that she had made a contradictory statement to her. If they had desired to bring Mrs. Bradshaw to show that she had made a statement to her contradictory to her present statement, under oath, on the merits, they should have asked her, Did you or not say to Mrs. Bradshaw, on the 14th, (or, if you please, on the 9th,) so and so.

Mr. Beach—You are arguing a proposition. We proposed no proof of that kind.

Mr. Evarts—I know it. Then I bring you right back to contradicting her memory as to whether she had made corroborative statements outside of the case. Corroborative statements are not evidence. And if you ask a witness whether he has made corroborative statements, and he says "no," you must take his answer. You cannot try the case between Mrs. Bradshaw and Miss Turner, to determine which are mistaken as to a corroborative statement, which she has made, or has not made. We have a right to call other witnesses as to what Mrs. Bradshaw has said; and if there are two or three witnesses you have a conflict in trying that issue.

Judge Neilson—You interrogated Miss Turner upon that subject.

Mr. Evarts—We did—as to what she then told Mr. Beecher was the first statement she made concerning him.

Judge Neilson—And she said that she told it to no one.

Mr. Evarts—Whether she told Mr. Beecher then is the principal point. Whether she did or did not tell other people, is wholly immaterial in any point.

Judge Neilson—I will take the answer.

Mr. Evarts—Be so good as to note our exceptions and objection.

Mr. Fullerton—Will the stenographer repeat the question?

BESSIE TURNER CONTRADICTED.

The Stenographer—"In that conversation, did she state to you that Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with the commission of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher?"

A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—How long did that conversation last? A.—At least two hours.

Q.—What did she say upon that subject?

Mr. Evarts—That is objected to.

Judge Neilson—I think that you have sufficient contradiction upon that one point. The subject is embraced in your question.

Mr. Beach—We want to get the language that Miss Turner used.

Judge Neilson—I think the subject is sufficiently embraced in your question.

Mr. Beach—The subject is, but not the language.

Judge Neilson—I think that is as far as you can inquire.

Mr. Evarts—She was asked if she told about the charge having been made, and then—

Judge Neilson—Read the question over again; I may be mistaken as to the question.

Mr. Beach—"Had you, prior to your leaving for Steubenville, communicated to any one other than Mrs. Tilton, the charges which Tilton had made against her, in respect to Mr. Beecher?"

Judge Neilson—A question, embodying that in substance, is put to Mrs. Bradshaw, and she says that she did. There is your contradiction.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, but we have a right to have the language which constitutes that contradiction.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor has limited us, over and over again—

Judge Neilson—I think we will not go any further than this. I think this answer covers it.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you make any request of Bessie Turner during that conversation? A.—I told her not to repeat it.

Q.—Did you make any request? State that first.

Mr. Evarts—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—Say yes, or no, Madam.

Mr. Evarts—It is no matter what the conversation was, as I view it; and your Honor has excluded the conversation.

Judge Neilson—It is merely a preliminary question—Did you make any request?—and is to be answered by yes or no.

A.—Yes.

Q.—You need not answer this question until it is ruled upon: What request did you make of her at that time?

Mr. Evarts—We object to that.

Judge Neilson—I do not recall anything in Miss Turner's testimony that will justify that.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will perceive that there is something upon the subject here: [Reads.]

"Q.—When you told Mrs. Bradshaw, did she say anything about keeping silent with regard to that story to you? A.—I don't remember what Mrs. Bradshaw said, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you state in substance— A.—Except—no; I don't think she said anything; I think that every one that I told it to remained very quiet, except Mr. Richards, and what he said was, 'Whom God hath joined together, let no man or woman put asunder.'"

Now, I want to contradict her in that respect. I want to show that Mrs. Bradshaw did make a request, and then I want to show what that request was.

Mr. Evarts—That brings up the same proposition.

Judge Neilson—That is as far as you can go. You must show a specific contradiction.

Mr. Beach—We did ask Miss Turner specifically whether Mrs. Bradshaw did not request her to keep silent regarding this matter. It is an attack upon the credibility and memory of Miss Turner.

Mr. Evarts—That is the very point. The law does not allow it to be made except upon the issue. It would be trying all sorts of issues on collateral questions.

Judge Neilson—On collateral questions the answers are to be taken separately, of course.

Mr. Beach—Is this a collateral question?

Judge Neilson—I have not said so. Had I thought so, I would have excluded the last.

Mr. Beach—If it is not a collateral question, then we have a right to contradict this witness.

Judge Neilson—What is Miss Turner's statement?

Mr. Fullerton—It is this:

"Q.—When you told Mrs. Bradshaw, did she say anything about keeping silent in regard to that story, to you? A.—I do not remember what Mrs. Bradshaw said."

Judge Neilson—That is a mere impression of the witness. You cannot contradict that.

Mr. Fullerton—But she says, in addition to that, "No; I do not think that she said anything."

Mr. Evarts—If there was anything special that you wanted to contradict, you should have asked her—did Mrs. Bradshaw say so and so? But you have not asked that.

Mr. Beach—We have read this question three times to the counsel, and if he cannot comprehend it after hearing it three times, we shall make no further effort to reach his understanding.

Mr. Evarts—All that you have read is this: "When you told Mrs. Bradshaw, did she say anything about keeping silent in regard to that story, to you?" And her answer was: "I do not remember what Mrs. Bradshaw said." That was her whole answer to that question. Then she was asked, "Didn't you state in substance?" and then the witness seems to resume her answer, and says: "Except—no, I don't think she said anything." Now, if you want to contradict her by Mrs. Bradshaw, by showing that Mrs. Bradshaw said certain words, viz., a request, then you should have put the question to her.

Mr. Beach—Didn't we put it to her when we asked her if Mrs. Bradshaw said anything?

Mr. Evarts—You did not ask her specifically. If you had put to Miss Turner the same words that you put to Mrs. Bradshaw, that would have helped her recollection.

Mr. Beach—We put the question whether Mrs. Bradshaw said anything to her in regard to keeping silent. That drew her attention to the specific subject. We put the question now to Mrs. Bradshaw. Did you say anything to Miss Turner in regard to keeping silent in regard to this story?

Mr. Fullerton—I also put the question in another form:

"Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Bradshaw that Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with adultery; and did not Mrs. Bradshaw then say to you, 'You must not tell anybody of it?' A.—No, Sir; I do not remember any such thing about it."

That is on page 512, about midway of the page.

Mr. Evarts—That is just what we were on before.

Mr. Fullerton—No; that is what we are on now.

Judge Neilson—That last is a qualification, somewhat, of the position. You may put the question in the terms of the last question read.

Mr. Evarts—Please note our objection and exception.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Q.—When Miss Turner said to you that Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with adultery, did you say to her in substance, You must not tell anybody of it? A.—Yes.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN WOOD.

John Wood called by plaintiff and sworn.

Mr. Fullerton—What is your occupation? A. Printer.

Q.—How long have you been engaged in that business? A.—In business for myself do you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—Since August, 1872.

Q.—And before that, how were you in business? A.—I had charge of a corporation for about four years.

Q.—Printing? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the character of your business? Printing newspapers and pamphlets? A.—All kinds of printing—newspapers, books, and job-work.

Q.—Everything? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Victoria Woodhull? A.—I do.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with her? A.—In May, 1870.

Q.—Did you know Col. Blood, her husband? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with him? A.—At the same time.

Q.—And do you know Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you form an acquaintance with that gentleman? A.—It was somewhere in the Fall of 1870, I think.

Q.—Now state whether or not you printed the newspaper called the *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you commence its publication? A.—I commenced its publication with the third number; I think, in May, 1870, when I had charge of that corporation, known as the "Printer's Co-operative Association."

Q.—How long did you continue to publish or print that paper? A.—I think until about February, 1872.

Q.—Then what became of it? A.—It was then taken to the office of the *American Spiritualist*.

Q.—And how long was it published there? A.—Until it was discontinued.

Q.—When was that? A.—I think it was in May or June, 1872; I am not positive.

Q.—Was it afterward resumed? If so, when? A.—In November.

Q.—In what year? A.—1872.

Q.—Who printed it in November, 1872? A.—I set the type for it.

Q.—Where? A.—At my office.

Q.—Was it printed there? A.—The type was set there only.

Q.—And taken to press somewhere else? A.

Continued on Ninth Page.

LAW REPORTS.

A CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Henry F. Downs was placed on trial for embezzlement, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland. The prisoner was tried on May 7, 1874, for the same offense, but the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. Downs, who was a book-keeper in the employ of Rozel F. Pickert, tea dealer, No. 96 Water street, is charged with having, on July 22, 1872, received and appropriated to his own use the sum of $104 62, received in payment of a bill from Richard Leonard, of Green Island, Albany County, N. Y. The prisoner received the registered letter containing $104 62, and having forwarded a receipt to Mr. Leonard, disposed of the money for his own use. In order to harmonize the books in his charge, Downs marked as returned the goods in payment of which Mr. Leonard had sent the sum embezzled. The prisoner, in his own defense, swore that at the time of the alleged embezzlement he had been directed to carry on his person at night all money received during the day, Mr. Pickert, who was bankrupt, fearing that his creditors would come down upon him. The sum received from Mr. Leonard had been lost by witness, and being afraid to inform Mr. Pickert of the fact, he had resorted to the false entry in order to conceal the loss until such time as he should be able to make it good. The prisoner also stated, as did Mr. Pickert in his cross-examination, that the latter had received from the prisoner's father the sum of $198 67 in settlement. The prisoner swore that this money was paid in settlement of all sums taken by him; Mr. Pickert, on the contrary, said it had been paid as portion of the bonds for which the prisoner's father had become security. Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, called a large number of witnesses to prove the prisoner's good character and the unreliable character of Mr. Pickert. District Attorney Nolan, in rebuttal, examined a number of citizens, who testified to the good character of Mr. Pickert. The evidence on both sides having been taken, the court adjourned until to-day.

AN INTERESTING WILL CASE.

In July, 1874, Mrs. Dora Friedman, a wealthy Jewess, died, leaving her husband, Mr. Morris Friedman, and several children, minors, surviving. Soon afterward a paper, purporting to be her last will, was offered for probate, and contested by her husband, who had not been made a legatee, on the ground that it was a forgery. Some evidence was given, and owing to the absence of Mr. Hirsch, who was then the contestant's counsel, default was taken, by the proponents of the will, against Mr. Friedman on the adjourned day of the hearing. A motion was made yesterday by ex-Judge Curtis, present counsel for the contestant, to open the default, in order to show that the will is a forgery, on the following grounds: That it is not signed by the testatrix, but only purports to have her mark affixed; that she was a lady of superior education, and wrote with facility and rapidity in both the English and German languages; that the will purports to have been made in the office of an attorney on October 19, 1868, nearly six years before the death of the testatrix, at a time when she was actually unable to leave her bed; that the executor, Jacob T. Phillips, was always an object of dislike to the testatrix in her lifetime, and that she always lived happily with her husband, and never told him of having made a will, but, on the contrary, stated to Dr. Van Schaleing that she had not made a will. After argument by Judge Curtis in support of the motion, and by Mr. A. R. Dyett in opposition, the Surrogate reserved his decision.

A REMARKABLE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The suit of Margaret C. Gillen against "Doctor" Austin Sherman was concluded yesterday, in Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Judge Speir and a jury, by a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,250. The suit was brought to recover the value of certain household furniture owned by the plaintiff, and not included in a chattel mortgage held by the defendant, and taken and sold by him under a foreclosure of the same. On the cross-examination of the defendant the following remarkable questions were asked and answered:

Q.—Did you not at one time live at Trenton, N. J? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you reside there? A.—Two years.

Q.—What was your business? A.—I carried on no business.

Q.—Where did you live? A.—With a Mr. Yard.

Q.—Did he keep a hotel or private boarding-house?

The question being unanswered, and repeated, and no answer being given, plaintiff's counsel continued as follows:

Q.—Did not Mr. Yard have charge of the State Prison, and did you not board with him? A.—Yes.

A GOVERNMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

The Treasurer of the United States paid, some time ago, a check for $100 purporting to be indorsed by Archibald A. Smith, a soldier having a claim for bounty for the amount of the check against the United States, the check bearing also a subsequent indorsement by the Chatham National Bank. Suit was brought by the Government against the bank to recover the amount paid on the check, on the ground that what purported to be Smith's indorsement was a forgery, and that the bank's indorsement of the check made that institution liable for the amount for which it was drawn. The case came on for trial yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, and it having been shown that the signature of Smith had been indorsed on the check by John L. Brown & Co., who had been given a power of attorney by Smith to do all acts necessary for the obtainment of his bounty money, the complaint was dismissed.

ANOTHER STREET ROBBERY.

On the morning of April 12, while Thomas Dailey, of No. 269 Third avenue, was standing waiting for a street car, on the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, he was attacked by Joseph Smith, of No. 67 Sullivan street, and two confederates. Mr. Dailey was seized by the three, and while Smith held him the others robbed him of his hat and a pocket-book containing $22. Smith was arrested, but his confederates made good their escape. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of larceny from the person, and Smith was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to five years in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

McCredie vs. McKnight.—Motion to compel the purchaser to complete his purchase granted without costs; order to be settled on two days' notice.

In the matter of Lederer.—Report of Referee confirmed.

Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company vs. The Excelsior Manufacturing Company.—Cause advanced on calendar and set down for May 19, 1875; no costs of motion.

Dieffenbach vs. Hetzel.—The default in this case is opened on the terms stated in memorandum.

Terwilliger vs. Corcoran.—Motion to change place of trial denied, with $10 costs.

Levy vs. Gillett.—Motion denied with costs. (35 Howard, 356.)

Briggs vs. Lieb et al.—Granted.

McMahon vs. McDonnell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Herrick vs. Herrick.—Motion granted and cause placed on special Circuit calendar for the third Friday of May.

By Judge Barrett.

Moran vs. Poillon et al.—Davidson vs. Alfaro.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

The Sixth National Bank vs. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.—Motion for additional issues denied, with $10 costs.

Sperling vs. Price.—Motion granted; $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Crow vs. Merritt.—Motion granted, and default opened on payment of $10 term fee, the disbursements on the inquest, and $10 costs of opposing this motion; the judgment to stand as security, &c.

Woodward vs. Compton.—Motion denied, but, as the question was new, without costs.

Trask vs. Peekskill Plow Works.—The motion to vacate the precept, or to release the goods from the levy thereunder, must be denied, but all further proceedings under said precept must be stayed until the decision of the General Term or the appeal from the order of March 31, provided such appeal be brought on for argument during the present May General Term.

Butler vs. Wehle.—There is nothing in these papers to show that the controversy is at an end, or that the plaintiff has sought to discontinue. The motion must be denied, with leave to renew on further papers.

Ryan vs Jennings.—Motion granted, unless plaintiff stipulates to refer the action and permit the taking of the testimony of the defendants and their witnesses at Saratoga Springs. Ten dollars costs to abide the event. Order to settle on two days' notice to or by Mr. Shondey.

Ledgerwood vs. Maris.—I doubt the propriety of the order asked for, as to the proposed substitution of a complaint, especially in view of Mr. Clark's affidavit that it is incorrect. But upon the clause of the notice of motion asking general relief, I think the defendant is entitled to an order requiring the complaint to be filed within a given number of days, or that it be deemed abandoned. If that is insufficient, because of the counter-claim, the difficulty must be settled in some other manner.

Livermore vs. Wright.—Mr. Bell accounts for the large judgment, but no explanation or denial is made as to the others. It is plain, therefore, that the situation of the parties has changed since the stipulation was given; the stipulation was wholly without consideration, and in view of all the facts it would be inequitable to hold the attorney to it any longer. The motion to be relieved from such stipulation must therefore be granted.

Foster vs. Nicholson.—The plaintiff must furnish a further bill of particulars, giving the dates, on or about, or between which, each item of service in the present bill (except the eleventh) was performed; also, the names of the counsel who are said in the third and fifth items to have been consulted. In other respects the motion is denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Blake vs. The International Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Non-residence at the time of the commencement of the action is positively sworn to and not denied, and the denial of present non-residence is not by the plaintiff and is merely upon the information and belief of his attorney. Motion granted in $500.

Shea vs. Shea.—The order for the examination of the defendant before a Referee is vacated, and the motion for leave to interpose a supplemental answer is granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Vose vs. Cowdrey.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Nelson vs. Shwing.—An adjusted bill of costs is presented to the court, with a notice of motion for readjustment. This raises no question, and not even informs the court of what took place before the Clerk. The motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

Myers vs. Bullmeyer.—The allegation of notice being denied, the attorney can only pursue the defendant for the amount of the taxed costs as to which there was record notice. The motion must therefore be granted to the extent indicated, with $10 costs, unless the defendant within five days pay to attorney $45 89, and also $10 costs of this motion.

Putnam vs. Nye.—The statute embraces all controversies between citizens of different States—that is, controversies in general as distinguished from special controversies between citizens of the same State, i. e., such as grow out of grants of land from different States. There is a rest in the sentence (S. S. 2) after each subject of jurisdiction, and I am of the opinion that it was the intention of Congress to exhaust the constitutional power except as to the pecuniary limitation. The motion must be granted.

Davis vs. Board of Assessors, &c.; Colgrove vs. Board of Assessors, &c.; Tytler vs. Board of Assessors, &c.; Yelverton vs. Board of Assessors. &c.—Orders settled as presented by the relators.

Muller vs. Grautz et al.—The injunction must be confined to intimidation, modified accordingly, and as modified continued. There is direct authority for this in Springhead S. Co. vs. Riley, 6 L. R., (Eg. Cus.,) 551, which was not cited upon the argument. The defendants, it is true, deny that threats have been resorted to, but the denial is general, and the incidents narrated by the plaintiff's witnesses amounting, in my judgment, if true, to intimidation, are not specially noted. Besides the continuation of the injunction in this modified form until the bearing, cannot injure the defendants if their disavowal of threats be sincere.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Meyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Complaint dismissed.

Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The papers show that at the close of the trial, after the verdict was received, the plaintiff moved for a new trial on the minutes, which was denied. That is decision of this application. The plaintiff's remedy is by appeal from the former order.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Brumlen vs. Jessup et al.—Notice of this application should be served on the defendants personally.

Alexander vs. Bennett.—Commission ordered.

Slade et al. vs. Diggles et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer.

Caylies et al. vs. Litchfield et al.—Order granted.

Bertrand vs. Carl.—Defendant ordered to deliver bond to Receiver.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Madan vs. Covert et al.—Case and amendments submitted for settlement do not comply with rule, and are returned to Special Term Clerk.

COURT NOTES.

James Flanagan, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing forty-two cents from Mary Brady, of Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The argument on the application of William M. Tweed for a bill of particulars in the suit brought against him in the name of the people of the State to recover $6,000,000, has been again postponed until Tuesday next.

Patrick Bergan, who sued the City to recover $1,100 salary, as janitor of the Fourth District Court, was non-suited in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, by Judge Donohue, because it appeared he had been discharged from the position, for the salary of which he sued, and another person appointed in his place, and paid by the City.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, John Henry Sloane, charged with breaking into the storage room of Albert Meyers, No. 109 East Eleventh street and stealing therefrom two Brussels carpets, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. James Macklin also pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

In the suit of Hilton against the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, wherein a Receiver of the Company has been appointed by consent of its officers, Mrs. Annie C. Birdsall applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for leave to come in and defend in the suit. Her application was made on the ground that she had commenced a similar suit in Kings County for the same purpose. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

In the suit brought by Mr. Muller, a merchant tailor in Fourteenth street, to restrain some of his former workmen, who have been recently on a strike, from preventing other men from taking their places, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday, continuing an injunction prohibiting the strikers from preventing their successors by threats from attending to work.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

George Williams, of No. 113 Mott street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Lydia Chambers, of No. 33 Centre street, of $1 11. He confessed his guilt.

John Kilty, aged nine years, residing at No. 9 Vandewater street, and Jeremiah Kane, aged twelve, residing at No. 25 Vandewater street, were held at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of stealing about $50 worth of engraved plates, on Tuesday last, from the printing office of George R. Mooney, No. 97 Cliff street.

Martin Gillan, aged thirteen years, living at No. 73 Elizabeth street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on complaint of Truancy Agent Peter H. Jobes, who said that Gillan was an habitual truant. Justice Sherwood committed the boy to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be sent to Randall's Island.

William Hunt was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen twenty-one billiard balls from the premises of Charles Grill, at North Eighth and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Hunt was arrested through an attempt made to sell the stolen property. The prisoner was given into the custody of a Brooklyn officer for arraignment in that city.

William F. Reon, of No. 312 Third avenue, confessed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, that he had obtained $137 50 worth of books from James A. McGee, of No. 7 Barclay street, by falsely representing that he was sent for them by Patrick Ford, publisher of the *Irish World*, and that he had also procured from Mr. McGee thirteen Bibles, worth $92 50, by means of a forged order purporting to have been written by Mr. Ford. He was held to answer.

While Mr. George Crooke, of No. 172 Mercer street, was passing down Broadway, near Seventeenth street, about 2 A. M., yesterday, four men surrounded him, and while some of them held him William Oliver snatched his watch and chain, valued at $80. The thieves then fled, and, with the exception of Oliver, made their escape. He was arrested by officer Barker, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, after running a few blocks, and yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Wandell held him in $3,000 bail for trial.

John Smith, of No. 23 Perry street, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail, by Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with larceny. A few days ago he called on Mrs. Julia Washington, of No. 30 West Thirteenth street, and presented an order purporting to be signed by Mrs. Jane Gillen, calling for her trunk. Believing that the order was genuine, the trunk and contents, valued at $100, were handed over to him. It was afterward discovered that the order was forged, whereupon Smith was arrested by Officer Scullion of the Fifteenth Precinct. He acknowledged getting the trunk and pawning it.

On April 19, Peter Pfeifer, of No. 609 West Forty-seventh street, was sent by his employer, John Hebner, a grocer, to deliver a tub of butter to a customer in Forty-seventh street. The driver had no sooner left the wagon and entered the house with the butter, when a young man jumped into the wagon, and lashing the horse into a gallop, escaped from his pursuers. The thief was traced to a town on Long Island, where the wagon was found and reclaimed, but the horse and harness had been sold to strangers. The robber eluded the efforts of the Police to capture him until yesterday, when he was arrested and taken before Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court, by whom he was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner described himself as Daniel Moran, aged twenty-six, a plumber by occupation. He denied all knowledge of the robbery.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—The calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, May 6, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 347, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359. The Commission adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
21—German-Am. Bk. vs. P. and E. Coal Co.
22—German-Am. Bk. vs. Williams M. and Reaper Co.
27—Hoyt, &c., vs. Nicholson.
28—Androus vs. Beebe.
34—Wurtzfelder, &c., vs. Myers.
57—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Mfg. Co.
68—Morange vs. Hymes, &c.
73—Carson vs. Conover.
77—Bailey, &c., vs. Soutter, &c.
99—Irving Nat. Bk. vs. Enos, &c.
102—Society for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Prequenzer.
111—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
115—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.

Nos.
126—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Cook Co. Nat. Bk.
144—Alcott vs. Vogel.
152—Bayles vs. Kiersted.
154—Wurmser vs. Ames, &c.
157—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Cook Co. Nat. Bk.
160—Kiersted, &c., vs. Bayles, &c.
187—Cushing vs. Cushing.
197—Mann vs. Willoughby, &c.
223—matter of Besant.
236—Oatley vs. Legrain.
237—The Citizens' Ins. Co. vs. Harris, &c.
282———— vs. ———.
286———— vs. ———.
292———— vs. ———.
293———— vs. ———.
296———— vs. ———.
297———— vs. ———.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
88———— vs. ———.
147—Ferris, by Guardian, vs. Ferris, Ex'x, &c.
153—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
154—Dinsmore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
160———— vs. ———.
161———— vs. ———.
162———— vs. ———.
163———— vs. ———.
164———— vs. ———.
189—Livermore vs. Bushnell, impl'd, et al.
191—Merchant et al. vs. Bedding et al.

Nos.
194—The People, &c., Farst, vs. The Marvin S. Co. et al.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.
196—Bronson vs. Dimock.
198—Claflin et al. vs. Leuheime.
199—Fairchild et al. vs. Fairchild et al.
200—Douglas vs. Douglas.
201—Sweet vs. Titus et al.
202—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
204—E. N. Y. & J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
843—Duncan vs. De Witt.
1235—Clute vs. Emerick.
1341—Howland vs. Gillespie et al.
2893—Day vs. The Mayor, &c.
1449—Mech. and Traders' National Bank vs. Hotchkiss et al.
1483—Lange vs. Aitenbrand et al.
1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
861—Platt vs. Suart et al.
1531—Derby vs. Derby.
1539—Morgan et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass'n vs. *Tribune* Association.
1321½—Goodell vs. Kinzie.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1581—Glenn vs. Mull.
1583—Colgate vs. Traver.
1583½—Reed vs. Reeve.
1587—Donnelly vs. Young.
1589—Stockwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1591—Stewart vs. Bramhall.
1593—Beusel, Rec'r, &c., vs. Donahue.
1595½—Bolte vs. Barstow.
1597—Apfel vs. Grennebaum et al.
1599—Cragie et al. vs. Diehl et al.
1601—McCulloch et al. vs. Hoffman et al.

Nos.
1603—Gompertz vs. Prentice et al.
1659—Watkins vs. Merritt et al.
1609—Wickham vs. Heitner.
1611—Smith et al. vs. Heitner.
1613—Taylor et al. vs. Heitner.
1615—Knobloch et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
1617—Currie et al. vs. Holmes et al.
1617½—Slade et al. vs. Griffin.
1619—Deutsche Bank vs. Sonneborn et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1623—Wessels vs. The Mayor, &c.
1625—Southard, Assignee, &c., vs. Walsh.
1629—Schappert vs. Sulzer.
1631—Security Bank vs. Buck.
1633—Murray vs. Holyoke.
1635—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
1637—Warssauer vs. Warssauer.
1639—Gunzenhauser, Administrator, vs. Lyons.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.
1643—Shumway et al. vs. Bentley.
1647—Davidson et al. vs. M. L. S. and W. R. R. Company.
1651—Heule vs. Berry et al.
1655—Mahuken vs. Stratton et al.
1657—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters et al.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye and Ear Inf'y et al.
160—Willet, Admr., &c., vs. Kipp, et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2774—The People, &c., ex rel. Loutrel, vs. McCabe.
980—Mattes vs. Sewall.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1414—Platt et al. Assignees &c., vs. Mount.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimley.
714—Macfarland vs. H. & N. Y. Steam-boat Co.
1438—Luxow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.

Nos.
1448—Guardian Mut'l Life Ins. Co. vs At. Nat Bank.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1464—Brainard et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. B'nk.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1486—Short vs. The Crosseley Co.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spafford.
2008—Winterton, Admr., vs. Winterton.
2788—The People, &c., N. Y., vs. Conklin.
920—Schipp vs. Voorhis et al.
1444—Ryckman, Jr., vs. Howard et al.
1452—Hooper vs. Tauner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
331—Nelson vs. Del. Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
1305—Strong, Reciever, vs. Taintor.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1185—Watson et al. vs. Dailey et al.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1318—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
2575—Delaney vs. Mahoney
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
215—First Nat. Bank. of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.

Nos.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R., of N. J.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1369½—McGuinness et al. vs. Hotaling.
2909—Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
655½—Smith, Assignee, &c., vs. Avery et al.
657½—Same vs. Same.
1181½—Lawton vs. Helfenstein.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
413—Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Providence S. S. Co.
1949—Wehle vs. Conner, Sheriff.
883—Keegan vs. Flushing & N. S. R. R. Co.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
965—Brown vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
981—Allen vs. Bowen.
1039—Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler, impleaded.
1041—Darragh vs. McKinn.
975—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade.
959—Wilson vs. Shepard.
931—Stebbins vs. French.
999—Meckfeld vs. Lappman.

Nos.
1011—Graves vs. Flash.
661—Keogh vs. Levenson.
1597—Ripley, Administrator, vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1025—Karstens et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
1985—Grenthal vs. Hornig et al.
813—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
961—Autter vs. Stein.
1937—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
899—Nettleton vs. Mathews.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President.
339—Copeland vs. Elsworth.
1053—Nolan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.
1174—Cushman et al. vs. Ellis et al.
1052—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.

Nos.
916—Ryall, Adm'r., &c., vs. Kennedy.
496—Halpin vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
970—Vermilye et al. vs. Diossy.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors.
1948—Russ, Jr., vs. Excelsior Printing Co.
1100—N. Y. Guar. Ind. Co. vs. Ralston et al.
1970—McGarlan, Guardian, &c., McGarlan et al.
1898—Smyser vs. Bright.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., Freedman and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.
2—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Landon vs. The Mayor, &c.
26—Kemple vs. Darrow et al.
29—Fisk vs. Allen.
31—Bird vs. Austin, impl'd.
33—Robertson et al. vs. Atlantic M. Ins. Co.

Nos.
34—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
35—Gibbs et al. vs. Huyler.
36—Am. Dock and Imp. Co. vs. Staley.
37—Roe vs. Roe.
38—First Nat. Bank, Portland, Me. vs. Schuyler et al.
39—Whitman vs. Conner.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
26—Harte vs. Nye.
39—Putnam vs. Achilcwauld et al.
40—Manilla vs. Williams.

Nos.
21—Prime vs. The Twenty-third Street RR. Co.
24—Joseph vs. Head.

COMMON PLEAS—GERNERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
95—Heath vs. Hubbel.
104—Drumstadier vs. Killian.
106—Ironwood, Jr., et al. vs. Barcalow.
107—Wallace vs. Simpson.
108—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
109—McAdam vs. Cooke.
110—McArthur vs. Gold Heating Co.
87———— vs. ———.
66—Miller vs. Sampter.
112—Gildersleeve vs. Dixon et al.
113—Ayres vs. Leypoldt.

Nos.
114—Gilmore vs. Thompson et al.
115—Calligan vs. Barclay.
116—Hildebrand vs. Conover et al.
117—Brown vs. Thurber et al.
29—Lewis et al. vs. Tucker.
56—Int. Life Ins. & T. Co. vs. Franklin F. I. Co.
69—Dalton vs. N. J. Mut. L. I. Co.
77—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
81—Fertoret vs. Weeks.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos. 286½, 281½, 523, 408, 1265, 1382, 49, 1431, 1824, 1237, 967, 1262, 504, 1413.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2050—Jocks vs. The Mayor, &c.
2185—Downey vs. Morange.
3708—Board of Com'rs of Pilots vs. Ellis.
2359—Goldberg vs. Hickey.
2217—Hackley vs. Prentice et al.
3629—Levy vs. Jacob.
2330—Hoffman vs. Hoffman et al.
2385—O'Keefe vs. Gross.

Nos.
1987—Fettretch vs. Taylor.
2339—Chase et al. vs. Weiher.
2341—Wizemann vs. Usas.
2344—Cluett et al. vs. Aronson.
2351—Frazer vs. Deffenbach et al.
2352—Ruhl vs. Creamer.
2355—Wise vs. Abbott.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.
2288—Gould vs. Hutton, &c.
3907—Levy et al. vs Bernstein.
2297—Latham vs. Whitman.
2309—Holmes vs. Delaney.
2318—Slattery et al. vs. Benedict.
2320—Dodge et al. vs. Diehl et al.

Nos.
2033—Cunningham versus Blossom.
2174—Warner vs. Lawrence.
2255—McEntyre vs. Ing.
299—Gumbernot vs. Tarbell.
2331—Sullivan vs. Hyman.
2332—Everett vs. Howser.
2333—Firm vs. Keenan.
2334—Daly vs. Ryan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1662—Lape vs. Wing.
3721—Weisner vs. Sherman.
2561—Gillig et al. vs. Specht.
3184—Duke et al. vs. Newcome.
3333—W. & B. Carey Mfg. Co. vs. May.
3397—Bolte vs. Dickson.
3342—Chamberlin vs. Pratt et al.
3401—Forsch et al. vs. Shayne.

Nos.
3463—Leopold vs. Friedgen.
3281—Scheider et al. vs. Teets.
3164—Kaskell vs. Van Haven et al.
3216—Mutual Bank vs. Purdy.
3217—Same vs. Same.
3437—Lynch vs. Vallette.
3359—Barnett et al. vs. Ahrends.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Casey, John Hunt, Richard Bohm, robbery.
William Smith, burglary.
James Maroney, burglary.
James Johnson, felonious assault and battery.
John Weitzel, felonious assault and battery.
Richard Davidge, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Brethrton, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Boyle, grand larceny.

John Morgan, grand larceny.
Jacob A. Morris, grand larceny.
George Bush, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
James Johnson, false pretense.
Mary Ann O'Carroll, petit larceny.
Paul Hogue, petit larceny.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 5, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the premises No. 100 Columbia street, east side, 325 feet north of Rivington street, embracing a lot 25 by 100 feet, with a four-story brick store and dwelling in front, and a three-story brick house in rear, for $16,100. The purchaser was Mary Ann Clark, plaintiff in the legal action, and this was the only sale effected.

The remaining auctions of the day resulted as follows: Public auction sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of one lot on East Eightieth street, west of Avenue A,; property withdrawn without a bid received. Similar sale by George H. Scott, of the store-house and lot No. 9 Clinton Market place, adjourned to the 18th inst., and foreclosure sale by R. V. Harnett, of leasehold property on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street, adjourned to June 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, public auction sale of 103 valuable East-Side lots, comprising the two entire blocks bounded by Avenue A, Second avenue, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets, together with the water-front lot on the East River, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets. Also, public auction of four full lots on Avenue A, west-side, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, with two full lots in rear, one each fronting on the streets respectively named.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23 by 83, No. 153 Avenue C, west side, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith Esq., Referee, of a house, a stable, and a plot of six lots in size 75 by 199.10, extending through from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.2 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, 307.10 feet east of Second avenue. Also similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100.10 by 100, on Tenth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-seventh street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and fifty-second streets.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 19.11 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 64.7 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By ———, Auctioner, at Lewis Combs' Hotel, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at 9:30 A. M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a plot of ten lots, together in size 100 by 225, on Inwood avenue, east side, 429.11 feet north of Gerard avenue.

By ———, auctioneer, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Main street, north side, 250 feet east of Macomb avenue.

By ———, auctioneer, at Ittner's Hotel, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 54 by 150, on Railroad avenue, east side, 27 feet south of Marble street.

By J. M. Gibson, in Jersey City, N. J., on the premises at 2 o'clock, Administratrix's sale of the three-story and basement mansard-roof brick house, with lot, 12.6 by 95, No. 321 Fourth street, between Coles and Monmouth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling, (front,) 1 three-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 100 Columbia st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Rivington st., lot 25x100	$16,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 4.

Chestnut st., e. s., No. 26, 25.1x44.10 to New-Bowery, thence n. 35.4 ft., thence w. 69 10 ft.; Mary C., wife of W. P. Powers, to Cathrine Barrett	$7,000
Goerck st., w. s., 88.6 ft. n. of Houston st., 20.1 x100; Agnes M., wife of R. M. Strebeigh, to W. Wicke	7,000
Prospect st., s. w. s., 500 ft. s. e. Courtlandt av., 25x181, Morrisania; P. Schadt to Amalia, wife of H. Hopper	4,000
Same property; Amalia, wife of H. Hopper, to C. Paseneeker	3,100
Prospect pl., e. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x58; W. L. Livingston, Referee, to W. L. Cutting, Executor	6,000
1st st., n. s., 145.10 ft. e. of 1st av., 20 2x105; J. T. Luyster to E. Luyster, grantor's title in above and to other property of Rachel V. Luyster	1,500
12th st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of 1st av., 24.4x92.3; Stuyvesant st., s. e. s., 158.6 ft. n. e. of 1st av., 25x70.5; Amalia, wife of H. Hopper, to P. Schadt	21,000
23d st., n. s., about 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x 99.8; G. A. Cans to M. V. Caffrey	8,400
31st st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9; Mary, wife of J. Donnellan, to T. Page	13,800
34th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 3d av., 60x98; 34th st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x98.9, being Nos. 222, 224, 226, 228, and 230, East; C. R. Elliott to Ada Martha Craske	225,000
40th st., s. s., No. 340 West, 16.8x98.9; J. B. Fellows to S. King	6,500
40th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x98.9; J. B. Radley to P. Falk	15,000
41st st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; B. Spaulding to T. Cockerill, ½ part	16,000
43d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; B. Duffy to P. Finlay	18,000
45th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.5; C. Price, Referee, to D. Jones	10,000
55th st., s. s., 545 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; Martha A., wife of John Shirmer, to J. A. Striker	9,000
56th st., n. s., 513 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x71.7; O. H. Bogart, Referee, to W. H. & J. & G W. Silverhorn	7,200
79th st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x102.2; D. B. Wagner to Julie, wife of H. Schwarz	22,000
152d st., n. s., 125.8 ft. w. of Boulevard, 24.4x 99.11; 153d st., s. s., 125.8 ft. w. Boulevard, 24.4x99.11; A. S. Wilson to Mary, wife of J. A. Deering	12,000
153d st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x99.11; 152d st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x 99.11; J. A. Deering to A. S. Wilson	12,000
6th av., n. e. corner 51st st., 67.5x76.3; B. Spaulding to T. Cockerill, ½ part	83,000
6th av., e. s., 89.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 22x77.11; T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding to V. Cook and J. B. Radley	47,000
6th av., s. e. corner 52d st., 89.5x77.11; T. Cockerill to B. Spaulding, ½ part	107,000
8th av., n. w. corner 128th st., 24.11x80; Louisa Ungrich, personally and executrix, H. Ungrich, Executor, of M. Ungrich, to J. Holzderber	15,250
10th av., s. w. corner 47th st., 25.5x75; J. Falk to J. B. Radley	25,800
Fort Washington Ridge Road, centre line, s. e. s., lot No. 3, map of premises described in judgments in action of Real Estate Trust Company against Seagrave et al.; "Proposed Road," centre line, lot No. 3, same map; C. B. Alexander, Referee, to L. M. Livingston	3,200
Fort Washington Ridge Road, lots Nos. 1 and 2 of plot known as Mansion lot; lots Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, designated Passage, being a portion of Mansion lot, extending to centre of proposed road; lots Nos. 9 to 16, inclusive, extending to proposed road; C. B. Alexander, Referee, to Real Estate Trust Company	34,950

LEASE RECORDED.

21st st., No. 167, 3⅓ years, per year	$1,350

THE SUFFERERS FROM THE DISASTER ON THE RIVER.

The four Costa children, who were drowned in the cabin of the scow which was run down by the steamer City of Hartford on Monday morning last, were yesterday buried in Calvary Cemetery. Their father, Capt. Frank P. Costa, is a penniless man, and it was reported that the children would be buried in Potter's Field, but he was enabled to bury them himself by his employer's becoming his surety for the undertaker's bill. The Hartford Steam-ship Company promptly offered, through their Superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, to pay all the expenses of the funeral, but this offer was rejected. Mr. Costa will call on them to see what they propose doing for him. The mother of the children has lain insensible the most of the time since the accident. She is in a very critical condition. She has not yet been told of the loss of her children. She is at the residence of her sister, at No. 81 Lewis street, and has been provided with the bare necessities of life by her friends, who are for the most part nearly as poor as herself.

A REPRESENTATIVE GERMAN CHARITY.

The German Society of the City of New-York held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, Mr. Frederick Schack in the chair. The Treasurer made the following report which was adopted: Balance on hand April 1, $1,381 41; receipts by interest due, $583 33; yearly contributions, $5,327; donations, $125; total, $7,416 74. Expenses during the month, $2,502 45; balance on hand, $4,914 28. The following report, presented by the Committee on Charities, was also adopted: Balance on hand April 1, $379 65; received from the Board for Distribution to the Poor, $2,000; total, $2,379 65. During the first week of the month there was expended, $628 50; second week, $505; third week, $486 50; fourth week, $461 50; total, $2,081 50; balance on hand, $298 15. During April, 13,670 emigrants arrived, being 4,492 less than arrived during the same month last year.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE IN ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 5.—In response to a call of the merchants for laborers on the ships, to whom they guarantee $2 per day for three months, a large number of applications were received, and the men put to work. A body of men in Bangor offered to come. The laborers' society last night voted to continue the strike.

POISONED BY SMOKE.

The Troy *Press* of Monday, 3d inst., says: "Saturday the members of a German family named Moles, residing near Rechard's Lake, in the town of Sandlake, busied themselves in clearing their blackberry patch and in transferring some of the bushes. The rubbish, including all waste shrubs and extraneous plants, was gathered in a pile and set on fire. It is surmised that a quantity of poison ivy was in the pile of accumulated rubbish. A girl sixteen years of age was left to watch the fire. She stood directly over it, and the smoke from the poison ivy entered her system. Within an hour or two her head swelled up so that it is impossible to tell where the shoulders leave off and the neck begins. Yesterday and this morning her condition was serious. The other members of the family suffered slightly from the poison."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE WELL-ARRANGED full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 620 5th av., (west side,) in the centre of the superb block, between 49th and 50th sts.; fine open sunny rear; lot 25x100; a bargain.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—JUST EAST OF MADISON AV. AND near 34th st., a beautiful four-story twenty foot house, elegantly fitted up by the owner for his own use at a large expense; he having no further use for it, it will be sold at a low price, on liberal terms. Call for permit to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—EIGHT LOTS, 200 feet front by 100, on 69th st., corner 11th av.; from five to twelve feet below grade; fine location for factory, &c.; street graded and flagged; all assessments paid, &c., for Riverside Park. Inquire or address OWNER, No. 216 West 50th st.

NO. 36 WEST 32D ST.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; all modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to owner, JAMES L. WHITE, No. 307 Lexington av., or to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, No. 62 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY residence, on either the Hudson River or South side of Long Island, sixteen lots on Madison and 4th avs., in this City. Inquire of RUFUS F. ANDREWS, No. 51 Chambers st.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BROADWAY, AND 6th av.—Four-story brown-stone, first-class, cabinet-framed, extra-plumbed houses, $23,000 to $25,000, at panic prices. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.; No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, THAT VALUABLE improved property, No. 66 South 5th av. Inquire of J. HILBERT on the premises. $15,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 20 East 47th st.; size 20x60x 100.5; Goelet lease; price asked $25,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable; warranted.
HULL, GRIPPEN & CO.,
3d av., above 23d st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOUR LOTS ON LINDEN TERRACE, NEAR Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 25 by 130; price, for cash, $600 each; title perfect. Apply to owner,
J. MARVIN, No. 1,287 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 29TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler mansion and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society, offered at a bargain by the Executors to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York,
Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY SEAT OF 300 acres, near New-Hamburg, and known as Clinton Point, the home of Vice President Clinton in 1805; under a high state of cultivation; splendid water front; fine growth of timber, laid out with drives and walks; hot and cold graperies, hot-houses, outbuildings, &c.; will be rented furnished, if not sold. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

OYSTER BAY PROPERTY.—HALF MILE SHORE FRONT.—Beautiful building sites at private sale by owners; extensive view of Long Island Sound, Oyster Bay, and Cold Spring Harbors; quantities from 10 to 200 acres. For particulars apply to THOMAS YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island, or YOUNGS & KENT, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City.

WITHIN FIFTY MINUTES OF CITY ON New-Haven Railroad, brick villa on elevated ground; fine stable, three acres of land, beautiful surroundings; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for good property. Address OWNER, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ESTATE OF ABOUT 600 ACRES ON Long Island, with splendid improvements, unincumbered, valued at $150,000; for sale or exchange for improved City property, lightly incumbered; to a cash customer a great bargain will be given. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 5 Pine st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—EIGHTY-SIX acres; good building; twenty-five miles from New-York; two and a half miles from Tarrytown on line of new road. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, Executor, No. 294 Broadway.

AT SHARON, CONN.—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, 3½ hours from New-York, for sale or to lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, 5 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHORE-FRONT VILLA; TEN ROOMS; MODERN conveniences; fine neighborhood; near depot; all trains; one hour from City; $9,000.
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Forty-eight acres of lime and cement lands, cheap. Apply to owner, C. R. N. CHAMPLIN, Rondout, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Residence formerly occupied by Capt. J. O. Russell, (furnished;) house, grounds, and garden (already made) in fine order; choice fruit, large coach-house, and other outbuildings; in every respect a desirable residence for a family of six or eight persons; perfectly healthy; no mosquitos; convenient to depot of the Long Island Railroad; several trains daily to and from New-York. Apply to F. E. SMITH, Elm Cove, or No. 20 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TASTEFUL AND CONVENIENT French-roofed brick house, on lot 50x119 feet, on Washington av., near Fulton st.; drawing-room, library with bay window, and dining-room on first floor; eight bed chambers; very substantially built, in thorough order, and freshly painted and decorated. Apply to C. W. KNOWLTON, No. 983 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—A NICE place; 400 feet river front; six acres lawn; fruit, shade; hot and cold water; good new house, fine stable, &c.; rent, $700. Map, plan, and photograph at No. 364 Canal st., second floor.

N. B.—Nyack is now by fast express one hour and ten minutes from foot of Chambers st. This is a fine opportunity.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st.—Elegant modern double mansion and grounds for sale or to let very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE, thoroughly furnished, to let at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County; garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; one hour from Wall st. by boat and cars. Apply to HENRY A. COSTER, No. 320 5th av., before 11 A. M. Rent moderate.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—WILL LEASE UNfurnished, elegant mansion, spacious grounds, greenhouses, stables; Montrose Mountain side, adjoining Mountain House; every improvement; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., or opposite principal depot, Orange.

TO LET—AT HEMPSTEAD VILLAGE, A TWO-story and basement house; contains seven rooms and an attic; pleasantly situated within five minutes of the depots of the Central and Long Island Railroads; rent, $300. Inquire of A. H. SEABURY, Real Estate Agent, corner of Main and Fulton sts., Hempstead.

AT TARRYTOWN—ON BROADWAY, IN FULL VIEW OF THE HUDSON.—To let; immediate possession; two handsomely furnished houses; all modern improvements; nice grounds, stable, &c. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR WEST Point, with fourteen rooms; plenty of fruit on the place; rent, $600. Apply to CORNELIUS NELSON, Highland Falls, N. Y.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bed room, with hot and cold water; also two hall rooms, at moderate prices; references.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY PLACE, ABOUT twenty to fifty acres; good house and outbuildings; good land for the cultivation of fruit, grapes, &c.; near village; high, healthy ground; no mosquitos; will give in exchange improved Chicago property, free. GORDON & BAIN, No. 10 Pine st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM IN NEW-Jersey, within one hour from New-York; stock of fruit and shade trees, &c.; healthy location indispensable; low cash price the only inducement to purchase; fullest particulars, otherwise no notice taken. ACTIA, Post Office Box No. 3,424.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.
THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.
V. L. STRONG & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO-DAY.

LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST STREETS.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED--EASY TERMS.

EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, AT

12 O'CLOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS,
comprising the
TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY
2D AV., THE EAST RIVER,
100TH AND 101ST STS.,
with
WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the GLENHAM COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above-entitled matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, in the year 1875, I, the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, the Trustee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, and the Receiver appointed by said order, will sell at public auction, in front of the room formerly occupied as a counting-room by the said Glenham Company, upon the said premises at Glenham, in the town of Fishkill, on the 25th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers:

All those certain tracts of land in the town of Fishkill, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, situated on both sides of the Fishkill Creek, and known as the mill, property, and farm of the Glenham Company, containing in all about two hundred and forty-five acres of land, with the rights in said Fishkill Creek, and the water-power and rights and privileges to the said premises belonging or appertaining, as the same have been heretofore held and enjoyed by the Glenham Company, with the mill and shops, dwelling-houses, barns, and all other buildings and improvements thereon, and all the engines, boilers, machinery, shafting, belting, tools, utensils, implements, furniture, fixtures, and other personal property of every kind and description now in or upon said premises heretofore belonging to the Glenham Company, and now vested in the undersigned, Floyd Bailey, as Trustee and Receiver; and also the good-will of the business heretofore carried on upon said premises by said Glenham Company; and also a certain lot of woodland, situate on the north-west side of the Fishkill Mountain, in said town of Fishkill, containing about twenty-eight and a half acres, and a certain other mountain wood lot, in the town aforesaid, containing about ten acres.

And also one equal undivided fourth part of certain tracts of land and water rights and privileges situated at and near Whaley Pond, in the town of Pawling, in said County of Dutchess.

All of which said tracts of land and premises to be sold as above stated are fully described in the petition of the undersigned Floyd Bailey, Trustee, in the matter of the Glenham Company, bankrupt, sworn April 13, 1875, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in and for the Southern District of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and reference is made to such petition for such full description by which said premises will be sold and conveyed.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.
FLOYD BAILEY, Trustee.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escoriaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.
B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the assignee of the estate of RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the 14th day of May, 1875, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the Ridgefield Park Hotel, at Ridgefield Park, in the township of Ridgefield, County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, the following described real property, subject to all liens, mortgages, and incumbrances thereon, belonging to the said estate, of said bankrupt, viz.: an undivided one-half of about one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated at said Ridgefield Park to the easterly of and adjoining the grounds of said hotel, on which are two small dwelling houses and out-buildings; also, one hundred and ninety-six lots of land, each twenty-five feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet deep, handsomely laid out for building lots at said Ridgefield Park to the northerly of, and adjoining said hotel grounds. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at his office at No. 7 Park place, in the City of New-York.—Dated April 19, 1875.
WILLIAM W. SECOMBE, Assignee.
ap22-1aw3wTh

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.

The most convenient offices on the second floor of No. 113 Broadway, and on the third floor of No. 119 Broadway.

ALSO,

Large room on the first floor, and three front rooms on second floor of the new building of the W. U. Telegraph Company.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower,
ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

HOTEL TO RENT OR FOR SALE—MODERN and elegantly furnished, at Waterbury, Vt. For particulars address E. D. DILLINGHAM'S Advertising Agency, Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED States District Court, in Bankruptcy, of No. 29 Broad st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Joseph Seligman, Edward Morgan, and Lawrence Wells, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Samuel Kaufman.

BROAD STREET—The four-story and basement Dorchester stone front building and lot, known as No. 29 Broad st., adjoining southeast corner of Exchange place; lot, 26.4 front, 78.6 deep; building covers nearly entire lot, and is well rented.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., and at the office of Morrison, Lauterbach, & Spingarn, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 206 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 8th of June next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "*Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington*," and must be indorsed "*Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy*," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3,722 of the Revised Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. —, Live Oak; No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, Wite Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paint; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids, Photographic Material; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal, Coke.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 85, 88.

BOSTON.

Live Oak—Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.

Live Oak—Nos. 4, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 34, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 18, 23, 35, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78.

NORFOLK.

Live Oak—Nos. 3, 11, 15, 18, 22, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 82, 88.

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 13, 15, 22, 23, 25, 71.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 85, 87.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO QUARRYMEN AND LUMBER-DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, from quarrymen and lumber-dealers only, until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the following materials, to be used in the construction of the Bullock's Point Light-house, Providence River, R. I.

The lumber is to be delivered upon the wharf, at the Light-house Depot, Staten Island, N. Y., and the bid must so state it. The stone is to be delivered upon the site of the work, at Bullock's Point, and the bid will so state it.

LUMBER, &c.

1,718 feet (B. M.) yellow pine framing timber.
6,550 feet (B. M.) white pine framing timber.
3,860 feet (B. M.) white pine sheathing boards.
1,850 feet (B. M.) yellow pine flooring boards.
2,000 feet (B. M.) clear white pine for siding, &c.

STONE, &c.

150 tons of granite rip-rap stone, irregular in shape, weighing one to three tons each.
2,162 cubic feet of cut granite for pier, as per drawings to be furnished.
1,488 cubic feet rough stone for backing of pier.
9,130 common North River bricks.

Each bid will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that if the bid is accepted the bidder will enter into and carry out a contract for the work. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 1, 1875.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from iron manufacturers only, until noon of the 11th day of May, 1875, for the metal-work for completion of the superstructure (dwelling and tower) for the light-house for South-west Ledge, entrance to New-Haven harbor, Long Island Sound, in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, bonds, and other information can be obtained from Major P. C. Hains, Engineer, Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.; Major F. Harwood, Light-house Engineer, Baltimore, Md., and from the undersigned.
I. C. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTING THE CITY RECORD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1875, for printing and distributing the *City Record* for the term of one year, commencing June 15, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROAD TO RUIN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Lewis, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ELIZABETH—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Miss Florence Richmond, Mr. F. B. Warde Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BROOKLYN ADADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30 —MARIE ANTOINETTE—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—YACUP—QUIET HOME NEAR HARLEM—Mr. George W. Thompson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The appearance of Mr. BOWEN as a witness in the Beecher trial is decidedly a startling event—more especially considering that he has been summoned by the plaintiff. That Mr. BOWEN has it in his power to injure the general character of TILTON has long been known, but it appears that TILTON is not afraid of his testimony in reference to the main issue of the present trial. On the other hand, the defendant's counsel are evidently determined to confine Mr. BOWEN'S narrative within the narrowest limits possible. But his evidence thus far cannot fail to produce a profound impression. It will be remembered that the explanation given of Mr. BEECHER'S remorseful letters is that he advised Mr. BOWEN, on a certain specified occasion, to dismiss TILTON from the *Independent*, and that he afterward repented sorely of having done this. Mr. BOWEN now positively swears that Mr. BEECHER gave him no such advice. A more momentous statement has not been made during the trial. There are the letters of Mr. BEECHER, overflowing with passionate and bitter remorse. Mr. BEECHER swears that the cause of this remorse was the advice he gave to BOWEN adverse to TILTON'S interests. Mr. BOWEN swears that Mr. BEECHER did not give this advice. Then, why all that remorse and "ragged edge" business?

Incidentally there were some amusing revelations made yesterday—amusing, because they were not so grave as the one which is referred to above. Mr. TILTON has been much condemned for holding friendly relations with the celebrated WOODHULL, and the editor of the *Tribune* has been particularly severe upon him for this indiscretion. A witness who does not hesitate to avow his familiarity with the WOODHULL now swears that among the frequenters of her house was "WHITELAW REID, editor of the *Tribune*." Can it, then, be that the elect themselves thus fall from grace? Is it possible that the saints should turn out to be no better than one of the wicked? This trial seems to be destined to break down one's faith in poor human nature altogether. Here is REID abusing TILTON for holding intercourse with persons of evil savor, and yet he is suddenly revealed wallowing in the same pig-sty. By and by, we shall expect to hear that Mrs. WOODHULL assists the solemn deliberations of the "young editor" in that lofty tower which the *Sun* insists upon it is intended to serve the purpose of a light-house—but which may possibly turn out to be a beacon of a very different kind.

This new literary partnership would at least serve to explain the wild gush, the feminine ravings, and the atrocious grammar, which now daily decorate the columns of the *Tribune*. Those wondrous articles on "Tommy" and "Dicky" are, perhaps, only the bubblings-over of the WOODHULL'S genius? It may be also that the special news of private doings in the Cabinet at Washington proceed from the same source. There is the story of the attempt of Gen. GRANT to compel the Cabinet to accept Gen. BUTLER as Attorney General. The *Tribune* invented it, and yesterday was obliged to go on its penitential knees and make a shambling sort of apology for it. Was its informant only the Professor's chosen female adviser? Yesterday he said, "We hope we may never be ungrateful *of* this extraordinary demonstration." Ungrateful *of* a thing!—surely a Professor never can be that. This is very strange lingo, even for a disciple of Mrs. WOODHULL. The worst English in the whole civilized world is now to be found any day in the editorial columns of the *Tribune*; and it would be very unfair to ascribe it all to the female editor. Instead of Mrs. WOODHULL holding receptions, she should have kept a school, and given her editorial friend a series of judicious exercises in *Lindley Murray*.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ has been to Albany for the purpose of urging the Legislature to construct a huge shambles and blood-and-offal pit at Fifty-ninth street. Surely he might have been better employed. Mr. SCHULTZ turns up in all sorts of queer places—even in Brooklyn, as a witness on the Beecher trial. But that he should take a journey to recommend the establishment of a new and totally unnecessary nuisance in our midst, is little creditable to his good sense. The proposed "abattoir" is a monstrous job, and if built would simply be a huge hot-bed of disease, pestilence, and death—death to human beings, not to four-footed animals. We beg the Legislature to pass the bill which prohibits this disgusting contrivance for shortening the days of the inhabitants of New-York. If they neglect this duty, there is nothing they can do this session which will save them from public censure of the heaviest kind.

The firemen of this City ought to get their pay when it is due—a proposition which we do not think anybody will dispute. The warrants are signed by Controller GREEN, but are kept back by Mayor WICKHAM. Perhaps some one will hold that the proper remedy for this is to shoot Controller GREEN or Mr. EARLE. But a shorter and better plan would be for Mayor WICKHAM to sign the warrants. The firemen work too hard at all seasons of the year to be kept out of their wages.

It may be questioned whether Mayor WICKHAM, in spite of his connection with the old Volunteer Fire Department, is the best judge of how the City firemen ought to be paid. President PERLEY certainly knows a good deal more about the practical working of his department than Mr. WICKHAM can pretend to do, and he is emphatically of opinion that a return to the old system of paying by warrants is demanded, both on the score of justice to the firemen and of attention to the discipline of the department. Against such reasons it will hardly do to accept the Mayor's plea that the countersigning of these warrants involves more drudgery than he cares to undergo. He was elected to perform certain duties in the way most conformable with law and public interests, and the discovery that this involves a great deal of tedious drudgery is one that he might easily have made before becoming a candidate for office. The people of New-York have suffered too much from the incapacity of the Mayor of the City to submit to "drudgery," to listen very patiently to any excuses for neglect of duty based on that plea.

In the libel suit brought by WILLIS PHELPS, of Springfield, Mass., against the *Republican*, of that city, judgment has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff, with damages for one hundred dollars. The suit was instituted to recover two hundred thousand dollars damages, claimed to be due to PHELPS on account of remarks made by the *Republican* during a local election, in which certain railroad interests were involved. In the course of its criticism on PHELPS and his associates, the newspaper charged public robbery and corruption. The first count in the complaint was that "simply Mr. PHELPS proved himself in the Athol transaction a public robber and public corrupter." Under the circumstances, Mr. BOWLES may be said to have come off with nominal damages, though the decision of the court, (for there was no jury,) adjudges a libel on the plaintiff. We do not know much about the case, but we should imagine that PHELPS is not overjoyed at the result trial.

Hayti has once more broken out into sudden and bloody revolution. DOMINGUE was elected President of the Republic last June, his term being eight years. But the disorderly elements constantly at work among the Haytians seem to have combined to overturn him quickly. Of the slaughter which attended the outbreak at Port-au-Prince we have no particulars, except that forty of the killed are foreigners. Among the victims is Gen. BRICE, who will be remembered as the victorious General in the campaign against SALNAVE. Few Haytian rulers have been fortunate enough to complete their term of office, and this last chapter of history, though unexpected, will not surprise those who pay any attention to the stupid politics of that stupid region.

The report of the Joint Legislative Committee of Investigation into the canal frauds contains little that is new, and certainly contains nothing in the shape of legal evidence of collusion between State officers and contractors. It recites facts with which most people are already familiar, and contains recommendations which have been already made. Considering the shortness of the time within which the committee had to make its report, the very wide field presented for investigation, and the extreme intricacy of the subject, such a result is only what might have been expected. The committee asks for more time, and a resolution was yesterday passed in the Assembly providing for the continuance of the investigation throughout the Summer recess, and for a report to the next Legislature. A similar resolution was presented in the Senate.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

The starting point of the interminable dispute between Germany and the Vatican is to be found in the new attitude under which the Vatican decrees present the Pope to European statesmen. Prince BISMARCK assumes, with some show of justice, that since the late council, "the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, and if you want to speak of the rights of the Roman Catholic Church, you cannot explain them better than by saying the rights of the Pope. * * * At the present time the Bishops are mere Prefects of the Pope; he may put himself in their places, he can displace every one of them." According to the German way of looking at the matter, the Pope must be dealt with, not as the head of a voluntary association of Christians, but as the absolute dictator of "the most powerful political corporation in the world." The Bishops of the Roman Church, according to the same view, are not mere private persons, devoted to the teaching of a form of religious faith, but high officials of this same corporation. Their pastorals must be dealt with as the manifestoes of a sovereign power of vast influence and still vaster pretensions, and unless the States in which these Bishops "live and officiate as publicly-recognized dignitaries" are prepared to bear the responsibilty for their utterances, it will come to be essential to the peace of Europe to establish "some international authority before which the Roman Catholic Church may be held responsible."

Whatever party may quarrel with these assumptions, it certainly ought not to be the Ultramontanes in the Church of Rome. In dealing with the Church as a State within the State, Prince BISMARCK has merely taken the leaders of Roman Catholic policy at their word. If the Roman Pontiff not only is, but always has been, incapable of error when speaking from the Chair, then, to mention only one case, BONIFACE VIII. must have spoken a truth binding for all time on the Church, when he affirmed that "GOD had set him over Kings and kingdoms," and that the Holy See was equally empowered to release subjects from their allegiance, and to declare a throne vacant of whose occupant it did not approve. The Vatican decrees revive and confirm the most arrogant pretensions which have ever been formally and publicly made by Roman Pontiffs, and the party which inspired these decrees ought to be the last to complain of the very literal interpretation which German statesmen persist in putting on them.

But, then, the question arises, is it either wise or politic on the part of any State to accept the valuation which the Roman Church puts upon itself? In the eye of the law, international or otherwise, that Church can only be regarded as a religious corporation, composed of those who voluntarily adhere to it, and subject to such general restrictions upon the sphere of its action as are imposed upon all similar associations. Should the State deem the purposes of this corporation so admirable as to contribute public money to its maintenance, such grants may be accompanied by any conditions which both parties to the bargain may accept. If the State finds that these conditions have been violated, or that the purposes for which its money is being spent are not the purposes for which it was granted, then let it withdraw such support. If the State is to go further than this, it must be prepared to show that the existence of the religious corporation in question is incompatible with its own safety, or necessarily involves a breach of its own laws. On this latter ground, the United States might, logically enough, proceed to suppress the Church of the Latter-day Saints as at present constituted. Whether so sharp a remedy would be a sound measure of policy is quite a different question.

The whole apology for the recent ecclesiastical legislation of Prussia is to be found in the assumed necessity of transferring to the King a portion of the allegiance which is claimed from Prussian Catholics by the Pope. Prince BISMARCK says that the centralization of the Roman Church is a standing menace to the unity of the Empire, and that so far as Prussia is concerned, she cannot afford to have the order of an Italian priest held of more account within her borders than her own laws. The weakness of all this legislation is that it is directed not against overt acts, but against speculative opinions which are assumed to be certain to result in acts detrimental to the State. Prussian priests and Bishops must, according to Prince BISMARCK, be subjects of Prussia first and delegates of the Pope afterward, and by way of putting their allegiance to a practical test, laws have been enacted which they cannot possibly obey and continue to be officers of the Roman Catholic Church. Hence, new penal statutes, fines, imprisonments, and a general line of policy which can only end in proscribing the profession of the Romish creed throughout the land.

So far, the anti-Papal struggle in Prussia is merely a renewal of the contest which was waged and settled in England some three hundred years ago. But it assumes an entirely new relation to the politics of Europe, when Prussia not only insists on dealing with the Pope as a hostile sovereign, having subjects and supporters within her own borders, but insists that every country in Europe should adopt the same theory. A Belgian Bishop who publicly expresses sympathy with his imprisoned co-religionists in Prussia becomes, according to this view of the case, an emissary of a power with which Prussia is at war, who abuses the protection of a friendly State for the purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of his own side. More than this, he is a public official of the Government, who contributes to its support, and, as such, can issue no manifesto for which that Government ought not to be held responsible. On the portentous consequences of any such theory of international obligation, it is hardly necessary to enlarge. They are beginning to be perceived by the Germans themselves, and even their remorseless logic will hardly sustain them in pressing a principle like this to its utmost limits. The inconvenience involved in fighting speculative opinions with material weapons has certainly received no better illustration than in the present diplomatic complications in regard to the Belgian Episcopal pastorals.

A NEW WAR.

New-Jersey has its share of the agitation which the American Centennial provokes in various parts of the country. Princeton and New-Brunswick dispute the right to have and hold two ancient guns. These old pieces of artillery were used in the Revolution, and were left at Princeton, or that vicinity, when the British abandoned their position at that place. The larger of the two was taken to New-Brunswick during the war of 1812, when an attack upon the town was expected; the smaller remained at Princeton. After some friendly debate between the two towns, it is said that a military company marched down to New-Brunswick, about forty years ago, took possession of the cannon in dispute, brought it back to Princeton, and, on subsequent patriotic anniversaries, used it to wake the New-Jersey echoes. After passing through various adventures, both cannon were planted upright in front of Princeton College, where the students were wont to gather and rehearse the exploits of their revolutionary forefathers, very much as young Vikings might recite the rugged rhymes of Northland skalds. But New-Brunswick cherished a feeling of bereavement—or, if the citizens did not, the students of Rutgers College did. The cannon had been in New-Brunswick long enough, it was said, to have become the property of that town; and the boys of Rutgers were certain that their college had a peculiar lien upon it. Unhappily, the two colleges are so near each other that rivalry and jealousy are easily aroused, and so a bitter feeling about the guns grew up between the scholars of Princeton and Rutgers.

The New-Brunswickers say that the gun was not taken from their place under the circumstances above narrated. There is a tradition at Rutgers that a certain gun—whether big or little we do not know—was stolen from that college in 1859 by a party of Princeton students. We are aware that this is dangerous ground for the impartial recorder of these momentous events to touch upon, but we give the Rutgers version in explanation and extenuation of what next has happened. Last week, in the dead waste and middle of the night, a select detachment of Rutgers students made a raid upon the Campus of Princeton College, and dug up and carried off in triumph a gun. There seems to have been some confusion as to the exact piece of martial property claimed and seized by the Rutgers raiders. Whether the night was too dark to distinguish, or the big gun was too heavy to manage, does not appear. At any rate, the little gun, which was not in dispute, as we understand, was taken away, and the grander object of discord remains serenely planted in the Campus—which in this case seems to be a *Campus Martius* indeed. Up to date, the captured trophy has not been found by its former custodians, so sedulously has it been concealed. Whether some ardent Rutgerian passes uneasy but vigilant nights with the weapon for a cool bed-fellow, or whether it has been buried, like Capt. KIDD'S treasure, is only known to the victorious raiders. The anger and indignation of the Princeton students run high. There was a time when "town and gown" fought over the now ravished cannon. But the citizens join with the students in condemning the capture. Princeton, man and boy, demands that the gun shall be restored. The President of Princeton formally and pointedly addresses the President of Rutgers upon the subject. The latter functionary replies with fine diplomacy, and refers politely to the fact that *somebody* has been boasting that they had a gun which once belonged to another college. He is "distressed," but he is also positive that no gun shall be set up at Rutgers "of which the boast is openly made that it was stolen from any place." This is a hit at the Princetonians, who are reported to have taunted the students of Rutgers with the assertion that one of the two cannon was captured from New-Brunswick. But this reply does not return the missing artillery. It evades the main issue, and with a sort of SchleswigHolstein indirectness, encourages the students of Rutgers in their present position.

We think we discern in the implied rebuke of the boasting of Princeton the true cause of the complication which has brought into conflict the learned MCCOSH and the scholarly CAMPBELL. Unless President CAMPBELL and his young disciples are in error, the men of Princeton have made the possession of their artillery an excuse for sundry gibes flung at the Rutgers students. Naturally, the latter did not relish this treatment, and they availed themselves of an old tradition of ownership of one of the guns, in order to capture one. College lads, the world over, have their curious superstitions; and, whether the right to sit on the college fence, wear a high hat, carry a cane, walk in certain grounds, or "sport the oak," be involved, a fierce campaign may spring out of what seems an idle thing. No less a personage than the Vice Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey has been invoked to lend his friendly offices to settle this dispute. Rutgers, in calm possession of the gun, makes no response to the proposal for arbitration. Princeton, bereft of its venerable trophy, in which are imbedded class records and classic history, breathes vengeance and reprisal. Both sides preserve the outward semblance of peace, but each is ready to do battle for the possession or recapture of their spoil. If Princeton boasted before, Rutgers can boast now. The taunt is flung back, and no amount of diplomacy can wipe out the disgrace which each Princetonian feels while the college Campus is scarred with the hole where the stolen gun no longer stands. The Luxembourg question was nothing to this. Even the Belgian difficulty is easier of adjustment, for Belgium could change its penal laws without the wry face which a restitution would cause to the men of Rutgers. The case closely resembles the Trent affair. The diplomatic points involved are similar. And we can now only hope that Rutgers has some astute diplomatist who may astonish everybody by restoring an ancient precedent, and give up the subject of demand, as we once saved our national pride and gave up MASON and SLIDELL.

THE WORTH OF TESTIMONY.

When Sir WALTER RALEIGH was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and was relieving the tedium of his confinement by writing his *History of the World*, he looked out of the window one day and saw a bloody fracas below. He tells us that of some half a dozen persons who were present on the spot, and who described it, no two told the same story, and no one described it correctly. Upon this he makes the reflection that if it was so difficult to obtain trustworthy testimony as to an affair which took place in his own time, and under his own eyes, his attempt to write the history of past ages could be little less than futile. And yet he wrote his history. For, notwithstanding all the uncertainty that there is in regard to the testimony, even of eye-witnesses, it must be accepted. Of necessity it must; for testimony is all that we have to rely upon for information as to what took place, whether yesterday or a hundred years ago. It must, indeed, be accepted, but not absolutely. It must be sifted. It must be examined in the light of circumstances, of probability; it must be compared with counter-testimony. In trials, those who give their testimony must be cross-examined, so that it may be seen if their evidence holds good, if they are credible persons, accurate observers, and if what they say is consistent with what others, equally credible perhaps, may also say. This the historian does also; for the historian is a cross-examiner of the past.

A valuable lesson as to the worth of testimony has just been given to us in the great trial which now unfortunately receives so large a share of public attention. It refers to a matter which seems to the outside world to be one of the slightest possible importance, in fact to have no bearing whatever upon the point at issue—the presence of Mr. TILTON with Mrs. WOODHULL and Miss CLAFLIN in a carriage in the procession in honor of ROUSSEL. What that has to do with the question between the parties to this trial, which is whether the defendant is guilty of a certain crime against the plaintiff, is past ordinary comprehension. But still the point was made on the part of the defendant, and therefore the plaintiff's counsel felt obliged to meet it. What we are at present concerned with is, that this point was very clearly established by positive testimony of credible witnesses. Three or four such persons testified, without hesitation or reserve, that they saw Mr. TILTON, whose person they well knew, in a carriage on that occasion with two ladies, said to be Mrs. WOODHULL and Miss CLAFLIN, one of whom carried a flag. It seemed that a fact of the kind could not be more clearly established than this was. And yet counter-evidence, equally trustworthy, to say the least, has been produced that the witnesses who testified so absolutely and so minutely to Mr. TILTON'S whereabouts, and to his companionship on that occasion, were not only entirely wrong in regard to him, but wrong as to all the attendant circumstances. Mr. JOHN SWINTON testified that Mr. TILTON, instead of riding in a carriage with ladies, walked with him during the whole of the procession, and his testimony, sufficient in itself, is corroborated by that of others. Testimony equally trustworthy is produced that the ladies who were said to have been Mr. TILTON'S companions in the carriage were not in a carriage at all, but that they walked, and in another part of the procession than that in which he appeared.

The matter in itself is one of almost inexpressible triviality, and we wonder that the counsel for the plaintiff gave it so much time and attention. But as an addition to the array of well-established cases, which show with what allowance even the direct testimony of credible and competent witnesses must be taken, it is important. If Mr. TILTON were a very much more eminent person than he is, ever was, or is likely ever to be, and the witnesses for the defendant upon this point had written diaries or letters in which they referred to this incident, and there had been no trial, it would have been a fact sufficiently well established for the use of all future historians that this eminent person took part in the Communist demonstration in honor of ROUSSEL, and that he did so in company with two such women as Mrs. WOODHULL and Miss CLAFLIN. Comparatively few of the points as to the personal conduct of great men in the past, which are assumed by historians as clearly established, have such direct and apparently trustworthy evidence in their favor as would then have existed in regard to Mr. TILTON and the Roussel procession.

When such cases as this occur before our very eyes, and about such a very simple matter, we should not be surprised, as many persons have been, by the reversal of long-accepted verdicts of history, and the rehabilitation of the characters of personages who were execrated by posterity. It was not at all out of the natural course of things—so Sir WALTER RALEIGH tells us, and so we see ourselves—that Mr. FROUDE should discover that HENRY VIII. was a much-abused monarch in the matter of wives, as CHARLES LAMB remarked that HEROD was in the matter of children; or that the same historian should find reason to believe that ELIZABETH was a small-souled, stingy, vacillating, and petulant, although obstinate, woman. Cases like this, too, should teach us to listen with a certain degree of unbelief even to the most positive direct testimony against any person, until we have an opportunity of testing it by circumstance and probability, and, above all, by hearing the other side. And as to testimony that a person was seen in this or that place, unless it is given by a personal friend, or the place in which he was is one in which he might be expected to be found, there is always room to doubt even the direct testimony of eye-witnesses. Personal identity is easily mistaken, except by intimates or by individuals with exceptionally rare perception of forms, of color, and of manner. For example, such evidence as that of a passer-by, a mere stranger, that he saw Mr. BEECHER on Mr. TILTON'S steps at a very early hour in the morning, is not at all conclusive, as we see by this very evidence as to Mr. TILTON and the procession, although the witness was credible and competent. For reasons like this, among others, it is that lawyers rest so much upon circumstantial evidence—regarding it, indeed, when the chain is perfect, with rather more favor than the direct testimony of eye-witnesses. Perfect proof requires the combination of both.

JOHN CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.

The wicked small boys of California, Oregon, and Nevada have never failed to take advantage of every opportunity afforded them for rendering the life of poor John Chinaman as miserable as possible. When he went to dig in the garden, they threw stones and mud at him from convenient hiding-places. When he walked in the streets to take the air, they accelerated his movements by sticking pins into him. When he became a sidewalk candy merchant, they "raided" upon him in troops, and carried off his most toothsome compounds. When he returned home with the family washing, they set tubs of water in dark hallways, and waited apart to salute him with shouts of derisive laughter so soon as the "splash" should announce the success of the "joke." When he went to cool himself in a convenient stream, they hid his clothes, and from a safe distance enjoyed the frantic efforts which he made to recover them. In short, they were continually on his track, putting into execution some new plan for driving him to desperation.

The poor Chinaman at first tried to bear with the eccentricities of his persecutors good-naturedly. He laughed with the utmost appreciation of the sport when the stones and mud fell about him and upon him in showers. The pin-pricking experiment had a sort of electric effect, which was not absolutely painful so long as it was a novelty. The first "raid" upon the candy-stand was regarded as a form of greeting peculiar to youthful barbarians. The unexpected bath at the foot of the stairs after delivering the family washing was accepted as a custom of the country. Even the hiding of his clothing when he went to perform voluntary ablution was submitted to with a good grace, lest it might likewise have something to do with the religion of Americans. But there is a limit to the Mongolian's, as well as, to the Caucasian's, powers of endurance, and the time was not slow in coming when poor John had his eyes opened. He had no sooner begun to comprehend the fact that the small boys looked upon him as a being specially set apart to be worried to death by them, than he changed his tactics. He was no longer the confiding person that he had been. He mounted guard with a stout stick in front of his candy-stand, stepped cautiously from the stairs to the hall floor, avoided the inviting stream and the garden that was so fenced as to place him entirely at the mercy of the enemy. In his airings, he was careful to cast a suspicious glance into the alley-ways, in order to be prepared for attacks with pins.

But, in spite of all his watchfulness, the small boys proved too many for him. They assailed him from lurking-places in which he least expected to find them. He never for a moment relaxed his vigilance to think of his far-off home, and to long to be among his kindred again, without having to pay very dearly for the pleasure. At last, he felt himself to be so inhospitably treated that he resolved to show fight—or, in other words, to kick and cuff his persecutors whenever he succeeded in laying his hands upon them. Several weeks ago he tried this plan at Virginia City, Nevada. The youthful Virginians, it seems, have a great reputation for practical joking and for mischief of every kind. They are not over particular as to the race to which their victims belong; if they could find a negro to make a target of they would not hesitate to use him for the purpose. A half-witted Caucasian would be a perfect windfall to them. But, in spite of their apparent liberality in this respect, it is well known that they really have a preference for the Mongolian, when what they call a tip-top joke is to be played. At the time mentioned they had one of this character under way. In order to have it completely successful, it was considered necessary that the small boys should gather in overpowering numbers at a signal from the leader, and bear down upon poor John so suddenly as to give him no chance whatever to protect himself. Then each small boy was to torture the victim in a different way. One was to prick him with a pin; another with a needle, and a third with a shoemaker's awl. Six or seven were set apart to hold his arms and the same number to hold his legs. They were to mount on each other's backs to get at his head. The pig-tail was confided to a small boy who had had some experience in hauling ropes.

The attempt to carry out this very elaborate plan was made with the requisite degree of boldness, and it would have been eminently successful if John had but newly arrived from the Flowery Kingdom. As it so happened, he had had many evidences of the ingenuity of the American small boy, and was not taken wholly by surprise. The boys hung upon his arms with such tenacity that it was only by the exercise of herculean strength that he was able to shake them off. Once free, he engaged in the battle with tooth and nail. Still the boy having charge of the pig-tail held on at his post. He only gave up when his face had been scratched almost beyond recognition. John having come off the victor, was regarded with some slight favor by the elder Virginians; but his triumph was not of long duration. The scratches on the pig-tail boy's face, in spite of all that medical skill could do, absolutely refused to be healed. When this fact became generally known, the conclusion was speedily arrived at that John Chinaman carries poison under his nails, and, as a consequence, should not be permitted to live in a Christian community. If he had been found in Virginia City after this impression obtained possession of the public mind, there is no knowing what might have befallen him; but he evidently had the good sense to shake the dust from his feet some days earlier. Hereafter, the small-boys of California, Oregon, and Nevada will doubtless think of the fate of the pig-tail boy of Virginia City when they are about to indulge in their favorite sport, and all good people will be glad if it has the effect of inducing them to cease their persecutions of the unhappy Mongolian.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. HOPKINS' CONCERT.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' Spring-tide Festival Concert in aid of the Orpheon fund may be attended at the Academy of Music to-night.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCES OF THE SEASON.

The representation at the Lyceum Theatre this evening is for the benefit of the Italian School Fund; Mme. Ristori is to act in "Elizabeth," and to recite, in French, "Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc." At Booth's, this afternoon, a special entertainment of great variety is offered for the benefit of Mr. John L. Vincent. A Ristori "farewell matinée" is announced at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for to-day. Finally, next week, a performance of particular interest is to take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, when Miss Fanny Davenport will be the *bénéficiaire*. The plays chosen for this occasion are "The Hunchback" and "The Rough Diamond." In the former comedy Messrs. Rignold, (*Modus*,) Montague, (*Clifford*,) and Frank Mayo, (*Master Walter*,) and Miss Davenport, (*Julia*,) and Miss Jewett (*Helen*) will appear, with the co-operation of Messrs. Davidge, Fawcett, Ringgold, and Parkes. In "The Rough Diamond," Mr. Lewis is to personate *Cousin Joe*, Miss Davenport will be *Margery*, and Miss Emily Rigl will portray *Lady Plato*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NUISANCE OF CIRCULARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an habitual sufferer I am much obliged to you for touching up the "fancy advertisers" a little. While you are about it, cannot you "go for" the circular nuisance? Unfortunately my name has got into the Directory, and those industrious gentlemen who take contracts to address and deliver business circulars are making life a burden to me. When the old-fashioned unmistakable, and matter-of-fact circular of tradespeople was in vogue the evil was not so great. Bridget could sweep up the day's deposit and make it useful in the kitchen-range. But the circular-senders have headed us off in that direction. Their documents are deceptive and seductive. They come in nice envelopes, and with monograms and postage-stamps regularly affixed. One cannot weed them out of his morning's mail. He must go through the lot with circumspection. Therefore, he must at least glance at the circular, and that is all that the ingenious sender desires. There is no Mrs. Tommy Dodd that I know of, but the circulars come addressed to her just as if I had a wife. Of course I open them; sometimes I do it out of curiosity and sometimes because I think that some friend has made a mistake. Just fancy my opening an envelope to read where I can buy corsets, baby linen, bonnets, infants' food, and other articles proscribed to single men, at the lowest possible rates. It is a great nuisance. I am pursued by circulars every hour in the day. Editors know everything. Possibly you can tell me how to avoid this plague.

TOMMY DODD.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit an ex-officer of the Chamber a few words that may throw light upon the matters which are now agitating and confusing the minds of many who honestly have the best interests of the institution at heart.

The *misleading* character of the document (signed by a few gentlemen, the larger number of whom have seldom or never taken any active interest in the doings of the Chamber,) which has been so extensively published, will be readily discovered if a few moments are given to its careful consideration. That the gentlemen in question have a perfect right to their personal views on all subjects, none should deny; but they have no right to represent themselves as being in favor of taking the Chamber "out of the groove or rut into which it is now running." The fact is, the small clique who have heretofore controlled the chamber are the real promoters of the so-called "Independent Ticket," and they fear that with the election of Mr. Opdyke as President, their grasp will be loosened, and the control of the chamber will fall (where it rightfully belongs) into the hands of the membership at large.

Those who have a knowledge of the doings of the Chamber the past ten years must admit that no one has been more earnest in his endeavors to promote its highest interests and none more self-sacrificing, nor has there been any one more courteous or modest in the presentation of his views before the body than Mr. Opdyke. He has always favored a fair consideration of the views presented by the humblest member, and now richly deserves the hearty indorsement of all.

These are the firm convictions, briefly stated, of an ex-officer and a CAREFUL OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875.

THE RUTGERS AND PRINCETON DISPUTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter in your edition of Saturday, signed "Historicus," gives the capturing of the cannon from Princeton by the Rutgers students the appearance of a common theft. Admitting the facts stated by "Historicus" to be true—which we do not—there are many circumstances which almost justify the capture. The Princeton students were constantly taunting the students of Rutgers about the cannon, and it was impossible for one of us to visit Princeton without having the cannon pointed out as having been stolen from Rutgers, and doubts expressed of our ability to recapture it. We also have our own traditions in regard to the cannon, which can doubtless be proved—that we did once own it, and that it was stolen from us in 1859 by the Princeton students, many of our graduates remembering it. "Historicus" states that the cannon was stolen during their vacation, but the Princeton students admit that at the time there were seventy-five students in the dormitories scarcely a hundred yards away.

'75.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, New-Brunswick, May 1, 1875.

RESULTS OF THE PORT JERVIS TAX ELECTION.

THE TAX LEVY VOTED DOWN—THE VILLAGE AUTHORITIES WITHOUT MONEY TO PAY POLICEMEN—THE STREETS IN DARKNESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 5.—There is considerable excitement here to-day over the unexpected result of the annual tax election which was held yesterday. The people find that by the defeating of a number of propositions to levy taxes the place is likely in a few days to be without any corporative government, with no Police force and no gas in the streets at night. The levies to pay the expenses of the village, including salaries of officers and policemen and lighting the streets, were all noted down. Besides the defeating of these, the majority of the votes cast is against paying $400, the cost of blasting a channel in the ice-gorge of last Winter, which work saved the place thousands of dollars damages; and against providing the expense of public printing—and much-needed facilities for extinguishing fires, and improvements and repairs to streets. There were only 390 votes cast. The anti-tax movement was led by two or three wealthy citizens, who have a personal dislike for the Board of Trustees and the President of the village, Hon. Frank Abbott. Very few others but the friends of these parties were at the polls. They are to-day much ashamed of their work, and try to explain their action by saying that they supposed another election could be called in a few days to mend the matter. Under the village charter no new election can be held. The Trustees will no doubt vacate their offices. President Abbott is absent, and upon his return a meeting of the board will be held to take such action as is left them. The policemen will resign, and unless the village government is taken hold of and run by private means, matters will be in a decidedly unsettled shape in a few days. The streets are unlighted, and are likely to remain so for some time.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 5.—A bill has been filed by Gen. Toombs and S. H. Hardeman, attorneys for certain stockholders of the Georgia Railroad, praying for an injunction to restrain the officers of that corporation from completing the purchase of the Western Railroad of Alabama, or from paying interest on the indorsed bonds of said road. Judge Gibson will hear argument in the case on Tuesday next. The Western Railroad of Alabama was recently purchased jointly by the Georgia and the Central Railroad Companies, who are indorsers of the bonds of the Western Railroad.

SUNK BY AN ICEBERG.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, May 5.—The schooner Stronza, from Halifax, for Cape Breton, struck an iceberg Saturday night off Young's Island, and sunk. The crew was saved. The cargo was insured in Halifax offices for $7,000.

FROM THE OLD CHURCH TO THE NEW.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian congregation held their last service in the old church edifice, corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, last evening. There was a large congregation. At the close of the usual religious exercises the Pastor, Rev. Dr. John Hall, delivered a brief address, alluding incidentally to the circumstances attending the transfer from the old to the new church, and enforcing the religious lessons to be drawn from them. The first service in the new building, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, will be held on Saturday evening. Rev. Dr. Hall will preach Sunday morning, the Moderator of the General Assembly in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be a union service.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

HOW FRANCE WILL BE REPRESENTED AT OUR EXPOSITION.

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—THE NOMINATION OF A CENTRAL COMMISSION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FUND ASKED FOR—IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT SPECIMENS OF ART SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 23, 1875.

I take it for granted that everything relating to the Centennial Exposition will be of interest to a large number of Philadelphia readers, at least, and hence I translate the following letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is very long, but it belongs to the historical records of our great enterprise:

PARIS, April, 1875.

M. LE MINISTRE: The Parliamentary Commission for the Exposition of Philadelphia, whose observations you have so kindly received, and whose efforts you have seconded, begs leave to submit to you the results of a sort of inquiry that it has instituted regarding the American Exposition. At the same time it begs you to adopt its conclusions relative to the best means for associating our country with the one hundredth celebration of the anniversary of independence, a great national fête to which the United States desire to give all the éclat and all the grandeur possible. To fulfill its mission with intelligence, to understand the conditions under which the Exposition was conceived, and will be organized, the committee has had frequent interviews with M. Washburne, Minister of the United States. It has several times heard Col. Forney and M. Biddle, delegates of the Exposition Commission. It has asked for all the official documents relative to the Exposition in order to study everything bearing upon the Centenary and the Exposition, notably:

The act of Congress declaring that the Exposition is established under the auspices of the American Government, and constituting a commission, the members of which are appointed by the President of the United States, represent all the States of the Union, with the mission to prepare and watch over the organization of the Exposition, (3d March, 1871.) The act creating the financial commission of the Centenary, (1st June, 1872.) The proclamation by which the President of the United States, in conformity with the acts of Congress, declares and proclaims that an International Exhibition of art, of industry, of the products of the earth, and of mines, will be opened in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 10th May, 1876, to be closed on the 10th November of the same year, (3d July, 1873.) The notifications and invitations addressed by the President of the Union, either to the Ministers of the United States accredited to foreign powers, or to the powers themselves, to solicit them to take part in the Exposition, (5th July, 1873—5th June, 1874.) Finally, the Act of Congress by which a sum of $500,000 was appropriated for the special purpose of organizing the Exposition, and of transferring to it all the collections belonging to the Federal Government. There will be represented all the resources, the riches of the United States in things pertaining to war, to the marine, to finances, to education, to agriculture, &c. An Executive Commission, composed of delegates from all the Ministerial departments, has been appointed to watch over the execution of this important part of the programme, (23d January, 1874.) These diverse measures have been completed by a customs regulation. It permits the free importation and re-exportation of all foreign products destined for the Exposition, and not sold or consumed on American territory, (3d October, 1874.)

From an examination of these various documents, as well as from the observations exchanged during the interviews with the Minister of the United States and the American delegates, we have become convinced that the Exposition, although organized in the main by a stock company and with private capital, has, nevertheless, a national character, since it is established under the auspices of the Central Government, with the co-operation of the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia. Foreign Governments cannot, therefore, remain silent and indifferent in presence of the invitation addressed to them by the President of the American Confederation. Most foreign Governments have been of this opinion; all, indeed, with the exception of Russia and Italy have taken measures more or less complete, voted funds, and organized committees in view of the projected exposition. France has an entirely special reason for cordially taking a part in the celebration of a Centenary, which is, for her also, a glorious date. Indeed, whatever may be the position reserved for our compatriots in the exposition building, they will certainly occupy, on the 10th of May, 1876, the first place in the patriotic souvenirs of a people on whose shores, and for the liberty of whom, they so nobly shed their blood, a century ago, in the war for Independence.

After having examined the general conditions under which the celebration of the Centenary was conceived and promulgated, it remains for us, M. le Ministre, to study the special measures adopted for the organization of the Exposition, and the guarantees and advantages offered to exhibitors. The Exposition Company was created with a capital of ten millions of dollars, (fifty millions of francs,) eight millions of dollars would have sufficed for the objects in view, but the figure was augmented in order to prepare for any accidents. Six millions of dollars had been subscribed at last accounts, gifts and subscriptions continuing to flow in from all parts of the United States. The President did not officially announce the opening of the Exposition by the proclamation adjoined to this report until the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania had advised him that there was money enough in hand to insure the erection of the Exposition building and its annexes. One important question is at first presented; in case of the failure of the Exposition Company, can the goods of the exhibitors be seized by its creditors? Many foreign journals, particularly many German journals, replied in the affirmative. Mr. Washburne, to whom we submitted the question, immediately telegraphed to America in order to settle this delicate point. The reply was not long in coming, and the Attorney General, in a declaration, the full text of which we have before our eyes to-day, has dissipated all doubts, and effaced all fears, by formally establishing that the company simply held the goods in trust, and that in no case would they be exposed to the slightest risk of seizure. Another interesting question was raised; it is relative to the property right in models exposed, and to the guarantees for designs and trade-marks. Special dispositions were made for this purpose at the expositions of London and Vienna. The committee would have desired the same thing in the United States. The American delegates think, on the contrary, that all precautions of this kind are superfluous. The national legislature, say these gentlemen, and particularly that of the State of Pennsylvania, are very specific, very explicit upon this point, and guarantee all rights. Other nations, notably England and Austria, raised no objections upon this subject, and France does not desire to show herself exigeant. As for the recompenses to be awarded to exhibitors, a committee has been appointed, and it has had medals of various classes struck off. All the products will be examined by a jury. Those exhibitors who do not desire to submit to the judgment of the jury have only to label their goods *hors concours*, and thus declare that they do not compete for a prize.

Article 2 of the General Regulations declares that "foreign Commissioners should, before the 1st of May, 1875, state whether the space awarded to their country is sufficient or not, and should, in consequence, receive, before the 1st of April, 1875, the demands of those who desire to exhibit." This delay is not sufficient for France, where no commission has yet been constituted. Upon our demand the American Commissioners extended the delay three months, that is to say, up to Aug. 1, 1875. Such are, M. le Ministre, the facts that we have gathered, the guarantees, the concessions, that we have been able to obtain. Although we might have desired something more upon certain points, it seems to us however, that under actual conditions, France cannot be disinterested in the Philadelphia Exposition; and that not only in a purely industrial interest, but in a moral and social interest as well. The Government, we are happy to acknowledge, shares this way of thinking. Last year the Minister of Foreign Affairs appointed, in view of the Exposition, a commission composed chiefly of our diplomatic and consular agents residing in America. The Minister of Commerce, on his part, has recently addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce, accompanied by the general regulations of the Exposition, to demand their co-operation in its favor. A recent letter, addressed to this committee, and replying to a question put to the Minister of Commerce, announced a coming convocation of the Superior Commission of International Expositions, with the view of proposing the best means for enabling our compatriots to take part in the Exposition of Philadelphia. The measures taken by the Ministers are excellent, but they should be completed: First by the nomination at Paris of a Central Commission analogous to those which were acting for the Expositions of London and Vienna. The Superior Commission will conclude, we have no doubt, to appoint a Central Commission of this kind. Secondly, by the opening of a credit destined to indemnify the members of the Commission, to furnish them the means of accomplishing their task and of worthily representing France should they go to Philadelphia. The Minister of Finances has several times announced to us his intention to demand a credit from the Assembly when it is again in session; he has even asked the committee to give him its opinion respecting the sum required. In order to fix our opinions in this respect, we must examine a few more documents, which we have asked from the Minister of Finance. Let us here remark, however, that one of the largest items of expenditure at the Exposition of Vienna was for the space occupied by French exhibitors. Here that item disappears from the calculation, the space having been ceded gratuitously by the Exposition Company. A certain amount of motive power by steam or water is also placed gratuitously at the disposition of exhibitors; and here we find a very considerable source for economy, not only for individuals but for the State, according as the expense is left to the charge of exhibitors or taken from the credit voted for the Exposition.

We should desire in the third place, if our competent Ministers see no great objections, that the Government should expose at the Philadelphia Exposition some of the incomparable *chefs d'œuvres* which adorn our museums and national galleries, as well as the most remarkable products of our national manufactures of Sevres, Gobelins and Beauvais. It would be well, we think, that upon that distant soil the genius of France should thus show itself in some of its most striking and most dazzling forms.

To resume, the nomination of a Central Commission, proposition to the Assembly to open a credit, sending some of the finest specimens of French art which belong to the Government, such are, M. le Ministre, the three demands that the committee has the honor of submitting to you and to your colleagues. If, as we cannot doubt, you receive them with favor; if the Assembly votes the credit which will be asked, our task will have been accomplished; it only remains for us to wish that French art and industry will respond to the appeal addressed to them, and make a worthy display of the admirable productive facilities of our dear *Patrie*, with a grand people to whom we are united by so many moral and material interests, so many patriotic and glorious souvenirs.

Receive, M. le Ministre, our most respectful salutations.

OSCAR DE LAFAYETTE,
President of the Committee.
LABOULAYE, WOLOWSKI, DIETZ-MONIN,
Vice Presidents.
FLOTARD, BONNET,
Secretaries.

The extreme length of this document prevents me from making a few comments upon it that have been suggested by its perusal. It will be observed that the chief aim of the committee has been to show that the Exposition was guaranteed by our Government, and hence a national affair. It has made out an excellent prima facie case, and the French Government has been satisfied.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

MESSAGE OF GOV. INGERSOLL—THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5.—The Legislature met to-day, and organized by electing C. B. Bowers, of New-Haven, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Charles Durand, of Derby, Speaker of the House, and the other Democratic caucus nominees for the minor offices. The inauguration parade was not as large as usual, fewer troops being called out. Ex-Govs. Jewell and Hawley, and Congressmen Barnum, Phelps, and Landers, were among those participating in the ceremonies. In the afternoon Gov. Ingersoll read his message to the Legislature. The message is mainly a business document, dealing with the affairs of the State, its local, charitable, financial, and other institutions. He recommends a revision of the State Constitution, indorses the Centennial celebration, and suggests such action as will promote its interests and show the development of the country. He thinks the Bureau of Labor Statistics need not be continued from year to year, unless it can be made to work with a general bureau of statistical information and a census bureau. He recommends legislative action which shall lead to a final legal settlement of the disputed boundary question between this State and New-York, especially as relates to jurisdiction in the waters and islands of Long Island Sound. He hopes for beneficial results from the financial legislation of the last Congress looking toward specie payments; condemns the Government interference in Louisiana affairs; declares that the lapse of time has dispelled the dangerous illusion that the business of the country needs the stimulant of more discredited currency, and looks to patient industry as the true source of business and National prosperity.

The day has been very fine and thousands of people have witnessed the inauguration parade.

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

THE POLYNESIAN AND OTHER MISSING STEAMERS—THE ICE STILL OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION—A RELIEF STEAMER SENT FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 5—Noon.—There is no news as yet of the steam-ship Polynesian and the other missing steamers. It is stated that the Polynesian has at all times provisions enough on board to last at least two months, and no doubt the other steamers are equally well provided. The Polynesian is said to have 1,300 persons on board.

A dispatch from Port au Basque reports the ice very heavy from Bird Rocks to Cape George. The Captain of a vessel reports that he saw steamers trying to force their way up. A steamer and several sailing ships passed Port au Basque to-day inward bound. By order of the Dominion Government a steamer loaded with provisions left Quebec at 1 o'clock to-day for Father Point, where she will transfer the provisions to the steamer Progress, which will leave without loss of time, to search for and assist steamers in distress. The Progress is a new and powerful steamer, built expressly for Winter navigation. A cable dispatch says: "The Polynesian has an ample supply of coal and salt provisions." The Cape Rouge ice-bridge moved a little to-day, and will probably go off with the tide to-morrow morning.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE REPUBLICANS ELECT A MAYOR IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—THE TERRE HAUTE ELECTION—THE DEMOCRATIC SWEEP IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 5.—At the municipal election in this city yesterday, James Caven, Republican, was elected Mayor by 400 majority. The Republicans also elected their entire city ticket by majorities of from 400 to 1,000, and they gain one Councilman. The Council now stands eleven Republicans and fifteen Democrats for the next year. Contrary to all expectations, the election passed off quietly, there being no disturbance in any of the wards.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 5.—In the municipal election yesterday the Democrats elected the Mayor by 398 majority and the City Clerk by 265 majority. The Republicans elected a Treasurer by 1,106, the Marshal by 400, and the Assessor by 312 majority. The Republicans elect three Councilmen and the Democrats two. The city is Republican on the vote for Councilmen by a small majority. The Democratic majority last October was 600.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5.—The official returns of the election held in this city yesterday give Moses, Democrat, for Mayor, 484 majority, and Smith, Democrat, for City Clerk, 548 majority. The Democrats carry every ward, electing every Alderman. Among the Aldermen elect are Hon. George W. Stone, late Justice of the Supreme Court, and Major Thomas G. Jones, whose memorial tribute to the Union dead attracted so much notice at the North last year. Nearly one half the colored people voted the Democratic ticket straight for the first time since reconstruction. The city was illuminated last night, and amid cannon-firing, band-playing, and general jubilation, almost the whole night passed. Men heretofore leading white republicans, were serenaded by bands, and speeches made.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT—INCREASE OF LOCAL BUSINESS—THE NET EARNINGS FOR 1874—CORNELIUS VANDERBILT RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT—THE OTHER OFFICERS UNCHANGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—The annual election of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held here this morning, was very largely attended, 315,600 shares being represented. The President's annual report, of which the following is a brief abstract, met the cordial approval of the assembled stockholders: The numbers of miles of road operated in 1874 was 1,175.39, of which the company owns 1,024.71 miles; 230.80 are double track, equivalent to 770.45 miles in mail line, of which 514 miles are steel laid. The increase of side tracks in 1874 was 40.67 miles, and the total number of miles to be maintained 1,835.4. The construction account for 1874 amounted to $1,043,723 82; for five years, $13,354,846 25. In addition to money expended for construction in 1874, a nominal loss of $337,636 84 on $500,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad stock sold during the year was charged to the construction account by a resolution of the Board of Directors. In view of the manner in which the stock was acquired twenty years since by the then Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company, an enactment of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, passed Feb. 18, 1849, required the Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company, or its successors, to hold this stock twenty years, until maturity of the bonds given in exchange for it. This half million bonds matured July 1, 1874, and were paid, (except $11,000 not yet presented for payment,) releasing this stock, and it was sold immediately for $162,363 16. The equipment for 1,175.39 miles of road operated stood at the close of the year 1874 as follows: Locomotives, 497; passenger cars, all classes, 257; freight cars, all classes, 10,185. Total cash outlay for construction and equipment for five years, $19,163,695 32. Add cost of Northern Central Michigan Railroad, (61.14 miles,) $1,347,494 96. Total, $20,511,190 28. During this period of five years the bonded debt of the company was increased $15,110,000, yielding $13,242,806 34. The capital stock of the company was increased $15,000,000, yielding $5,459,684 72. Total, $30,110,000, yielding $18,702,491 06. The capital stock of the company is $50,000,000, to wit: guarantee, (ten per cent.,) 5,335 shares, at $100, $533,500. Ordinary, 494,665 shares, at $100, $49,466,500. Total, 500 shares, at $50,000,000. Of the guaranteed stock the claim for dividends between 1857 and 1863 has been settled by compromise $350,000, leaving $182,900 still unsettled. Dividends, of five per cent. Feb. 1, and five per cent. Aug. 1, have been regularly paid on this stock since Aug. 1, 1863, the date of the first dividend. Of the ordinary stock the company owns 2,514 shares, ($251,400.) The bonded debt of the company stood at the close of the year 1874, $36,511,000; December 31, 1873, $30,195,000; increase, $6,316,000. In second general mortgage bonds these bonds were sold at 90, yielding to the company $5,697,416 68, thus enabling the company to extinguish its large and troublesome floating debt. The issue of bonds stands as follows: New second general mortgage bonds outstanding, $8,471,000; new second general mortgage bonds, set aside to be exchanged for the entire amount of bonds of 1882 outstanding, $3,529,000. Total, $12,000,000. The earnings for 1874 are as follows: Interest leases and dividend (ten per cent.,) on guaranteed stock, $3,008,192 76; balance equal to six per cent. upon the capital stock, and $17,576 44; surplus, $2,985,566 44; paid dividend No. 10 3¼ per cent. Feb. 1, 1875, $1,607,661 25; balance absorbed in the $1,746,505 91; expended for construction and equipment, $1,377,905 19. The results for five years of this company's existence are as follows: Gross earnings 1870, $13,509,235 53; 1871, $14,898,449 38; 1872, $17,699,935 28; 1873, $19,414,509 26; 1874, $17,146,130 76.

Notwithstanding the large decrease in earnings in 1874 as compared with 1873, amounting to $2,268,378 50, the operating expenses have also been reduced $2,594,226 98—making an increase in net earnings of $325,848 48. The net earnings of 1874 are the largest in the history of the company. The operating expenses and taxes in 1874 were $13,746,598 54, a reduction from previous year of $2,594,226 98. The local business of the road shows a handsome increase over the exceptionally prosperous year of 1873, the tonnage of local freight moved being 15.4 per cent. and the number of local passengers carried 9.4 per cent. greater in 1874 than in the previous year. The road and equipment are in excellent condition, and ready to do a very large business whenever the revival of prosperity comes. There was expended in maintaining the road and equipment in 1874 200.46 per cent. of its earnings; the average for five years is 28.79 per cent. The following Board of Directors was elected: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and Robert L. Crawford, New-York; Henry B. Payne and Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; William L. Scott, Charles M. Reed, and Judah C. Spencer, Erie, Penn.; Albert Keep, Chicago, Ill.; J. Condit Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., and John E. Burrill, New-York. The late Stillman Witt was to have been balloted for, but on account of his decease John E. Burrill's name was substituted. The Board of Directors met at 4:30 o'clock, and elected the following officers: President, Cornelius Vanderbilt, New-York; First Vice President, William H. Vanderbilt, New-York; Second Vice President, Augustus Schell, New-York; Treasurer, Edwin D. Worcester, New-York; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, George B. Ely, Cleveland; Auditor, C. R. Leland, Cleveland; Managing Director, Amasa Stone, Cleveland; General Superintendent, Charles Paine, Cleveland; General Freight Agent, Addison Hills, Cleveland; Assistant General Freight Agent, Charles M. Gray, Chicago; Assistant General Freight Agent, George H. Vaillant, Cleveland; General Ticket Agent, J. W. Cary, Cleveland; Chief Engineer, Charles Collins, Cleveland; General Master Mechanic, James Sedgeley, Cleveland; Master Car-builder, John Kirby, Cleveland; Purchasing Agent, A. C. Armstrong, Cleveland. The above officers are precisely the same as last year. President Vanderbilt and party left for Buffalo immediately after the meeting of the Board of Directors.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded last evening for review by Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, commander of the Second Division. Line was formed shortly after 8 o'clock, with eight commands of sixteen files front. Gen. Dakin and staff then reviewed the regiment in line, after which they took a position on one side of the room, and the command passed in review. This ceremony was well performed. The salutes were correctly given, and the alignments were carefully maintained. After the review, Gen. Dakin and staff proceeded to the gallery, and Col. Ward drilled the regiment for an hour in battalion movements. The drill was satisfactorily executed, and elicited frequent outbursts of applause. A dress parade followed, and the regiment was dismissed. The regimental band then performed a select programme of promenade music, and the entertainment concluded with a hop.

AN ENIGMA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I quote the following awful story from to-day's *Tribune*:

"INFANTICIDE AND SUICIDE IN HUDSON COUNTY.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 4.—A shocking tragedy occurred in the town of Copake, in this county, at 5 o'clock this morning. Wesley Van Dusen, a wealthy and eccentric farmer, in a fit of insanity shot his mother, an aged lady, through the head and breast, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the heart."

Will you be kind enough to explain where the "infanticide" comes in? What had the "aged lady" done to provoke the animosity of the occupants of the Tower?

B.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN OLD ENGINEER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 5.—Rinaldo Hasliss, better known as "Blaze," an old engineer employed until recently on the New-York Central Railroad, was found dead in his room at the Brackett House, about 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. It is supposed that he took poison with the intention of committing suicide.

SYNOD DISCUSSIONS.

MR. BEECHER AND THE MINISTERS.

AN EPISODE IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD—THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVALS AN OFFSET TO THE EVIL EFFECTS OF THE BEECHER TRIAL—THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR AN OBJECT OF SYMPATHY—SENSATIONAL PREACHING DENOUNCED—THE SOUTH CLASSIS OF NEW-YORK DISSOLVED.

The second and closing session of the Particular Synod of New-York, of the Reformed Church in America, was held in the Reformed Church, Joralemon street, Brooklyn, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Holmes, the newly elected President, occupying the chair. The first hour of the session, commencing at 9 A. M., was spent in devotional exercises, with brief remarks by some of the clergymen. In a discussion of religious topics Rev. L. G. Bingham spoke of the satisfactory results of the revivals among the people of Germany, England and Scotland; all of which, he felt sure, showed the value of earnestness and energy in Gospel work. The success which had followed the efforts of Moody and Sankey, had, he thought, been accomplishing more through their earnestness and through the evident determination of the preacher to confine himself to what might well be called plain Bible teaching, than to any other causes pertaining only to their personal efforts. These men whose work has been so largely successful were not, he believed, to be classed as scholars in the church, and he felt that if they, who were rated as among the uneducated, could have produced such grand results, it might be well if those in the ministry who had availed themselves of educational advantages could find a lesson in the experiences of their uneducated brethren, and thereby extend the area of plain, pure, earnest and energetic Bible preaching.

Rev. Alfred E. Meyers agreed with Mr. Bingham concerning the superior value of plain, earnest Bible preaching, as compared with the purely sensational. He believed that even through the great evil caused by the publicity of the unpleasant peculiarities of the Beecher case, God was going to bring about a reaction which would result in good. There had been a tendency toward the purely sensational style in preaching, and toward loose doctrines, but he believed that an early after-judgment upon the abhorrent features of the great case which was then on trial not one hundred yards from where they were gathered, would cause a reaction among the people, which would redound to the glory of plain, pure Bible preaching and established doctrines. God, he felt sure, had raised up Moody and Sankey as a healthful offset to the Beecher case. They had heard much of late of "Christian endeavor" without belief; in fact, it had not been considered necessary to fix any particular form of belief in connection with the specious title used. But now, the people would come to realize the evil of endeavors which were not founded on, and guided by, long accepted, scriptural, doctrinal beliefs. Now that they had witnessed the effects of unfounded, so-called "Christian endeavor," he felt that there would be a large increase in both the number and earnestness of prayers to God, to overrule the evil which had been caused by the sad and demoralizing exhibition which was still in progress.

Rev. George S. Little, M. D., said that he had not attended the meeting of the synod for the purpose of giving advice, but still he thought a suggestion would not be out of place. He agreed with the brethren who had spoken of some of the causes of the great success which had attended the labors of Moody and Sankey, and he would add that there were comparatively few among the mass of the people who ever became greatly interested in what was usually called an elegantly written sermon. There in Brooklyn they had had a great deal—a very great deal of sensational preaching; they had been filled with it, but yet it had very little religion in it, and the lack of really satisfactory results was therefore natural. He wanted clear straightforward preaching of the word of God; he would have ministers of the Gospel throw away the manuscripts upon which their finely-tinseled sentences were written, and talk straight to the purpose. He preferred honest earnestness, even with an occasional ungrammatical expression, to mere gloss of refinement in the use of words, and he thought that an effort in that direction would meet with greater favor from the clergy than it had done within the past few years.

Rev. A. Blauvelt followed, saying in effect, that if he thought the references which had been made to the Beecher case would not get out to the public ear or eye, he would remain silent; but he saw that there was a gentleman present reporting for the press, and he felt certain, therefore, that notice would be taken of what had been said. There had been a reference made to a brother minister of the Gospel who was then in trouble, and he thought he was entitled to their sympathy, for he had not yet been declared guilty. He did not think it was right to connect him with the guilt with which he had been charged before he had committed a crime; nor was it right to connect his arraignment for a crime with his religious beliefs, simply because of differences in opinion on doctrinal points. It was not right, he thought, to throw a stone from the Synod at a life that had been consecrated to God for so many years, not at least while a Christian minister was still on trial. He thought the Synod ought not to denounce Mr. Beecher before his case had been closed. He might, possibly, be guilty, but it was not yet the time for the Synod to judge him. In looking at the position in which Mr. Beecher had now been placed, he could not help remembering that he himself had had a hair-breadth escape from slanders which lying tongues had given utterance to. It was wrong, and they should not connect Mr. Beecher's present calamities with his religious views, whatever they might be. They should remember that he stood before the world untarnished, and honored of God for a long series of years; that he had done a very great deal of good in his day and generation, and he felt sure that when they came to a calm consideration of the case, they would hold their judgment in abeyance until the close of the case. He thought Mr. Beecher deserved the sympathy and the prayers of the brethren. He would have them say to Henry Ward Beecher that they would take him to God in their prayers, whether he was guilty or innocent. If innocent he hoped this trial would prove a benefit to him, and cause him to consecrate himself to God more entirely than ever before, in order that he might be enabled to do more good than ever before. If guilty, he would ask God to forgive him, and to throw his sheltering arms around his neck, and place him again in the path of rectitude.

Rev. Alfred E. Meyers rose immediately to explain, saying that he had not in any way intended to connect the declared beliefs of Mr. Beecher with the crime with which he had been charged. He had simply used the case as it had been used, and thought it gave an expression to his belief that the effect of the trial upon the people would be a reaction, and they would come to a clearer descernment of the value of the doctrinal beliefs upon which durable churches had been founded. He declared that he had not in any way assumed to prejudge Mr. Beecher's case, but had only desired to express a belief that the reaction which would follow the close of the trial in the public mind would bring the strength of numbers to the standards of churches such as founded their Christian endeavors upon well-defined and equally established Christian, doctrinal beliefs. If he had known that there was a reporter present taking notes, and that his remarks would appear in print as prejudging Mr. Beecher and charging the crime alleged against him to his peculiar doctrines, he would have been silent; and, if aught that had been uttered by him would bear that construction, he wished there and then to apologize for it. He believed, with Mr. Blauvelt, that their prayers were what were needed in the case. Here the discussion ended.

The Committee on Overtures and Judicial Business reported that there had been referred to them an overture from the Classis of Hudson, setting forth the fact that the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary, as at present constituted, do not in anywise represent the Classis; that they are appointed by and are servants of the particular Synods, and that to pay the expenses of the members of that board was an unusual tax upon those Classes out of whose bounds members were taken; and praying that the Synod make provisions, and be liable for such expenses.

The Committee reported further, that the request seemed to be a reasonable one, and offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the expenses of the members of the Board of Superintendents representing this Particular Synod be a charge upon the treasury of the Synod.

The Committee also offered the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the South Classes of New-York be dissolved; such dissolution to take effect after the approaching Fall session.

Resolved, That the churches and their pastors of Brighton Heights, Washington square, Bushwick, Union, Sixth avenue, and the German Reformed Church, together with the ministers without charge, be assigned to the classes of New-York, and the North Church of Brooklyn to the south classes of Long Island.

Resolved, That the stated Clerk of the South classes of New-York, transmit records of said classes to the classes of New-York.

Resolved, That the classes of New-York hold a meeting on the first Tuesday of October to take such action as they may deem fit for the purpose of carrying out these resolutions.

The report was received and the resolutions were adopted.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SYNOD.

The following members were appointed delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Church:

From the Classis of Arcot—Rev. Joseph Chamberlain.

Hudson.—Primarii—Rev. Messrs. J. B. Church, J. S. Himrad, H. R. Schemerhorn, Elders J. M. Strever. Andrew Hallenbeck, John C. Benham. *Secundi*—Rev. Messrs. A. J. Sebring, John McClellan Holmes, D. D., T. S. Dusenberre, Elders George M. Harden, J. C. Newkirk, Edward Stickles.

Kingston.—Primarii—Revs. Messrs. S. P. M. Hastings, V. M. Hulbert, D. D., C. E. Lasher; Elders John Alliger, D. S. Varidemark, Josiah Le Fevre. Secundi—Revs. Messrs. W. H. Vroom, James Demarest, Jr., W. A. Todd; Elders J. L. Snyder, J. R. Weatherick, W. T. Demarest.

North Classis of Long Island—Primarii.—Rev. Messrs. J. G. Van Syke, E. S. Fairchild, W. H. Ten Eyck, D. D. Elders James C. Hendrickson, Thomas S. Shepard, Elisha West. *Secundi.*—Revs. C. J. Shepard, C. D. F. Stunfahren, George D. Hulst; Elders Abraham Nafis, Elias J. Hendrickson, Jacob Suydam.

South Classis of Long Island.—Primarii—Rev. Messrs. C. F. C. Luckow, Anson Du Bois, D. D., J. Halsted, Corrull, D. D. Elders—John A. Lott, John L. Rogers, Garret G. Bergen. *Secundi*—Rev. Messrs. A. P. Stockwell, David Inglis, LL. D., John A. Lansing, D. D. Elders—L. Remsen Bennet, F. J. Hosford, S. L. Vanderveer.

New-York.—Classis of Primarii—Rev. Messrs. G. H. Manbeville, D. D.; William Ormiston, D. D.; T. W. Chambers, D. D.; J. W. Gerger, Elders D. P. Ingraham, H. Camerden, J. Wood, N. S. King. *Secundi*—Rev. Messrs. E. P. Rogers, D. D.; H. Du Bois, H. Deganse, W. H. De Hart, Elders A. J. Felter, Frank Nollmary, J. W. Baker, A. R. Thompson, D. D.; E. Wiggins, D. D.; A. C. Hillman, Elders W. A. Collins, A. Wright, Charles I. De Bevois.

Orange.—Primarii—Revs. Messrs. C. W. Bentley, L. L. Comfort, W. Elterick, W. S. Brown, C. Spalding, Elders J. Lyon, W. Crowell, J. G. Gray, D. W. Rapalje, Peter Aeger. *Secundi*—Revs. Messrs. J. Du Bois, S. W. Mills, D. D., M. V. Schoonmaker, G. S. Garretson, E. C. Lippencot, Elders J. M. Williams, J. V. Lears, W. Holmes, S. Clark, S. Harris.

Poughkeepsie.—Primarii—Rev. Messrs. J. Elmendorf, D. D., J. C. Vandevender, H. Hoermance; Elders J. C. Bates, Jacob B. Jewell, S. Scofield. *Secundi*—Rev. Messrs. H. Ward, A. P. Van Gieson, D. D., G. Taylor; Elders William Seward, J. H. Mathews, G. Du Bois.

Westchester.—Primarii—Rev. Messrs. J. A. Todd, D. D., L. H. Vandyke, G. Windemuth; Elders—W. Carpenter, J. S. Van Court, J. Stewart. *Secundi*—Rev. Messrs. T. R. G. Peck, J. K. Allen, R. L. Schoonmaker. Elders—E. M. Newman, J. Dusenberry, E. B. Turner.

The following persons were appointed a Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick: Rev. Charles I. Shepard, Elder J. C. Newkirk; to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan Sturges, Elder Samuel B. Schieffelin.

The Synod then adjourned to meet at the Reformed Church, Port Jervis, on the first Tuesday in May, 1876, when Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers is to preach the sermon, having for his subject "Justification by Faith."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN PAIGE ATTACKED AT THE SUPPER-TABLE—HE IS SHOT AT TWICE—THE SECOND BULLET STRIKES HIS CHAIN AND LODGES IN HIS VEST.

A deliberate attempt was made yesterday morning, by Samuel Decker, formerly bar-tender in the Revere House, to murder Mr. David S. Paige, ex-Assemblyman from the Fifth District and proprietor of Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets. Mr. Paige is a well-known citizen, owning in addition to his hotel, the Fort Lee Line of steamboats, and being a Director of the West Side Savings Bank and School Trustee of the Eighth Ward. Decker has been out of employment for some time, and during the past fortnight boarded at Mr. Paige's hotel. Yesterday morning, on coming down to breakfast, he spoke to Mr. Paige in an insulting way regarding his room, and the latter promptly ordered him to leave the hotel. While Mr. Paige was eating his supper last evening about 7 o'clock, Decker entered the restaurant attached to the hotel, and walked up and down the aisle of the dining-room, passing several times by the table at which Mr. Paige was sitting without saying a word. Finally coming behind Mr. Paige, he drew a seven-shooter Smith & Wesson revolver and fired. Mr. Paige jumped to his feet, and facing Decker, endeavored to grapple with him, when Decker again fired, this shot taking effect. Mr. Paige then grappled with Decker. During the struggle, the chamber of the revolver became disengaged and fell to the floor. A number of 'longshoremen, employed around Mr. Paige's boats, by this time had entered the saloon, and Decker fled by a side door, snapping the useless revolver as he went, being ignorant of the fact that the cartridge chamber had fallen from the pistol. He ran down West street to Canal, where Capt. McDonnell and Officer Coughlin, of the Eighth Precinct, gave chase. As he went he snapped the revolver at his pursuers, Capt. McDonnell caught him at the corner of Desbrosses and Washington streets. The 'longshoremen, who had not relinquished the pursuit, endeavored to obtain possession of the prisoner in order to lynch him, and one burly Irishman, more practical than his fellows, actually produced a rope for the purpose. So threatening did these demonstrations become that Capt. McDonnell was obliged to draw his revolver, and threaten the crowd in order to secure the prisoner. They finally succeeded in taking Decker to the hotel, where Mr. Paige said "That's the man. Where did you get him, Captain?" Capt. McDonnell replied, when Mr. Paige said, "Why didn't you kill him?" This remark made the 'longshoremen furious, and Capt. McDonnell was obliged to procure assistance before venturing to take his prisoner to the station-house. Other officers arriving, Decker was taken into an Avenue C car and brought to the station-house at the corner of Prince and Wooster streets. On the way to the station-house Mr. Paige placed his hand on his abdomen, and said: "I know something struck me here." Capt. McDonnell at once opened Mr. Paige's vest, but could see no wound. On being taken into the station-house Decker, who was perfectly sober, refused to make any statement. He answered the ordinary questions, giving his name, &c., said he was thirty-two years old, and a hotel keeper by business. He was locked up. While Mr. Paige was standing in front of the desk, Capt. McDonnell examined him and found the bullet from the second shot embedded in the thick lining of his vest. It had struck the drop or locket chain of Mr. Paige's watch, glanced off and entered his vest, where it lodged harmlessly. Decker will be brought to Jefferson Market Court to-day.

THE PAPAL ENVOYS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Mgr. Roncetti and Dr. Ubaldi, legates of the Pope, with other distinguished persons, arrived here at 3 o'clock to-day from Boston. They will remain until to-morrow as the guests of Bishop McNierney, who accompanied them to Boston from New-York, and from Boston to this city.

THRIVING BUSINESS.—Eleven hundred and thirty-six scales, including sixty hay and five 100,000-pound railway track, was the product of the Fairbanks Scale Factory during the past week, and they represented orders from all parts of the globe.—*Tribune.*

FOR THE BEST Elastic Stockings and Supporting Belts go to Pomeroy's, 744 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

What the Nervous Require.

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strength-giving properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those bodily irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or otherwise, and is powerfully conducive of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness, or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated, or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. or GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS for Liver Complaints and its complications, are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Barbers' Itch All Over My Face—GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me. JOHN BURNS, 60th st., near Boulevard, New-York. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50c. and $1 per bottle.

At a Ball,
all eyes are attracted to the lady who has the finest teeth. Glittering whiteness is essential to this charm, and SOZODONT, the most wholesome of tooth-washes, produces and preserves it.

Spring has Come.—Ladies', gent.'s, misses', and boys' BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

The Peruvian Syrup—a Protoxide of Iron—
is a "fountain of health" to the dyspeptic.

MARRIED.

PLATT—BROOKS.—On Tuesday, May 4, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., JAMES PLATT to ELEANOR FORMAN, only daughter of William F. Brooks, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—MARTHA DOWNES, widow of the late Robert Andrews, at her late residence, No. 326 West 15th st.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Memorial Church, Westport, Conn., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Westport to meet the train of the New-Haven Railroad, which leaves New-York at 9:05 A. M.

BOOLE.—In Brooklyn, May 5, JOHN BOOLE, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 114 South 3d st.

BRADFORD.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1875, SUSAN E. BRADFORD, widow of Horace Bradford, aged 88 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, George E. Warner, are respectfully invited to attend the services at No. 448 Hamilton st., on Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

BRAINERD.—On Tuesday, May 4, ALANSON POST BRAINERD, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 173 East 64th st., on Friday, May 7, at 11 A. M.

DELLINGER.—On Wednesday, May 5, SARAH DELLINGER.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 141 West 20th st., on Friday at 1:30 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—At Norwich, N. Y., May 3, HATTIE S. CHAPMAN, only daughter of Benjamin and Eliza H. Chapman.

DOWNING.—At North New-York, on Tuesday, May 4, 1875, OLIVER P. DOWNING, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Church, corner of 141st st. and Willis av., on Thursday, May 6, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be at St. Peter's Cemetery, Westchester, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

GORREN.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, La., on Saturday, May 1, DANIEL GORREN.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, G. H. Sanford, No. 139 West 43d st., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GOULD.—On Wednesday, May 5, at the residence of Dr. Charles E. Simmons, No. 742 Lexington av., SARAH T. SEWARD, widow of the late Gen. Jacob Gould, of Rochester, N. Y.

The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

HALSEY.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, May 5, 1875, STEPHEN A. HALSEY, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Boats leave Peck slip and Fulton Market slip at 12 o'clock M.

HUGHES.—In St. Louis, May 3, AUGUSTUS DE B. HUGHES, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES.—Suddenly, Wednesday, May 5, at his residence, No. 377 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, CHARLES OWEN JONES, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McDIVITT.—After a short illness, near Hollister, Cal., on April 16, ARABELLA C., wife of S. P. McDivitt and youngest daughter of the late John Moffat, of this City.

MOLLMANN.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 3:10 o'clock, after a short illness of pneumonia, CLARA PHIPPS, beloved wife of August L. Mollmann.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Friday, the 7th inst., on arrival of the 11:20 A. M. train from foot of Barclay st., New-York. Carriages will meet the train.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 5, of pneumonia, FRANK, son of John W. and Kate Elsworth Morgan, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUACKINBUSH.—On Monday, May 3, HANNAH C., wife of Benjamin Quackinbush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the Universalist Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, May 4, MURRAY FORBES SMITH.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ Mobile (Ala.) papers please copy.

SIMMONS.—At Greenburg, May 5, PRISCILLA C. SIMMONS, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. J. M. Ryder, Greenburg, on Friday, May 7, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1875, of pneumonia, ALICE ADELAIDE, daughter of Allanby and Annie Thompson, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, on Friday afternoon, May 7, at 2:30 o'clock.

☞ Hull (England) and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) papers please copy.

WAGSTAFF.—On May 4, FREDDIE WAGSTAFF, youngest son of Thomas H. and Henrietta Wagstaff, aged 6 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents on McDonough st., between Lewis and Yates avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Tuesday, May 4, WILLIAM A. WEEKS, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, William M. Weeks, on Thursday, May 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of 9:30 o'clock train from James slip.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE THE Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF Life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS of the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
ELECTION MAY 6, 1875, AT 1 P. M.

For President,
GEORGE OPDYKE.
For First Vice-President,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYE.
For Second Vice-President,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
For Treasurer,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP.
For Secretary,
GEORGE WILSON.

To the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

The undersigned earnestly recommend to your support, at the Annual Election of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held on the 6th instant, at 1 P. M., the regular nominations which are hereto annexed.

These nominations have been made in accordance with the time-honored usages of the Chamber, promoting the present officers in regular order of seniority.

This custom must commend itself as the only one which will exclude from the Chamber all unseemly contests, and give no room for the display of personal feelings. It, moreover, will always give a just and grateful recognition for long and faithful active service in the work of the Chamber, and in the present instance this is pre-eminently the case.

We do not desire to enter into the question of the individual views of any candidate upon either ticket. The Chamber of Commerce can secure its proper influence only by embodying in its membership all views of finance and trade, and by having all subjects discussed without partisanship or fear of unpopularity. The community should know that the decisions of the Chamber are given only by its official acts and resolutions, after due deliberation and full and candid discussions, and not by the result of a contested election, with all its personalities and animosities.

We believe that this is the first time since the organization of the Chamber—certainly within the memory of most of its members—that an effort has been made to express its opinion as to what are "sound and practical views" through an annual election, and it appears to us that it will be an unfortunate day when the Chamber shall have gotten out of what is called "the present rut," only to fall into the slough of politics.

Justice to the candidates on the regular ticket, however, requires us to meet the assertions of the circular of the opposition with denials upon two points. The aspersions upon the financial views of the regular candidates are altogether unjust and unfounded. Again, the intimation that the opposition is a movement in favor of progress is a reversal of the fact, since the active, working, and progressive members of the Chamber are represented by the regular nominations, and it is not unfair to notice that, though the signers of the opposing circular are eminently to be respected, the Chamber has not in the past had the benefit of the attendance or service of very many of these gentlemen.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

H. B. CLAFLIN,	J. S. SCHULTZ,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	JOHN A. STEVENS,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,	CHARLES BUTLER,
GEO. K. SISTARE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,	CHARLES MALI,
F. B. THURBER,	L. J. STIASTNY,
WM. DURYEA,	DEMAS BARNES,
HENRY W. HUBBELL,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES WALL,	JAMES W. McCULLOH,
JOHN EADIE,	GEO. S. TERRY.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M. On WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. On THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4:30 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GRAND SPELLING MATCH

at the Free Tabernacle, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., to-night at 7:30 o'clock. Prizes given to the best spellers. Prof. David B. Scott will give out the words.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, being one of the best and most desirable sales of the season, and will be continued on SATURDAY.

On MONDAY, at No. 159 West 16th st., household furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The undersigned, your fellow members, beg to call your attention to the annual election for officers, to be held on Thursday, May 6, at the rooms of the Chamber, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The importance of these elections, in respect to the honor and influence of the Chamber of Commerce, has so frequently been looked upon with indifference, or forgotten, that any opposition to regular nominations has long since ceased.

The welfare of the Chamber, at this juncture, requires a new enthusiasm in its behalf to be aroused among its members, so as to take it out of the groove, or rut, into which it is now running.

The usefulness of the organization, and its influence over the commerce of the City and State of New-York, demand that its Chief Officers shall have the reputation of sound and practical views on the subjects of Finance and Trade, instead of speculative and doubtful theories.

For these reasons the undersigned are dissatisfied with some of the names on the regular ticket, nominated in the old way; we, therefore, call your attention now to these matters, instead of waiting until the day and hour of the election, when it would be useless to protest, and too late to organize for the defeat of objectionable candidates.

We recommend a partial departure from the old routine, and cordially indorse the names that have been substituted for some of those upon the "Regular Ticket."

Again impressing upon you the importance of your attendance at the approaching election of officers for the ensuing year,

We are, very respectfully, yours,

Benj. B. Sherman,	Edward S. Jaffray,	Charles Watrous,
B. G. Arnold,	Jas. M. Constable,	Josiah O. Low,
J. P. Morgan,	William Lottimer,	Chas. E. Beebe,
H. F. Spaulding,	Jacob Wendell,	Wm. J. Beebe,
Gustav Schwab,	William H. Lee,	Theo. Roosevelt,
E. W. Corlies,	Chas. Abernethy,	H. Farrington,
John D. McKenzie,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Richard Irvin,
Josial M. Fiske,	David Dows,	Wm. H. Guion.
John T. Terry.		

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS
FOR
OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ELECTION MAY 6, 1875, AT 1 P. M.
For President,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
For First Vice President,
JAMES M. BROWN.
For Second Vice President,
GEORGE W. LANE.
For Treasurer,
FRANCIS S. LATHROP.
For Secretary,
GEORGE WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1875.

ART SALE THIS THURSDAY EVENING.

Also FRIDAY EVENING, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE MODERN PAINTINGS

Belonging to Daniel Sloan, Esq., of this City; also, from Dr. Coar, of Yonkers, and a number from other private collections, embracing celebrated paintings by Jerome Thompson, "The Old Oaken Bucket," and others; also, a superb Thomas Cole, an extraordinary example by Carl Hubner—Edouard Frere—Volkers—Rivoire—Lazerges—Coroenne—Cesar del Acqua—J. F. Kensett, one of his strongest and most characteristic works; Rosa and Peyrol Bonheur—Difenbach—Daubigny—Fichel—Henrietta Ronner—Bakker Korf—Seignac—J. H. Beard—Verboeckhoven—Mount—Tait—Mo-Entee—J. G. Brown—and more than 100 others.

THE HOWS COLLECTION.

Also, some thirty pencil, crayon, and oil paintings by the late J. A. Hows, A. N. A.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION,

At Clinton Hall Salesrooms on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 6 and 7, at 7:45 P. M. Comprising a selection of works on History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels, including some books relating to America. Valuable sets of books, adapted alike for public and private libraries, comprising many illustrated and valuable works. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

House sales of furniture and household effects faithfully executed.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
At the Clinton Hall Salesrooms, and now on exhibition,
OIL PAINTINGS,
Principally old masters, some very fine, including those from the estate of the late
Mr. W. E. WILMERDING.
A large collection of
FINE AND PURE BRONZES, OLD AND CURIOUS CHINA, CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUES, ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
A large and fine ARTIST'S EASEL, &c., &c.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

MR. HENRY MOREHOUSE, OF ENGLAND will preach the Gospel in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 7:45 o'clock. All are invited.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
RELIGION AND SCIENCE
IN THEIR RELATIONS TO PHILOSOPHY.

A paper suggested by Dr. Tyndall's address at Belfast and read before the Philosophical Society of Washington.

By Prof. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, D. D.,
of Princeton College.
Octavo, muslin, 75 cents.

From the New-York Tribune.

To the great body of thinking men who love truth and willingly seek it wherever it may be found, and whithersoever it may lead, this essay will seem of far greater value than most of the argumentative literature which has been drawn forth by Prof. Tyndall's manifesto.

A new volume in the
BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
By CORNELIA KNIGHT and THOMAS RAIKES,
WITH PORTRAITS OF PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, THOMAS RAIKES, BEAU BRUMMELL, AND TALLEYRAND.
One vol., square 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

This is one of the freshest and most entertaining volumes yet issued in the popular Bric-à-Brac Series. Neither the "Journal of Raikes" nor the "Memoirs of Miss Knight" have ever before been brought within the reach of American readers, yet they are almost entirely devoted to characteristic anecdotes regarding celebrities—social, political, literary—in whom the interest is universal and unfailing. Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Beau Brummell, Napoleon Bonaparte, Admiral Nelson, Talleyrand, the Duke of Wellington, are but a few among the notabilities who live again in these pages. The "Journals of Raikes" have the additional recommendation of being to some extent supplementary to the "Greville Diaries;" Raikes was a friend and correspondent of Greville, and his journals begin about the period that those of Greville leave off.

These are now issued in the BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.
(Each one vol., square 12mo, cloth, $1 50.)

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES BY
THOMAS MOORE AND WILLIAM JERDAN.
With portraits in outline by Maclise, from the Fraser Gallery, of Moore, Jerdan, Scott, and Hogg.

THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS.
A Journal of the Reigns of Kings George IV. and William IV.
New edition, with portrait of Greville, from the D'Orsay Gallery.

Personal reminiscences by BARHAM, HARNESS, AND HODDER.

Anecdote Biographies of THACKERAY and DICKENS.
New edition, with an autograph letter in fac-simile from Thackeray.

PROSPER MERIMEE'S Letters to an Incognita; with Recollections by Lamartine and George Sand.

Personal Reminiscences by CHORLEY, PLANCHE, and YOUNG.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers,
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 6, at Head-quarters, Clinton Garden, 8 o'clock sharp.
ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN from home, a member of the Episcopal Church, wishes to take charge of and instruct one or two children from four to nine years of age; she is willing to sew for them, and to make herself useful in any way not menial; a good home is chiefly desired; New-York or Brooklyn preferred; good references can be given. Address M. M., Box No. 122, *Times* Office.

ATTENTION.

Capable servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c.—for City or country, waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER want to take care of a house for a private family for the Summer months; can be well recommended; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 309 7th av., near 28th st., room No. 4.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D st.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A RESPECTABLE COUPLE, HAVING NO children, wish the care of a house for the Summer months; they can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 765 3d av., in the store.

ALL EMPLOYERS WHO USED TO APPLY at the Free Labor Bureau, discontinued May 1, would do well to call at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD TAKE care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; best reference. Call at or address for one week No. 159 West 27th st., Room No. 8.

ANY FAMILY LEAVING HOME FOR A year will get a responsible Protestant family to take care of their house. Address or call at No. 321 East 53d st., 4th bell.

C. JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH AV., is removed to No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., where can be obtained reliable servants of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in the City or country; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business in every particular; is also an excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Address for two days D. B., Box No. 262, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a neat, respectable young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is quiet and cleanly, and a good family seamstress; is kind and agreeable with children; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid and take care of children; willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer; five and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 336 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and fine washing, or laundress alone, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 208 East 35th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in fine washing; City or country; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of grown children, in private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 32d st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; two years' best City reference. Can be seen at 426 4th av., near 29th st., in the store, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSEWORK.—BY a Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid or light housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 225 West 53d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY a colored young woman who is also a good dressmaker, or as nurse; care of children; is kind; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 Stuyvesant st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; will do coarse washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is a thorough chamber-maid and good waitress; good City reference; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 306 East 32d st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; very good reference. Call for two days at 241 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress; best City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 736 8th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— By a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of children; wages no object. Call at No. 494 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply at No. 245 West 30th st.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN THE country, by a neat, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 69 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR chamber-maid, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 14 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman to to light chamber-work and sewing; is fully competent; would be willing to wait on one or two ladies; has the best City reference; also her last employer can be seen. Call or address No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, willing, and good-natured girl as good waitress and a willing chamber-maid; has good references from her former place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 247 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; best City references. Call from 10 until 3 o'clock at No. 67 West 51st st., last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City reference. Apply at No. 325 East 47th st., second flight, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City references. Apply at No. 13 West 44th st., second floor, front room; cards not answered.

CHAMBER-MAID. — AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; no objection to do fine washing; the best City references. Call at or address No. 464 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist with the care of children; has good reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st., corner of 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at 246 East 57th sts., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as waitress in a first-class family, or chamber-maid; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 West 20th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 203 East 37th st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid; no objection to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 169 7th av., corner 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 221 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl, and has very fine reference. Address M., No. 203 West 27th st. near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND washer and ironer; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 61 West 44th st. on Wednesday 5th inst.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to assist in the washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c. — BY TWO Protestant girls, who have lived together and wish to take the work of a house between them; have references; one a good cook; the other chamber-maid, &c.; good laundress; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS; wish to live together; one as thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or care children and do all kinds of family sewing and operating; both having the best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, highly respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; gets up nice side dishes; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; willing and obliging; last employer breaking up house-keeping; several years' City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PRESBYterian women, together, one as good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work together of a small family; five years' reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., below 2d av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; is willing and obliging; makes biscuit, &c.; City or country; can go to place on hour's notice. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women in private family; one as cook; understands meats, soup, bread, pastry; other as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; will do the coarse washing and ironing; country preferred; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; can take charge of milk and butter; willing to assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing and obliging; best City reference; has no objection to do coarse washing. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A RESPECTAble woman; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing if required; excellent references; no objections to the country a short distance. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; willing to assist in coarse washing in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 772 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; has the very best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; no objections to the country for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 343 East 24th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; is thoroughly competent and has good references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—IN THE country, by a very competent girl, with good reference; is a good cook and first-class laundress. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker; would assist with the washing; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 673 2d av., near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 154 West 28th st., for ten days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 155 East 42d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Swede girls—one as cook and to wash and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT ENGlish woman as very good and economical cook; a first-class baker; neat, orderly, and highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st., room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 259 West 35th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WHO THORoughly understands cooking in all its branches; City reference from last employer; wishes to go to Newport for the Summer. Apply for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISters; one as cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; and to do the washing and ironing of a small family between them; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS A GOOD COOK and baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has good City reference; four years' from one place; would go to the country with a family for the Summer months. Call at No. 462 8th av., rear.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st., in the store.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS SOUPS, poultry, game, meats; is a good baker; bread, biscuits; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 66 Carmine st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly, and can give satisfactory reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., (in grocery store.)

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; City or country. Inquire at No. 880 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 211 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A FAMILY; understands the business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 311 7th av. all day, in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A small family and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 964 3d av., second floor, back room.

DOMESTIC HELP,

Male and Female,
For every capacity, of all nationalities,
AT ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter and fitter of dresses and cloaks; thoroughly understands trimming and fitting; will give the newest styles of the season; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER would like to have a few families to go out sewing by the day; responsible for perfect fitting. Address Mme. HELD, No. 445 4th av.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER.—TWENTY years' experience in a leading Broadway house; desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address J. J. B., No. 223 West 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A WELSH PROTESTant young woman; very neat and kind disposition; competent in any capacity; would make herself generally useful; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, TIDY YOUNG girl, lately landed, who can do plain cooking, and can wash and iron well, and willing to be generally useful in a good home, at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 348 West 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference; and a girl as nurse. Call at No. 169 Avenue A.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Address No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—BY AN EXperienced German woman as housekeeper or first-class cook; best City reference. Call or address No. 79 Bank st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR WILL TAKE CHARGE of a linen room in a hotel, or any position of trust; would take charge of children's clothing. Apply to or address Miss F. T., No. 527 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper, lady's companion, or private secretary; is well educated; no objection to travel. Address Mary, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidery; would take care of a growing child; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

LADY'S MAID.—CAN CUT AND FIT DRESSES, and hair-dressing and trimming, and all the duties of a maid; good references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 63 West 24th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who is a good hair-dresser; can cut and fit, and is of very pleasant disposition. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS, OR would be willing to wait on grown children; good reference can be given. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as first-class laundress or chamber-maid, the other as first-class waitress and assist with the chamber-work; eight years' City reference from last employers. Address E. D., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; can do all kinds of finery, and understands her business thoroughly; can give best City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 265 1st av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; wishes to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of laces and finery; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, understanding all kinds of fine washing, fluting, polishing, &c., in a private family; best City references. Address Laundress, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, who can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; in a private family; has best of reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—AS HEAD LAUNDRESS IN A hotel, and to take full charge of linen-room, or would go as housekeeper; good reference given; country preferred. Call at or address A. M., No. 1,523 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 284 7th av., near 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING, obliging young woman, a thorough good Laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work; has many years' reference from her last employer; leaves only on account of death. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; flutes, polishes; is willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; is active, obliging, and a first-class worker; City or country; references. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, who thoroughly understands washing and ironing; best of reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 154 West 18th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with chamber-work; willing to go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 327 East 26th st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress in a private family; will go to the country for the Summer with a family returning in the Fall; good City references. Call at No. 286 4th av., corner 22d st., in grocery store.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A LAUNDRESS, PROTEStant, with the best of City reference; prefers any place up the Hudson. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl as laundress in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 13th st.; second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; can do all sorts of fluting, and is willing to go in the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND willing girl as laundress, and assist with chamber-work. Apply at present employer's, 60 West 53d st.

MRS. HARDMAN, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City or country; hotels or boarding-houses; lady attending.

NURSE. — BY AN EXPERIENCED, TRUSTY, worthy woman as nurse for an infant or a grown child; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; can do plain cooking; has good City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman with excellent testimonials; would like a place to take care of small or grown children; is also an excellent seamstress; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency for French servants, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REliable Protestant young girl, who is fond and kind to children, a good plain seamstress, or will do chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; would wait on a lady; no objection to travel; very best City references, and highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of an infant or children, or of an invalid; she can have the highest recommendations from the family where she lived nine years, and where she now is. Apply at No. 134 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse, to take care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 52 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, A CHILD TO mind in her own home; would treat it as her own; is also a neat embroiderer on ladies' or children's under-clothing. Call or address No. 217 East 29th st., two flights, front room, No. 13.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL OF REfinement and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse, or would travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for six days at her present employer's, No. 147 East 44th st.; ring front door bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE; willing to do light chamber-work or sewing, and go to the country. Call or address No. 165 East 32d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EFFICIENT NURSE; TAKE entire charge of an infant; can do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th st., near 1st av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent girl as nurse and seamstress; five years' City reference; country preferred. Apply at No. 258 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A NICE, NEAT, YOUNG PROTESTANT girl; has four years' reference from her present employer; City or country. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; or would go as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 1,323 Broadway, in stationery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take charge of a young child. Apply at present employer, No. 30 East 37th st., for one day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; A young, neat, well-recommended woman, who thoroughly understands the care of children of all ages. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 429 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; six years' reference from last place. Call or address for two days at No. 525 6th av., one flight up stairs, hair-dressing place.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse; American; is now disengaged and would like to make engagements; first-class references. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

NURSES.—BY TWO YOUNG IRISH GIRLS AS wet nurses; experienced; references good. Call at or address No. 404 East 34th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can sew neatly by machine or hand; no objection to going to the country; can come highly recommended. Call or address 235 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT, RELIABLE Protestant woman, with good references, as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; country preferred. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN OF LONG experience; will take charge of an infant if required; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th st., Room No. 4, rear.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS WETnurse; baby is seven weeks old; excellent reference. Call at No. 897 8th av.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class servant; capable and active and careful; can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A young Scotch woman as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at No. 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A MOST COMPETENT seamstress; engagements by the day in respectable families; an excellent sewer; references. Call at No. 127 East 16th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator on Wheeler and Wilson machine; would wait on a lady, or do light chamber-work; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass seamstress and dress-maker; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or take care of a child; would like to travel; the best of references. Address W. R., Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as a very first-class seamstress; gives the best references; can cut and fit dresses and underwear. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress in a first-class family; competent to cut and fit; has sewing machine. Call at No. 326 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts., in crockery store.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as seamstress and to assist in chamber-work, or with children; a ten-years' reference given. Apply at No. 47 West 19th st., Thursday and Friday.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as competent seamstress; understands dress-making; sews by hand; extremely neat; would like to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work and take care of grown child. Call for two days at No. 36 East 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; the best of reference given. Call at No. 152 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young person in a first-class American family as seamstress and nurse to grown children; understands hair-dressing and working on the machine; two years' best City reference; very willing and obliging; a permanent situation wanted. Apply at 232 West 30th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG (PROTESTANT) girl, about nineteen; City or country; to be generally useful; can do house-work, care children, sew, &c.; wages not so much an object; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; will be highly recommended by present employer, whom she leaves on account of not keeping house. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, who can dress salads; understands thoroughly the cleaning of silver, and keeps parlors in careful order; has the best of references. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO UNDERstands the duties of first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress or waitress and chamber-maid; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., Room No. 8.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress; five years' first-class City reference from last place; City or country. Call or address No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress with good City references; understands the care of silver, charge of a dining-room, and all the courses. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST of City reference. Call at No. 1,042 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as a first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; no objection to the country. Can be seen, with City references, at No. 327 East 26th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family as waitress; understands her duties, and is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; has good City reference; five years in her last place. Call at No. 456, 2d av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress; twelve years' first class City reference. Call at No. 208 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; would assist with the chamber-work; best of reference; City or country. Apply at No. 155 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, rough washing; is willing to do it for fifty cents a dozen; good reference. Apply at No. 202 West 40th st., rear.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT PERSON SOLICITS ladies', gents', and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good references. Call or address Mary Cradle, No. 123 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gents' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day. Call all week at No. 210 East 28th st., rear; room No. 4.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, PROTESTant, who understands thoroughly the full course of wines, flowers, and the care of silver; has the best of City references; will go to any part. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY a single man, thoroughly acquainted with the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; best references furnished as to capability and industrious habits; careful, stylish driver; country or City. A gentleman or lady wishing the services of a trustworthy man, call or address J. W., No. 17 East 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN. — BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN every respect; understands the care of horses and carriages; is married; no family; thirteen years of first-class City reference from some of the best families in New-York; has no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days T. O. B., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver and a good groom; can also do plain gardening, milk, keep lawns, roads, and walks in good order; best City and country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class driver in City or country; has a thorough knowledge of everything connected with the business. Address J. P. C., No. 120 Greenwich av., corner West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer; leaves on account of disposing of his horses. Call or address No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, married; Protestant; strictly sober; of good habits; best City and country references from last and former employers. Call at or address for two days M. A. L., No. 143 West 29th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of experience and capability; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; six years' very good City reference. Call on M. T., No. 215 West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good, careful driver, and vegetable gardener; seven years' City reference. Address C., Box No. 221, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Call or address Coachman, Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in every respect; no objections to the country; has four years' reference from his last place; leaves on account of employer selling his horses. Call or address, H. B., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, TRUSTworth man; ten years' reference from last place; is married; has no family; his wife would do any kind of work if required. Call or address T. M., No. 10 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best City references. Call or address J. B., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, first-class, of long experience; is single and a Protestant; best of City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address S. M. Locke, Office No. 46 Cliff st., or No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class reference; City or country. Call or address James, at Ferguson's stables, No. 114 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; SOBER, honest, understands his business; careful driver and good groom. Address, for two days, P. G., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENING.— By a young man who understands his duties; refers to his former employer. Call or address R. Keppler, No. 49 Exchange place.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can furnish best of references. Address J. G., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; three and a half years' reference. Address for two days H. B., No. 974 6th av.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; USEFUL AND WILLing; good City references. Address W., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family; highly recommended; wife as first-class laundress; City or country. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man who understands the business thoroughly; satisfactory references will be given. Address B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.— By a young man, single; is a good groom, careful driver; has 3 years reference from last place. Address H. McKevitt, No. 97 Chrystie st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; has four years' first-class reference from his last employer; is willing and obliging. Address P. L., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address A. W., private stables, No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle colored man as first-class coachman; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call or address for two days 7 West 9th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; is a careful and competent driver, which his references will show; country preferred. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., for two days.

COACHMAN—DAIRY-WOMAN.—HOLLANDers; one child; man can take care of horses and stock and do plain gardening; wife is a good dairy-woman; very good references from last gentleman; should like to go in the country. Address J. P. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; unexceptionable City references for honesty and sobriety and good driving for the last nine years. Address J. McK., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN EVERY respect; good City driver and groom; equal to take care of carriage or road horses; best reference. Address for two days R. J. S., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; five years' City reference from last employer; City or country; no objection to make himself useful at anything required. Address H., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Address John B. Pomeroy, care Washington Ice Co., 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no family; wife is a first-class laundress or any kind of house-work, and the man a No. 1 coachman; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN THAT has long experience in this country and the old country; understands his various duties perfectly; can come well recommended. Call on or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; NO incumbrance; thoroughly understands every part of his business; has eight years' the best of City reference; City or country. Call, for two days at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st., H. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF SOBER, quiet, industrious habits; excellent horseman, capable driver; willing and obliging; a most thorough groom; highly recommended. Address Coachman, No. 56 Greenwich av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AS coachman or groom; willing and obliging; twelve months' good City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL experienced single man, in City or country; temperate, willing, and obliging; understands road horses thoroughly; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; refers to present employer, C. D. Ballard, No. 109 Worth st., New-York. Address Thomas Woodbridge, Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; is strictly temperate; six years' best City reference. Call or address P. C., 15 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; will be willing and obliging; has six years' first-class City reference. Address N. D., No. 116 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; a Roman Catholic; none but a first-class family need apply. Call or address for one week No. 28 West 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN CITY OR country; has best of city references. Address K, Box No. 132 Putnam House, 4th av. and 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO HAS MANY years' experience; is thirty-three years of age; has ten years' City reference from last place; is married; has no incumbrance; his wife would do any kind of light work if required. Call or address T. M., No. 107 West 18th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS laying out new place; has a small family; best City reference. Can be seen at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway. Call for P. M. G.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried, with a small family; has had years' experience in the profession; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class florist; the highest testimonials as to character and capabilities. Address G. H., Box 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRSTclass gardener; able to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man as gardener and coachman; City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS under gardener; is willing and obliging; can milk. Address E. Letchford, No. 60 Butler st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT single man on a gentleman's or lady's place as vegetable and flower gardener, or the care of horse and cow; best reference. Call at No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman of light weight as thorough first-class groom or coachman; well adapted for a coupé or T-cart; best City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—A MALE NURSE OFFERS HIS SERVICES to private gentlemen or physicians. Address A. B., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

POSITION WANTED BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged man in some wholesale business, or as collector, &c., for bank or insurance company; is a thorough business-going man. A place where, by strict integrity and close application to business, can meet with a permanency and advancement. Address L. GEORGE, No. 375 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN-HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATEly landed English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-six years; no children; man can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care of cattle, &c.; wife is good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-nine years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, edge walks and roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—A MAN OF FAMILY IN NEEDY circumstances would like to work at anything for $5 or $6 a week. Address J. M. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE twenty-eight years, a place as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; would like to travel, if required; refers to late employer. Address S. D. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; three years' City references; thorough table waiter; does his work without assistance; speaks good English; strictly sober; cleanly, willing, and well clothed. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; THREE YEARS' CITY references (verbal) for competency, sobriety, and honesty; is a thoroughly-trained waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER. — BY A FRENCHMAN WITH GOOD references; speaks English; is a good table waiter; willing, sober, and industrious; City or country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant young man in a private family; has two years' best City reference from his last place. Address W. Hall, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and well understands his business; is sober, temperate and industrious; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., N. N.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has two and five years' City reference from his last places; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman, as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; good references. Call or address C. J., No. 911 6th av., in shoe store.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS A thorough and complete knowledge of his business; excellent references; City or country. Call on James, at present employer's, No. 11 West 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN LATELY ARRIVED; understands his business as waiter in a private family; best references. Address L. M., No. 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN.—CAN BE SEEN at his present employer's, No. 137 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; is not afraid to do his work; best City references from first-class families; City or country, no objections. Address E. H., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter; woman as first-class cook at soups, meats, pastries, and jellies, and very economical; man is a thorough servant, and willing to be useful; Protestants; references first class. Address Advertisers, No. 533 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman in a private family, as first-class waiter; understands his business well; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Address P. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTYfive, single, a situation as book-keeper; also willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address, for three days, Book-keeper, Box No. 157 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE (NO family) a gentleman's house to take care of; best City reference. Address Farrall, No. 319 East 39th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; must understand making good soups, be a good baker, and able to flute and do up fine clothes. Apply at No. 308 Lexington av., before 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan to take charge of an infant; a good and permanent place for a reliable person. Apply Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 108 West 12th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; PROTESTANT AND married. Call at the Gramercy Park House from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WILLING GIRLS, ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, one as chamber-maid and waitress. No. 57 West 24th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID FOR THE COUNtry; to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at No. 34 East 31st st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN THAT can give best of references. Call at No. 138 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; City reference. Call, after 3 P. M., at No. 235 West 53d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL LIVING WITH HER parents, to go home at night, to wait on door at No. 51 West 37th st. Dr. REYNOLDS.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; PROTestant preferred. Apply at No. 29 West 18th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer, in a small family, who will go out of the City a short distance in the Summer. Apply, with first-rate reference, to-day, at No. 127 Lexington av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS COACHman and to make himself generally useful; must understand his business thoroughly and produce good references. Apply after 5 o'clock, at No. 115 West 125th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WAITRESS; TWO Protestant girls, with unexceptionable references, to do the work for a family of five. Apply for two days at No. 43 West 38th st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARM HAND, SINGLE, to go fifty miles in the country; wages low; steady work for a year, if desired. Inquire at office Belmont Hotel, Fulton st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as experienced cook, the other as chamber-maid and laundress; both must have good City references. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND TO assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 117 East 34th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WHO thoroughly understands her business; good City reference required, at No. 50 West 47th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WAITER, FULLY COMpetent and capable. Inquire at 45 East 20th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AT No 34 West 24th st.; good references required.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WITH EXperience, good penman, quick and correct, may hear of a permanent first-class situation. Address in applicant's own writing, with references, which must be first class, stating salary wanted, &c., MANUFACTURER, Post Office Box No. 880.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can give City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; must bring City references. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 34th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of two young children; must be very well recommended. Apply from 3 to 5 o'clock at 10 East 35th st.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI LOAN.

$1,500,000 MUNICIPAL BONDS.

THE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE 7 3-10TH LOAN OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI

Are offered for sale in Coupon Bonds of **$1,000** each bearing seven and three-tenths (**7 3-10**) per cent. annual interest, payable half yearly, Jan. **1** and July **1**, at the American Exchange National Bank, in New-York, where also the principal becomes due in **1902**.

These bonds are part of an issue of $10,000,000 authorized to be made for the construction, **BY THE CITY OF CINCINNATI**, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which, being owned by the city, its income is paid directly into the Treasury of Cincinnati. **THE AMOUNT NOW OFFERED FORMS THE ENTIRE UNSOLD BALANCE OF THE LOAN;** eight millions and one-half having been heretofore marketed, and are mostly held by leading insurance companies, savings banks, and estates.

Each proposal will state the rate of premium that is bid, to which will be added accrued interest from Jan. 1 to date of payment, and **NO BID LESS THAN 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST WILL BE CONSIDERED.**

Full payment may be made and the bonds delivered on **MAY 15**, or at the pleasure of the bidder, at any date not later than July **1**. In case of deferred payments a marginal deposit of five per cent. will be required.

Allotments to the highest bidders will be made as early as possible after the opening of the bids.

The right is reserved to reject any proposals, and to allot a portion of any bid, should the total bid for exceed the amount offered.

The undersigned, under authority of the Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, will receive sealed proposals at the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

FOR

$1,500,000 7 3-10 Per Cent. Bonds,

being the balance of the said city loan, in accordance with the above advertisement.

Bids will be opened **MAY 10**, prox., at noon.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

BANKERS. NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

New-York, April 26, 1875.

Chicago and North-western Railway Company, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. Sykes, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Co., N. E. Cor. 4th av. and 16th st., Union Square, New-York, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

New-York, April 24, 1875.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., No. 71 Broadway, New-York, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST; THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks, **BOUGHT AND SOLD BY W. C. NOYES, 4 AND 6 PINE ST.**

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on good City property. G. SCHAAD, No. 302 6th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Hyde Park, Cook Co., Ill.,

7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS,

Offered for Investment by

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Hyde Park is a continuation of the City of Chicago, adjoining it upon the south at 39th st. Within its corporate limits is located the GREAT SOUTH PARK, and, to a large extent, the residences of the wealthiest citizens of Chicago.

Assessed Valuation -	$19,196,809
Total Debt - - -	500,000

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

St. Joseph Lead Company, New-York, May 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 152 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 13, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

Office of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, April 28, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

NOTICE.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Boston, April 30, 1875.

The Union Trust Company of New-York has been appointed transfer agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay its matured coupons.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Utica plan is now ready on application to all First Mortgage Bondholders. To be sent free, by applying to A. D. MATHER & CO., Utica, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILWAY BONDS TAKEN IN exchange for furnished suburban cottage, worth about $9,000. Address Box No. 3,415 Post Office.

NEW JERSEY MORTGAGES—CASHED BY A. J. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKERS AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on the paid up capital, May 1. The transfer-books will close May 12, and be reopened May 17.

J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.

New-York, May 5, 1875.

National Bank of the State of New-York, New-York, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer-books closed until that date.

CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

The Nassau Bank, New-York, May 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after May 10. Transfer-books are closed until May 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN HEARD FROM AT LAST.

Continued from Fourth Page.

—Yes.

Q.—In what time, in 1872, was the type set? A.—In the last week of October.

Q.—How are you enabled to state that it was the last week in October? A.—Because that was the first time that I had any men employed in our place. Only our two selves, previous to that, used to do all the work—previous to the last week in October.

Q.—You did your own work previous to that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Among yourselves? A.—Yes; among our two selves.

Q.—Whom do you mean? A.—My partner and myself.

Q.—And that was the first week that you employed any journeymen? A.—Yes.

Q.—The last week of October, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are enabled to state positively, are you, that that number of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* was set up in type in the last week of October, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did the form go out from your place? A.—On Saturday, 26th October.

Q.—By whom was it taken? A.—It was taken away by the carman from the press-room.

Q.—Did you see it after that? A.—I saw the copy of the paper after that.

Q.—How long after? A.—On Monday.

Q.—Did it contain the article which had been set up in your place? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had any part of that article been set up before that, to your knowledge? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—If it had been, you had no connection with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As a whole or as a part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether any number of that paper was published after May or June, 1872, up to the first week of November, 1872? A.—I do not think there was any; the number that I done was numbered after the one that was stopped, in May or June; it followed that in regular order.

Q.—It was the next succeeding number? A.—Yes, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. SHEARMAN.

Q.—I understand that when this article was set up, the form was taken away on Oct. 26, 1872? A.—Yes.

Q.—About what time of the day was that? A.—It was in the evening.

Q.—When was it set up? A.—It was set up during that week; it was set up from Monday to Saturday evening.

Q.—State whether you set up the whole of that paper in one day? A.—No; it was set up during the week, from Monday to Saturday.

Q.—But you began it on Monday? A.—Yes; began on Monday and set all of it except this large type; that was set up about two months before.

Q.—That speech in large type was set up about two months before? A.—Yes; it was used for a pamphlet first.

Q.—Which part of this paper did you set up last? A.—I set up the Beecher matter last. That article [indicating.]

Mr. Fullerton—That is the Beecher article? A.—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—Do you recollect at what time, or the day you set that up? A.—I think we got the first copy for that article on Tuesday.

Q.—Tuesday, Oct. 22? A.—About that day.

Q.—This subject that you set up was the speech delivered in Boston, was it not, by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I have forgotten, Sir, about it.

Q.—Look at it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—A speech delivered before the Association of Spiritualists, in Boston, Sept. 11, 1872? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—That is all

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Wood, I see that this number of the paper is volume 5, No. 7; do I understand you to say that the next preceding number volume 5, No. 6, was printed May or June of that year? A.—Yes, Sir; May or June.

Q.—You made this succeeding number? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—How do you know that, Mr. Wood? Did you print that previous number? A.—No; but it was given in substance to me to make up in that number; they gave me the number of the previous paper, with the dates changed and the numbers changed, as they do every week.

Q.—You did not print any of the *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, if I understand you correctly, between February, 1872, and the issue of this number? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What were the periods of the publication of this paper, Mr. Wood? A.—Every week—weekly.

Q.—Prior to what time? A.—It was published weekly all the time; weekly all the time from the time I had it in May, 1870, to February, 1872.

Q.—After that you did not print it any more until this number; how often was it printed after this number? A.—I think it was suspended after that number; the next number was No. 1, out in December or January.

Q.—December, 1872, or January, 1873? A.—Yes, Sir; it was continued weekly after that.

Q.—Have you continued to print it since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And continued to do so to the present time? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—And was this set up in common type or stereotyped? A.—Common type first and stereotyped after one edition.

Q.—With this difference, can you tell this number? A.—There is no difference.

Q.—Can you print from type that is used for stereotyping? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Court—That is all.

HENRY C. BOWEN TESTIFIES.

Henry C. Bowen was then called and examined by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Bowen, I believe you have been for many years a resident of Brooklyn? A.—I have.

Q.—How many, Sir? A.—About thirty.

Q.—And you are now the publisher and proprietor of the *Independent*, I believe? A.—I am.

Q.—And for many years in New-York a merchant, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you become acquainted with Theodore Tilton? A.—About eighteen or twenty years ago, I should think.

Q.—And I suppose you have known Mr. Beecher longer than that? A.—About twenty-eight or thirty years.

Q.—I want to call your attention, Mr. Bowen, to the month of December, 1870, and ask you if you recollect being the bearer of a note or letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher in that month? A.—I recollect bearing such a letter.

Q.—Do you recollect the date on which you bore it to Mr. Beecher and delivered it? A.—I think it was on the Monday following Christmas day.

Q.—Christmas day was on a Sunday? A.—On Sunday.

Q.—And it was the following day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you deliver that note? A.—At the house of James Freeland.

Q.—And pray who was Mr. James Freeland? A.—A resident of Brooklyn, residing on Columbia street.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Beecher there? A.—I did.

Q.—Was it by accident that you did meet him there? A.—By appointment.

Q.—By appointment made with whom? A.—I wrote a note to Mr. Freeland, asking him to make an appointment.

BEECHER FLATLY CONTRADICTED.

Q.—I want to call your attention to Mr. Beecher's testimony upon that subject, Mr. Bowen. He states that he called in, or you called in at his (Mr. Beecher's) house casually; that he did not expect you, and you delivered that note to him. Does that correspond with your recollection? A.—It does not.

Q.—With what degree of certainty are you enabled to say that you did deliver the note at Mr. Freeland's house, in pursuance of a communication through Mr. Freeland? A.—I am positive that I delivered it.

Q.—At what hour of the day or evening did you deliver it? A.—About 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon; but I am not sure about that.

Q.—Was the note sealed or unsealed? A.—I am not positive in regard to that.

Mr. Evarts—Have you the note here?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't recollect that I have seen it.

Q.—Mr. Beecher also states that you informed him that you were ignorant of the contents of the note?

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment.

Q.—Do you recollect whether that was so or not?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Bowen, if called as a witness to the interview, is called on the question of the contradiction of Mr. Beecher's statement.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher has been a witness on one side; another witness comes on the other side. It is not a question of Mr. Beecher's statements; as produced in the cross-examination by Mr. Beecher, to be contradicted by Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Beach—We offer it as a contradiction of Mr. Beecher's statement in his direct examination.

Mr. Evarts—You offer to contradict him by another view of the same occurrence; of course, you must examine him in the usual way. If you point me to some inquiries that you made to Mr. Beecher—

The Court—Suppose you put an inquiry, can't you contradict any statement a witness makes?

Mr. Evarts—You can't in that form. You can call another witness to the same transaction. One witness swears a mast is so many feet high, another witness swears it is so many feet high, neither of which—

Mr. Fullerton—That is the same thing.

Mr. Evarts—The emphasis is on which. If the witness speaks to a conversation of a third person, another witness can speak to that conversation and the two witnesses give different stories. It is not a question of the contradiction of the witness; it is a contradiction by producing a different witness that can give different evidence. Let each witness be examined according to the rules of evidence.

Mr. Beach—We most heartily coincide in that.

Mr. Evarts—You cannot present leading questions to the witness.

The Court—Well, the objection to the question as leading may be good, I think. Go on, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Stenographer, read the question.

The stenographer read the question as given above.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Witness—It was not so.

Mr. Evarts—It is a leading question, which should not be made.

Mr. Beach—It is not a leading question.

The Court—Oh, I think the question is rather leading.

Mr. Evarts—It is put exactly as if it was in the form of a contradiction.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the form in which we propose to put it.

The Court—We will let that stand, gentlemen, but in merely contradicting what the previous witness said, which it is competent to do, I think you can't do it by leading interrogatories. You can ask him the general question.

Mr. Beach—We say that, Sir. We put a question to this witness stating that Mr. Beecher, a witness and a party, made a certain statement in regard to the interview with this witness, and we ask him his recollection on that subject. Now, is that leading, Sir? I submit to your Honor it is a perfectly admissible inquiry.

The Court—It will stand as it is, only I think the better way is to examine the witness in the ordinary form. If it amounts to a question of contradiction, well and good.

Mr. Evarts—It is a question of an extra-judicial statement of Mr. Beecher that they are now endeavoring to contradict.

The Court—It is perfectly competent for you to contradict any statement by the witness. In an early discussion on the point in this case Mr. Abbott handed you an authority, which you read, that any statement made by a witness could be contradicted afterward.

Mr. Evarts—I know that is evidence in the case.

The Court—Whether it is material or not.

Mr. Evarts—It is material in the sense of being important; collateral of course it cannot be. I have no objection to this, except that they are producing an independent witness to speak to the same occurrence, and he must be examined as an independent witness under the rules of law.

The Court—There is no occasion to lead him; he is an intelligent witness. Go on, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I supposed the rule was that I must repeat the language of the witness to be interrogated, and understand whether or not that language was used.

The Court—You may be allowed to do so where it is necessary. Well, go on, Sir.

ANOTHER QUESTION OBJECTED TO.

Q.—In that conversation did Mr. Beecher say to you, in substance, that it was his judgment that a man that was so tainted as he, Tilton, was, could not properly be retained on such a paper without doing it great damage, referring to the *Independent*, and as it respected the Brooklyn *Union*, that he thought Mr. Tilton an impracticable man; that he was not apt to agree with parties and movements except so far as he led them; that he thought that as editor of a Republican organ in Brooklyn he would be found to be a man who would get the paper into trouble?

Mr. Evarts—Don't answer.

The Court—I think we should examine him in a general form, and if you don't get the attention of the witness to the character of such a statement, then you can put a specific interrogatory.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that will be making a stronger interrogatory.

The Court—It may be.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher in that interview, on the Monday following Christmas, in December, 1870, advise you against the retaining of Mr. Tilton as editor of the *Independent*?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to, if your Honor please.

The Court—Too leading. [Suggesting]—Did he give you any advice upon the subject of retaining Mr. Tilton, and if so, what?

Mr. Evarts—The point is this, if your Honor please. This is not an examination of the witness except in chief. He is called to speak of an interview in which one party to it has given his view. It is an ordinary case of a witness on one side speaking to an occurrence, and a witness on the other side called to speak of it; he is to speak to it as an independent witness, and under the same rules of examination as the other witness was examined under. The fact that the witness has first been called on one side to speak concerning an occurrence does not alter the rules by examining another witness who is called by the opposite party to speak concerning the same occurrence, it being evidence in chief. All this apparatus of questions, and confinement of contradiction of questions, is based upon not evidence in chief, or to the merits, but to collateral impeachment of a statement out of court to the contrary. Now, that is not this case. There was an interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen. Mr. Beecher has given his view of it, Mr. Bowen is called here either to confirm or to give a different view, whatever it may be, is in the hands of his counsel as the former witness, to be examined according to the rules of evidence.

The Court—That only goes to the form of the question, it being conceded that he is properly called to contradict if need be.

Mr. Beach—The idea, if your Honor please, that the contradiction of the witness is confined to statements which he has made out of court repugnant to the evidence he gives in court, and to which his attention is preliminarily called, is a somewhat novel one. I suppose we can contradict the witness by proving that the statement to which he swears is inaccurate.

The Court—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, Mr. Beecher, upon the stand, swears that upon a certain occasion he communicated a certain thing to Mr. Bowen, the witness now on the stand. We can contradict that, I suppose, Sir.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—By proving what did take place?

Mr. Beach—By proving, Sir, that no such thing took place.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Court—There is no trouble about—

Mr. Beach—We will do it, Sir.

The Court—I have acted upon that theory since the first, and it is so everywhere ascertained and regarded that when a witness on one side makes certain statements, the other side may call witnesses to correct, disclaim, or contradict, of course. The only question is whether they shall put at once to Mr. Bowen leading questions.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, how can we contradict him otherwise? See what a dilemma you place the party in by that means.

The Court—Ask him what was said upon a given subject without telling him what.

Mr. Beach—But Mr. Beecher swears to specific declarations. Suppose we don't want all the declaration.

The Court—Suppose it may not be worth taking altogether.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir. That is what we suppose. But your Honor's rule, I submit, of examination would force upon us an inquiry in regard to a portion of the conversation that we don't desire, and which is not necessary for the contradiction of Mr. Beecher. Still, I understand from my colleagues, Sir, that we are quite willing to take that course.

The Court—I think you are at liberty to interrogate him whether anything was said on a given subject or a branch of the subject, to indicate precisely what you want.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, we all take too narrow a view of this question, and I will state my reasons for making this observation. It will be remembered that Mr. Beecher stated here in court that the cause of his overwhelming grief on the 1st of January, following the delivery of this letter, was in consequence of some advice that he had given to Mr. Bowen on the 27th of December previous, as to the dismissal of Mr. Tilton from the *Union*.

The Court—I understand that.

Mr. Beach—And we propose, Sir, to take away the foundation for that grief to show that it was caused by another reason, and not by the one stated by the witness then upon the stand. It is important for us to show that no such advice was given at that time, and consequently could not be the cause of his grief.

The Court—You can show that in your question by the form, not of a leading question.

Mr. Evarts—I have, then, offered and made, and repeat my objection.

Mr. Fullerton—Both leading?

Mr. Evarts—Both leading, and not leading.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

The Court—You are at liberty to ask him was anything said on a given subject.

Mr. Evarts—Then what was said?

The Court—It amounts to the same thing, gentlemen.

Q.—What advice, if any, did Mr. Beecher give you on the Monday following the Christmas night in 1871 when you delivered this letter with reference to the discharge of Mr. Tilton from the editorship—from his position on the *Independent*?

MR. EVARTS DOES NOT WANT THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course.

Mr. Evarts—That assumes he gave him any advice. This witness must to be examined as all other witnesses are.

Mr. Fullerton—I have understood it, and I assented to your suggestion on that subject, your Honor.

The Court—This is a leading question.

Mr. Evarts—They are to ask was, anything said on that subject, and then what was said.

Mr. Fullerton—I asked the question, what was said on that subject, if anything?

Mr. Evarts—That was not your question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes it was. Just read it, Mr. Reporter, for the consideration of my friend. I remember it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will see when it is read.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you will see when it is.

The stenographer read the question as given above.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the question.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, it is.

Mr. Evarts—Ask him was anything said on that subject.

The Court—The question is whether he gave any advice to Mr. Bowen on that subject.

Mr. Evarts—That we except to.

The Court—Well, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—The question should be, was anything said on a certain subject, without characterizing it as advice, and if he says nothing, there is the end of it. If he says something, then what was said?

The Court—I think that is the way.

Mr. Fullerton—Will you answer now, Mr. Bowen?

Witness—Read the question.

The Court—I don't like that mode of doing it.

Mr. Beach—Now read it.

The stenographer again read the question.

Witness—Shall I answer, your Honor?

The Court—The objection is as to the word advice. It depends somewhat upon the opinion and the construction put upon it by the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, shall I omit that word, then?

The Court—Yes.

BEECHER CONTRADICTED ON AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Q.—What, if anything, was said by Mr. Beecher in that conversation in reference to the discharge of Mr. Tilton from his position at that time on the *Independent*?

Witness—Shall I answer?

The Court—Yes.

Witness—Nothing whatever.

Q.—What, if anything, was said on the subject of his relation as editor of the Brooklyn *Union* at that time? A.—I don't recollect that anything important was said in regard to his remaining on the Brooklyn *Union*; it may have been alluded to, but I have no remembrance of anything definite being said.

Q.—Was anything said in reference to his fitness for the position as director or editor of either one of these papers? A.—Nothing, whatever, to my recollection.

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Beecher upon any occasion any reason why you requested the interview at Mr. Freeland's house? A.—That it might be private.

Q.—Was any one present during that interview? A.—No one.

Q.—I will ask you this general question, now, Mr. Bowen, whether anything was said at that interview to you which influenced you in any degree whatever in the action which you subsequently took with reference to Mr. Tilton?

MR. EVARTS AGAIN INTERPOSES AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

The Court—We can't take that, Sir.

Mr. Porter—That is asking for the effect of his action upon words not stated.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, consider for a moment whether we cannot prove that Mr. Beecher said or did nothing which operated to produce the discharge of Mr. Tilton from his association, from his business association with Mr. Bowen.

The Court—You can prove he said or did nothing calculated to lead to that result.

Mr. Beach—Well, that was what we wanted.

The Court—But don't go beyond that to prove the operation of this witness' mind.

Mr. Beach—Very well. Sir. Mr. Beecher has over and over again, with repeated emphasis, said that he was afflicted and sorely stricken from the fact that he had influenced in some degree Mr. Bowen to discharge Mr. Tilton from his employment. He uses that expression. He himself swears that he exerted that influence upon Mr. Bowen, and may we not inquire from Mr. Bowen, the party who knows, whether Mr. Beecher at any time said or did anything which influenced him in his treatment of Mr. Tilton or in his discharge of Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Which was calculated to influence him, you may ask.

Mr. Evarts—That in our opinion is even more objectionable.

Mr. Beach—I should suppose it would be.

The Court—The only objection is that it calls for the operation of this witness' mind.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Beecher testified in regard to the operation of this witness' mind by his own actions. He says he did operate upon Mr. Bowen, and did influence Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Evarts—Where?

Mr. Beach—Over and over again.

Mr. Evarts—Where?

Mr. Beach—Twenty times in the course of his testimony.

Mr. Evarts—Where?

Mr. Beach—Look after it and find out.

Mr. Evarts—Ah! [Laughter.] That is not the way to dispose of it.

Mr. Beach—It is the way to dispose of it. I am talking to the intellect and to the recollection of the Judge, who knows that that language was used over and over again. If your Honor is willing to sit here, I am willing to look up the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—You will recollect the evidence where he wrote to Mr. Bowen the next day, where he speaks of it.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. We produced the evidence, and produced it in proper shape. Now, if you want to show whether he did or not influence his mind, show what was said.

Mr. Porter—Let the jury judge whether it influenced him or not.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, let the jury judge whether it influenced him.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Mr. Beecher judged for himself.

Mr. Evarts—He had a right to do that; he did it for himself.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, we have a right to know whether it did or not.

Mr. Evarts—What difference does it make to Mr. Beecher whether he was mistaken or not?

Mr. Fullerton—It makes a great deal of difference.

Mr. Evarts—Not as to the letters.

Mr. Beach—We will see about that by and by.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher told him something and he discharged him.

Judge Neilson—Of course you are at liberty to examine this witness as to everything that took place between him and Mr. Beecher in the way of correcting anything that is before us.

Mr. Beach—Well, that Mr. Beecher testified to.

Judge Neilson—To his opinions and impressions; he might be examined upon them.

Mr. Beach—It is a fact, Sir; he testified to it as a fact.

Judge Neilson—It was his conclusion.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir.

Judge Neilson—It is a conclusion.

Mr. Beach—Certainly it is a conclusion from his own action, and he presented it in his evidence as a fact, which he gave as a motive for certain manifestations.

Judge Neilson—You can inquire as to the fact.

Mr. Beach—Well, the fact is an influence. Mr. Beecher says, "I influenced Mr. Bowen."

Mr. Evarts—Where does he state that?

Mr. Beach—Well, the gentleman will probably gain some information by repeating his question. I referred him to the evidence when he asked me before, and I refer him again.

Mr. Evarts—That is not a proper reference. You referred me to the letter. Well, the letter speaks for itself.

Mr. Beach—I referred you to the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Well, let us have it.

Mr. Beach—If you want it you can read it.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want to be told over and over again that Mr. Beecher stated what he said to this witness influenced him, and confine himself to that. if he cannot ask this witness whether Mr. Beecher did influence him with a view to contradict him, Mr. Beecher. Heaven only knows what influenced him. He left the interview, and he turned him out next day.

Mr. Fullerton—No, he did not.

Judge Neilson—Well, leaving out the question whether it influenced Mr. Bowen at present, give us the facts, what occurred between him and Mr. Beecher.

BOWEN TELLS HIS STORY.

Mr. Fullerton—Now give us the facts then, what occurred between you and Mr. Beecher at Mr. Freeland's house that night?

Judge Neilson—Go on, Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; go on.

Witness—I presented the letter to Mr. Beecher and he read it, and put it into his pocket; he had his overcoat on; I then asked him what he had to say, and he made a reply something like this: "He is crazy; I think the man is crazy;" I sat a few moments, and he asked me if I was friendly to him; I said, "we have settled our difficulties, Mr. Beecher; I have no unfriendly feeling toward you;" he said he was glad to hear that; he asked me if I—what action I had taken in regard to the matter of this charge Tilton had made; I told him I had canceled the agreement—had heretofore done so; it was an accomplished fact; and he wanted to know if I knew anything about the condition of his family. I told him I did not know anything special. He said he could enlighten me in regard to some facts which he thought would be important for me to know, and we had a conversation of that character for half an hour, amounting to about that, and closing by asking me to call at his house the next morning and have a conference with Mrs. Beecher, who had some letters which he would like to have me see. That, in substance, was the interview.

Q.—If I understand you correctly, Mr. Bowen, he did not communicate to you that night the facts you might want to know or would interest you? A.—He did not, except in general he alluded to them.

Q.—In the terms that you have employed in answering my question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Beecher ask you if you knew of the contents of the letter which you then delivered?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that, if your Honor please. They have not exhausted the witness' statement of the conversation, by any means.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, I have.

Mr. Evarts—I don't think you have. Mr. Bowen stated that he told him, in the course of a conversation that took half an hour, about Mr. Tilton's family.

Mr. Fullerton—You have forgotten that period of silence after he read that letter and put it in his pocket.

Mr. Evarts—No, I haven't.

Mr. Fullerton—Then, Mr. Bowen, will you be kind enough now to state all that occurred at that interview on that night. If there is anything more that you have not stated state it? A.—He said that he had received letters from Mrs. Tilton from Ohio, which contained facts and statements which he desired me to see, and that they were statements of a damaging character in his judgment.

Q.—Now, my question embraces everything that was said there by him or yourself? A.—That is the substance of it.

Q.—Don't you recollect anything else? A.—I don't recollect anything else.

Q.—Very well. I will repeat the question I put when the objection was made. Did you state to Mr. Beecher that night whether you did or did not know the contents of the letter you delivered? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did he ask you? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did you know the contents of the note? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Beecher this, or in substance this: That you had a letter for him from Mr. Tilton; that you were not aware of its contents, but as you were going home or coming this way, you had offered to bring it to him from Mr. Tilton. Is that so? A.—It is not.

Q.—I read from Mr. Beecher's evidence:

> "He, Mr. Bowen, said that he did not know exactly what was in it, and with that I handed it to him, and he read it."

Did Mr. Beecher hand you that note, and did you read it? A.—He did not, and I did not read it then.

Q.—Mr. Beecher also stated:

> "Mr. Bowen then proceeded to say that he and Mr. Tilton had had some difficulties themselves."

Did you state that? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Beecher in that conversation that you had dismissed Mr. Tilton from the editorship of the *Independent*?

Mr. Evarts—Where is that?

Mr. Fullerton—Following. Read on there, Mr. Evarts.

Witness—I did.

Q.—Or did you say you had canceled your agreement? A.—I had dismissed him or canceled the engagement as editor.

Q.—Did he say anything to you that night about any charges of Bessie Turner against Mr. Tilton? A.—I have no recollection of it whatever—of the name.

Mr. Evarts—Of the name, did you say? A.—Of the name or in reference to the interview. I did not know the person. I have no recollection of that interview.

Mr. Fullerton—Did he narrate to you that night anything that Bessie Turner had told him in reference to any attempt of Tilton upon her virtue? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Are you unable to say whether he did or did not, Mr. Bowen? A.—I am not able to answer it in any other way than I have.

Q.—State Mr. Bowen, whether you received a letter from Mr. Beecher after that, early in January, 1871? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—Have you that letter with you? A.—I think I have.

Q.—Then produce it please. [Witness produces letter and hands it to Mr. Fullerton, which after being examined is returned.]

Mr. Fullerton—We have that already.

Mr. Evarts—That letter turns out to be the original letter, of which a draft is already in evidence. Upon comparison they are found to be the same.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE PAYMENT OF THE AWARD.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you recollect of what has been termed here the tripartite agreement? A.—I do.

Q.—And do you recollect the payment of the $7,000 to Mr. Tilton? A.—I do.

Q.—The result of the arbitration? A.—I do.

Q.—I want you to state, Sir, whether there was any connection between that arbitration and the payment of that money. I mean between the tripartite agreement and the payment of the money? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Was there any connection between the tripartite agreement and the arbitration which led to the payment of the money? A.—None, so far as I know.

Q.—Were you always willing to arbitrate with Mr. Tilton in regard to the matter? A.—I was, and gave him notice to that effect.

Q.—And was willing to abide by the result whatever it might be? A.—I was.

BEECHER'S AFFAIRS HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE ARBITRATION.

Q.—What connection had Mr. Beecher or his affairs with that arbitration, if any? A.—I don't know that they had any.

Q.—Do you recollect, Mr. Bowen, when you gave Mr. Tilton the check for the money? A.—I am not able to, Sir.

Q.—It was paid promptly on the same night, was it not? A.—I gave it on the evening of April 3, 1872; the check was dated the next morning.

Q.—April 4? A.—April 4.

Q.—Where did the arbitrators sit when they determined this question, Mr. Bowen? A.—At the house of Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In this city? A.—In this city.

Q.—Were you present at the time? A.—I was.

Q.—And did you remain there until they made their award? A.—I did.

Q.—And affirm it? A.—I did.

Q.—Now, from the commencement to the end of the arbitration on that night, was there anything said about Mr. Beecher's affairs in connection with that arbitration?

Mr. Evarts—What was said?

Mr. Fullerton—And if so, what was it? A.—I am not able to recollect anything more than perhaps a casual conversation; nothing was said about that in the arbitration according to my recollection; whether any casual conversation occurred before that I am not quite sure; I don't remember.

Q.—I mean after you got there and before you left, you heard nothing on that subject that you remember? A.—No, Sir; I have no recollection.

THE WRITTEN SUBMISSION.

Q.—Was there any verbal or written submission between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, it was written.

Q.—Have you the written submission? A.—I have—there it is. [Handing paper to Mr. Fullerton.]

Q.—Is that signed by yourself and Mr. Tilton? A.—It is.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Let me see it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I read, Sir, this submission.

> We agree to submit to James Freeland, Horace B. Claflin, and Charles Storrs the question as to the amount of money due Mr. Theodore Tilton from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union* in full for all demands to this date, and to abide by their decision or a majority of them, without appeal.
>
> HENRY C. BOWEN,
> THEODORE TILTON.
>
> BROOKLYN, April 3, 1872.

Q.—Now, was that the only submission to these arbitrators? A.—The only.

Q.—I mean was it the only statement in writing or verbal? A.—The only one; there was a statement made by both parties.

Q.—A statement of facts? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But did those statements of facts relate to the matters mentioned in the submission in connection with the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*? A.—Those and those only.

Q.—Now, the award was made soon after the submission on the same evening? A.—The same evening.

Q.—Was you present when it was announced? A.—I was.

Q.—Was there anything said there by anybody then, in regard to Mr. Beecher's matters connected with Mr. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, not that I recollect.

Q.—Anything said then about burning papers connected with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton's matters? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—And you gave your check there that evening, I believe, dated the following day? A.—I did.

Q.—To whom did you hand the check? A.—To Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And did you go away until the thing was at an end? A.—I did not—first taking his receipt.

Q.—Yes, Sir. When was the arrangement made for the arbitration first? A.—Within a very few days before. I am not confident in regard to it.

Q.—Who suggested the arbitration to you? A.—Who first suggested it?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—The papers themselves suggested it and were made repeatedly by me from the day Mr. Tilton left down to the day it was decided.

Q.—Well, who made the suggestions which resulted in this arbitration at this time? A.—I am not able to recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect what part Mr. Claflin had in it? A.—I think he spoke to me about it, but whether he arranged it I am not able to say.

Q.—Do you recollect with whom you went away that night? A.—I think with Mr. Storrs.

Q.—One of the arbitrators? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go with him? A.—We went in the same direction.

Q.—He lives in the same direction that you do? A—Yes, Sir; we parted.

Q.—And where did you leave the other arbitrators when you left? A.—I am not certain whether they went out at the time or not; I don't recollect we left together, but pretty nearly together—I should think, all together.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, in reference to this tripartite agreement, do you recollect when it was executed? A.—I could not state the date positively.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Seventy-one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was 1872? A.—1872; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I want you to state, Mr. Bowen, and give us the history of that tripartite agreement? A.—I know but very little of its history, Sir.

Q.—It wont take long to give it, then?

Mr. Evarts—I do not know that the tripartite agreement has anything to do with this. It is a part of their evidence, which they have introduced.

Mr. Beach—And which you have given some evidence upon?

Mr. Evarts—He can give what he saw with his own eyes, and heard and took part in, but he cannot give the history of it.

Mr. Beach—That is just what we have asked for.

Judge Neilson—So far as he knows.

Mr. Evarts—He may state what he had to do with it or said about that tripartite agreement.

Witness—I was waited upon by Mr. Claflin, I believe, with the document as it was originally drawn, and asked to read it and sign it. Do you wish me to go on.

Q.—Yes; go on, if you please. A.—I read the document, and told him I could not sign it as it was originally drawn. He urged me to do so, and I told him I could not, and should not. He asked me if I would make some emendations, not very material, whether or not I would then sign it. I said if he would change it I would be willing to sign it on his personal request, and he urged me to make them there, and I told him to leave it with me and I would see him again the next day. I made some changes in it, and told him that I would assent under the circumstances, giving my reason why I would sign; and I did so. That is about the whole of it.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Claflin about it?

Mr. Evarts—Objected to.

Mr. Fullerton—That is a part of the history he started to give.

Mr. Evarts—What he said has nothing to do with Mr. Claflin. He was not Mr. Beecher's agent. Claflin was his own friend who undertook to get him to do his side of the business. Mr. Beecher represented his own side and Mr. Tilton his. What passed between Mr. Claflin and him is of no importance, except as a part of his acts.

Mr. Beach—You brought out what Mr. Claflin did.

Mr. Fullerton—Bear in mind I am only giving in evidence an event that was described by Mr. Claflin himself, who was a witness for the other side. He stated he went to Mr. Bowen's; that he requested him to sign the paper that had then been prepared, and was unable to give the whole conversation between himself and Mr. Bowen on the subject, and the reason why he didn't give more than he did give of that conversation, was because of the failure of memory. Now, we propose to supply that portion of the history of the case.

Judge Neilson—I think he may do that. Are you ready to do that?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Judge Neilson—The conversation with Mr. Claflin.

Mr. Fullerton—It is due to the witness that he should state here what he said there, as qualifying the act which he did.

Judge Neilson—Yes, in connection with the act of refusing to sign or signing.

Mr. Evarts—He did sign, and that concludes it, and everything else is merged as between the parties, upon a well-known principle of law.

Mr. Fullerton—No—

Mr. Beach—What is that principle of law?

Mr. Evarts—That a treaty between parties which concludes a bargain, concludes the steps leading to it.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Claflin has given steps of the bargain, and perhaps he has given all. I do not know.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Bowen, go on and state what you said to Mr. Claflin on that occasion. A.—I told him that I could not sign—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. He has already said that.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, is that objectionable?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I think we had better give the gentleman the right to look that up.

Judge Neilson—Oh, no; that would be too great an indulgence.

Mr. Porter—The fact is, there is no such evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I appeal to the recollection of the Judge.

Judge Neilson—I remember the fact Mr. Claflin said he took that paper to Mr. Bowen; Mr. Bowen's request that he would leave it with him, and afterward, on speaking to another gentleman—

Mr. Fullerton—The arbitrators chid him for not getting Mr. Bowen to sign it.

Judge Neilson—Not the arbitrators; another gentleman.

Mr. Beach—It was the distinguished Mr. Samuel Wilkeson.

Judge Neilson—It was not an arbitrator.

Mr. Evarts—That was another time. That was not in Mr. Bowen's presence.

Judge Neilson—Certainly not.

Mr. Evarts—That was when the parties were together. Now, Mr. Claflin has been permitted to say that he took the paper to Mr. Bowen and brought it back.

Judge Neilson—Took it to Mr. Bowen, and Mr. Bowen requested him to leave it for his examination, and he did leave it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, that is all. If they introduced Mr. Claflin's and Mr. Bowen's conversation I presume objection would have been made; it would certainly have been a proper objection, because conversations between Mr. Claflin and Mr. Bowen did not affect these parties, either of them, Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton. Bowen and Claflin were on one side—friends; and how they talked together couldn't have been introduced by us and cannot be by them.

Judge Neilson—The question is what you have given in evidence upon that subject.

Mr. Evarts—And we have asked them to point that out.

Mr. Porter—(reading)

> "You took that paper and went to Mr. Bowen's, did you? A.—Yes, Sir.
>
> Q.—And left it with him? A.—I think I did.
>
> Q.—That eveing? A.—Yes, Sir.
>
> Q.—Left the paper with him? A.—I left the paper.
>
> Q.—For his consideration? A.—Yes, Sir."

And that is all.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, no.

Mr. Porter—Well, what part?

Mr. Fullerton—I refer to this. It is just as fresh in my recollection as though it happened yesterday. That Mr. Bowen objected to signing it; the testimony is that Mr. Bowen objected to signing that agreement, and requested it should be left with him over night, and it was left with him, and upon the return of Mr. Claflin to the party whom he had left he was chided for not bringing it back signed, and the prophecy was indulged in that he would never get it signed.

Mr. Evarts—What has that to do with it?

Mr. Fullerton—It has just this to do with it. When you prove, on your behalf, that Mr. Bowen objected to signing it, I have a right to know in what language he clothed that objection. I am only following up the inquiry on the other side.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, what took place in Mr. Tilton's presence at Mr. Moulton's house was the subject of evidence, whatever it was, and that was given in evidence. What took place between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin, at Mr. Bowen's house, was not the subject of evidence except so far as Mr. Claflin brought it to be the subject of evidence by what he stated when he came back, and that we have given in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Unless you inquired into the conversation had between them when he left the paper.

Mr. Evarts—We did not.

Mr. Porter—There is not one syllable of that kind asked, Sir, and the simple question is this: Shall they, as a part of their rebutting evidence, be permitted to prove as evidence against Henry Ward Beecher a conversation between Mr. Bowen and his arbitrator as to which we have not inquired? Is that competent evidence?

Judge Neilson—It was only suggested on the idea that you did inquire. If you did not, then, of course, it is not. Pass to some other topic, Mr. Fullerton, and this can be looked up between now and to-morrow morning.

Mr. Morris—It is four minutes to the time of adjournment, Sir.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I find, by looking on page 659—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—It is within two minutes of the time of adjournment.

Mr. Evarts made some suggestion to Mr. Beach which was inaudible, and at which all the counsel laughed heartily. Mr. Beach then immediately sat down, and the court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LAST COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE TEAM TO SHOOT AT DUBLIN NEXT MONTH—THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE TEAM TO BE ANNOUNCED TO-MORROW.

The fourth and last competition for places on the team to represent America in the international match at Dublin next June, was held on the range at Creedmoor yesterday. There were only thirteen entries, a number of the competitors having withdrawn after it became certain that they would be unable to secure a place in the team. A telegram was received from Gen. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn., stating that he was confined to his house and under the care of his physician; consequently he would b unable to take any further part in the contest Practice commenced promptly at 11 A. M. The sky was clear and the sun shone brightly, but a strong wind blew down the range during the day, alternating from south-east to south-west, which disconcerted the marksmen more seriously than a wind blowing directly across the range. A large number of visitors were present, among whom were Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, Col. Gouverneur Morris, Col. B. Burton, Col. Carr, Col. Stiles, Capt. Willard Parker, Capt. A. Anderson, and Mr. A. J. Hennion, Jr. Following are the scores in detail:

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

800—3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4..........52
900—3 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 3 3 4 3 3..........49
1,000—0 2 4 4 3 4 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4..........48—149

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

800—3 3 2 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4..........49
900—3 2 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3..........54
1,000—4 3 0 3 0 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4..........43—146

G. W. YALE.

800—4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3..........54
900—3 4 4 4 2 4 3 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 2..........50
1,000—2 3 4 3 3 2 2 0 3 3 2 4 4 3 2..........40—144

H. S. JEWELL.

800—4 4 2 4 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4..........53
900—3 2 3 3 3 2 4 3 0 4 3 4 3 3 3..........43
1,000—3 4 3 4 4 4 4 0 3 4 3 4 3 0 3..........46—142

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800—3 3 2 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 4..........50
900—0 3 3 3 3 2 2 4 0 3 4 4 3 3 4..........42
1,000—3 3 4 4 2 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 2 3 4..........46—138

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800—3 2 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 2 3 3 4 4 4..........49
900—3 2 2 3 3 3 4 2 3 2 0 3 3 3 3..........39
1,000—4 3 4 3 2 3 0 4 2 4 3 4 3 2 3..........44—132

R. C. COLEMAN.

800—3 4 4 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 3..........51
900—0 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 0 4 4..........37
1,000—2 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 0 3 3..........44—132

CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.

800—4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 0 4 3 2 4 4 3..........48
900—0 3 4 3 0 2 3 2 4 3 0 4 3 3 3..........37
1,000—2 4 0 4 0 2 3 3 3 0 0 3 4 3 2..........33—118

J. S. LATIMER.

800—2 3 4 0 3 4 R 3 0 4 2 3 3 3 3..........37
900—3 2 2 3 2 2 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 0 3..........40
1,000—3 3 2 0 3 4 3 3 4 3 0 3 3 3 3..........40—117

E. H. SANFORD.

800—2 3 3 3 3 3 0 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 2..........44
900—2 3 3 4 3 2 4 0 2 4 3 0 0 2 3..........35
1,000—2 4 0 4 2 3 0 2 0 3 3 3 3 3 3..........35—114

L. M. BALLARD.

800—2 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4..........50
900—0 3 4 3 0 4 3 0 2 3 3 3 3 3 2..........36
1,000—3 2 0 3 3 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 3 4 0..........24—110

A. J. ROUX.

800—3 3 4 3 3 4 3 0 3 4 3 4 4 2 4..........47
900—0 0 2 4 0 4 0 3 0 3 3 4 3 2 3..........31
1,000—3 0 3 3 3 2 0 3 0 0 3 2 2 0 3..........27—105

JOSEPH HOLLAND.

800—0 0 0 2 0 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 0 3 2..........32
900—0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3..........36
1,000—0 0 2 2 2 3 2 3 0 3 0 0 0 3 3..........23— 91

The total scores made in the four competitions are as follows:

	First Comp.	Second Comp.	Third Comp.	Fourth Comp.	Total.
Henry Fulton..........	135	153	155	149	592
H. A. Gildersleeve....	130	145	152	146	573
G. W. Yale............	120	139	143	144	546
R. C. Coleman.........	123	128	148	132	531
A. V. Canfield, Jr.....	120	131	139	132	522
H. S. Jewell..........	121	116	116	142	495
L. C. Bruce...........	122	115	128	118	483
L. M. Ballard.........	117	94	125	110	446
E. H. Sanford.........	107	120	100	114	441
J. S. Latimer.........	109	91	113	117	430
A. J. Roux............	90	83	136	105	414
Joseph Holland........	84	105	107	91	387

Mr. Coleman will probably be selected as the sixth man in the team, unless it is decided to substitute Gen. Hawley, who is a first-class shot, and who was only prevented by illness from taking part in all the competitions. He stood second in the list of competitors in the first competition, with a score of 143, and as he is a reliable shot and not likely to be affected by any excitement on the day of the match, he is deserving of consideration. A meeting of the team will be held at the head-quarters of the National Rifle Association, No. 99 Nassau street, to-morrow afternoon, when the names of the team selected will be officially announced.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A few days ago Commissioner Fitz John Porter sent a number of men to remove the furniture and law books of the Corporation Counsel from his present rooms in the *Staats Zeitung* Building to the old Aldermanic Chamber, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen. The Corporation Counsel, however, informed the men that he would not permit them to take the property away, and that he would resist them, if necessary. He subsequently wrote a communication to Fitz John Porter reciting that the resolution was invalid, because it should have been laid over for five days, as it involved an expenditure of money. No reply has yet been received from the Commissioner of Public Works. The Corporation Counsel says that the chamber in the City Hall which has been assigned to him is not large enough to hold the library of his department.

The trouble between the Mayor and Controller in relation to signing warrants for each employe of the City Government has not yet been settled.

An amendment to the Permit ordinance will be offered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day. It is designed to legalize street obstructions by granting permits for stands, &c., at $1 each. In many instances the stand holders pay large rents to the owners of premises for the privilege of selling articles on the sidewalks opposite their stores.

About a dozen of City Marshals desire desk-room in the Marine Court building, which is already overcrowded. The matter is to come up for debate in the Board of Aldermen to-day.

MR. EARLE'S ASSAILANT BAILED.

James A. Duffy, the driver of the prison van, who was committed by Justice Sherwood on Tuesday on the charge of feloniously assaulting Deputy Controller Earle with a pistol, was released yesterday on giving $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. His brother, Philip Duffy, became his surety. Immediately after Duffy's release, he proceeded to the Controller's office. On reaching Paymaster Falls' bureau, he applied for a warrant for $32 for his services as a special officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a position to which he was appointed by Sheriff Conner. This check has been ready for him since April 18, but it has been withheld on the ground that Duffy had stated that the signature to the voucher which accompanied the bill was not written by him. Philip Duffy had an interview with Mr. Earle yesterday, in which he is said to have pleaded earnestly in his brother's behalf.

A WEST POINT CADETSHIP VACANT.

Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, member of Congress from the Tenth District, was notified by the Secretary of War, previous to his departure for Europe, that a vacancy existed in West Point for his Congressional District, and was requested to nominate a candidate. Mr. Hewitt offered the cadetship to the resident of his district who shall pass the best competitive examination. The age for admission is between seventeen and twenty-two years, but any person who has served honorably not less than one year in the late war is eligible for appointment up to the age of twenty-four years. Candidates must be at least five feet in height, and free from any disorder and disease which may render them unfit for military service. Applications must be made before May 15, in writing, by persons desirous of competing, to Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the New-York College, No. 15 Lexington avenue, who is delegated by Mr. Hewitt to make all the necessary arrangements. The candidates, before being permitted to pass the mental examination, must be examined physically. Drs. Stuyvesant F. Morris and John J. Nagle will act as the medical examiners.

FEARS FOR THE STEAM-SHIP METROPOLIS.

A LONG TRIP FROM BERMUDA—SEVERE WEATHER ENCOUNTERED—PART OF THE PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED—WHAT THE OWNERS SAY.

Considerable anxiety was expressed yesterday on the Maritime Exchange for the safety of the steam-ship Metropolis, now twenty-one days out from Bermuda. Her usual time between the two ports is three days, and she has been spoken only once during her long voyage. She left Bermuda on April 15, and should have reached New-York on the 18th. On the 23th she was spoken by the bark Jacob, from Limerick, for New-York, and her machinery was then disabled and her fore and maintopmasts and the head of her foremast were gone, leaving her with only a squaresail, jib, and mainsail to depend on for navigation.

Five of her twenty-two passengers were transferred to the Jacob, and arrived here two days later. They reported that the vessel had encountered very severe weather, and that, from the disabling of the pumps, she had been obliged to use a double quantity of coal. The coal becoming exhausted, she was obliged to depend on her sails, and this dependence was lessened by the severe weather which carried away the two masts.

The list of passengers is as follows: Mrs. W. T. James, Mrs. Ing, four children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Somers and child, Messrs. R. G. Hopkins, W. H. McCarthy, A. Murdock, W. Hayden, H. Smith, W. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Blocker, C. H. Williams, Patrick Boylan, and J. Beam. The last five were taken off by the bark Jacob.

Among the passengers remaining on the Metropolis were Mrs. William Ing, of Baltimore, wife of Mr. William Ing, of the Auditor's office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and her four small children, a servant, and Mrs. William T. James, traveling in company of Mrs. Ing.

Mrs. Ing wrote a note to her husband, which is as follows:

> "We are 150 miles from the Jersey coast in a disabled condition, short of provisions, no coal to steam with. Mrs. James is very ill so that I cannot leave to go off in this vessel—the bark Jacob. I would come but for her. God only knows how it will be with us; we have had awful storms. This is the twelfth day out. Pray for me and my poor children. If the steamer springs a leak nothing can save us. God help us.
>
> Your wife, MARTHA."

Mr. Ing wrote to the owners, Messrs. Lunt Brothers, of No. 28 South street, and they replied as follows:

> "Your family are on board the steamer Metropolis. We regret to report that the ship met with disaster shortly after leaving Bermuda, and has been making her way along under canvass. She was spoken on the 26th in latitude 38° 04' and longitude 70° 10', by the bark Jacob, which vessel arrived at New-York Wednesday evening, April 28. The Metropolis was tight, staunch and strong when the bark saw her, and we have no fears of her reaching port and landing her passengers in safety. The Captain will endeavor to get the ship into the nearest port possible, and we would say that your family will be at no expense in reaching Baltimore from whatever port they may land. A report in the newspapers gives the ship as short of provisions. Give yourself no uneasiness regarding this, as the ship was well supplied, and, in addition, the nature of her cargo was such as to prevent a lack of food arising. We will give you immediate advice of the ship's arrival as soon as we receive it."

The owners make the following statement: The Metropolis is a good vessel, and we have not felt and do not now feel any anxiety for her. The letter of Mrs. Ing is such as an excited woman would naturally write under the circumstances. Of course, if the vessel springs a leak, she will sink, but she is not at all likely to spring a leak. We had letters from the Captain and the Purser by the Jacob, and they report that the vessel was perfectly tight and staunch, and that her arrival here was only a question of time. They had no fears, and it would seem from the fact that seventeen passengers remained on the steamer that there could not have been much danger. She disabled her engines, so that they had to use them at high pressure, which caused double the consumption of coal and reduced her speed greatly, and as she had severe north-west gales for five or six days, she made but slow progress. Her coal became exhausted Sunday. (April 25,) and she is now under sail. Some five of her passengers, who were in great haste to reach New-York, went on board the bark Jacob, which arrived April 28. The others, seventeen in number, preferred to remain on board. The report that she is short of provisions is incorrect, except it may be fresh meats. She has plenty of salt meat, corned beef, pork, flour, groceries. Also a cargo of new potatoes, onions, tomatoes, beets, &c., so there is no possibility of starvation.

The Eliza Barss, which arrived in this port fifteen days out from Bermuda, reports that on the night when the Jacob took off the Bermuda's five passengers it blew a hurricane for some six hours.

DID JEFFERSON READ BURLAMAQUI?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been interested in the discussions as to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence, in your columns and elsewhere. I have never, in [illegible] this connection, seen any notice of the remarkable similarity of language between some portions of this national document and that of Burlamaqui in his *Principles of Politic Law*. This writer was born in 1694; was appointed professor of Natural and Civil Law at Geneva in 1720, and died in 1750. The work referred to, and also one on the *Principles of Natural Law*, are works of transcendent merit, always analyzing the original elements, and unfolding them in a clear and logical manner. It is not surprising that a philosophical mind like Jefferson's should have imbibed the principles, and should adopt [illegible] was to give birth to a nation. But the surprise would have been [illegible] declared [illegible] of expression as embodying in the paper the sentiment of the American people.

Quoting from an edition of Burlamaqui's *Principles of Natural and Politic Law*, published by Riley & Co., Columbus, Ohio, in 1859, (Nugent's translation,) I find:

"We m[illegible] right of [sovereignty] [illegible] which right [illegible] ferred on one and the same person, [illegible] preserve [illegible] to promote [illegible] blessing of liberty."—*Pol. Law, chap. 5.* [See preamble Constitution.]

"Nature has made all [illegible] all free and [illegible] liberty and [illegible] rally belong [illegible] to deprive [illegible] therefore, [illegible] ally in the [illegible] to himself [illegible] of the several [illegible] son, or [illegible] what is called [illegible] ample, [illegible] for their [illegible] no other [illegible] tion of the [illegible]."—*Pol. Law, chap. 6.*

Again:

"I have said that a sovereignty, [illegible] accountable [illegible] that a Government [illegible] respect and obedience of the people [illegible] Government [illegible] which it [illegible] quite contrary [illegible] State, and [illegible] which has [illegible] their foundations [illegible] izing its powers [illegible] safety and [illegible] be asked [illegible] eignty by [illegible] have they [illegible] alter or abolish [illegible]"

Many of these phrases are familiar to thousands who have read the Declaration of Independence, who have never [illegible] familiar with [illegible] that of the [illegible] great statesman [illegible] seized upon [illegible] plagiarism [illegible].

OGDENSBURG, Friday, April 30, 1875. F.

WILLIAM S. KING AT HOME.

Col. William S. King has returned to his home in Minneapolis, Minn., and [illegible] cheerful [illegible]. "The Colonel expressed great [illegible] home, but [illegible] about the Pacific mail business, [illegible] has been [illegible] that the time [illegible] should show [illegible] neither testified [illegible] improper [illegible] much talk [illegible] is collecting [illegible] promptly [illegible] proper time [illegible] strength [illegible] against the [illegible] who have [illegible] in this matter."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	D. of C. 3.65s..	74⅜	500	Union Pacific.....	76⅝
10,000	do........	74½	100	do.......c.	76⅝
500	do........	74⅝	100	do........	76½
10,000	do........	74¾	500	do........	76⅝
35,000	do........	74⅞	500	do........	76¾
10,000	do........	74¾	100	do........	76⅝
1,000	do........	74⅝	700	do........	76½
40,000	do........	75	100	do........	76⅜
10,000	do........	75⅛	50	do........	76½
20,000	do........	75	700	do.......s3.	76¼
5,000	do........	75¼	200	do.......c.	76⅛
5,000	do.......c.	75¼	600	do.......s3.	76
40,000	do........	75⅛	200	do.......c.	76
25,000	do........	75½	500	do.......s3.	75⅞
10,000	do........	75⅜	500	do.......c.	75⅞
10,000	do........	75¼	400	do........	76
20,000	do........	75⅛	500	do........	75⅞
120,000	do........	75	500	do.......s3.	75¾
10,000	do........	75⅛	700	do........	75⅝
10,000	do........	74¾	400	do........	75¾
31,000	do........	74⅞	200	do........	75⅞
20,000	do........	74⅝	600	do.......s3.	75¾
35,000	do........	74½	100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	105⅛
10,000	do.......s3.	74½	3500	Lake Shore.....	71½
1000	Western Union.	80⅛	1000	do.......b3.	71½
2800	do........	80	3500	do........	71⅜
1000	do.......s3.	79⅞	100	do.......s5.	71¼
600	do........	79⅞	700	do.......b3.	71⅜
1000	do........	79¾	600	do.......s3.	71¼
300	North-western...	41⅞	1300	do.......s3.	71⅛
300	do.......s3.	41¾	100	Rock Island......	104⅞
500	Pacific Mail...s3.	44½	300	St. Paul........	37½
600	Erie Railway..s3.	30¼	100	Tol. & Wabash...	12¾
5	do........	30⅜	50	do........	12⅞
200	do........	30¼	100	do........	12⅝
100	do.......s3.	30⅛	500	do.......s3.	12½
900	do........	30	100	do.......s3.	13⅜
100	do.......s3.	29⅞	600	do.......s3.	12¼
100	Han. & St. Jo....	25¼	100	do........	12⅝
100	do.......s3.	25	400	Ohio & Miss......	26½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$18,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon.b.c.c.123¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.......12.122½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65......b.c.121¾	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.123⅛
1,000	do.....12.131¾	50,000	U. S. 5s 10-40, Reg......12.116⅛
500	do...sm'l.121⅛		
60,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.123⅜	10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Coupon..12.115⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$25,000	Mo. 6s, L. B..	101¼	700	do........	44⅜
18,000	Mo. 6s, F'd, 94-95...b. c	100½	15 10	Ad. Express..b.c. do.......s3.	103½ 103½
9,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B. Reg..........	108⅞	30 600	Am. Express..b.c. N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	64 105
13,000	Tenn. 6s, n.s.	49¾	2000	Erie R'y.....b.c.	30
9,000	do....b. c.	49¾	600	do........	30⅛
5,000	D. C. 3-65s...	74⅝	200	do.......c.	30⅛
3,000	do......b3.	74¾	250	M. Cen.......b. c.	70
30,000	do........	74⅝	600	L.S. & M. S....b.c.	71⅛
1,000	C.& R. I. P.7s.	109¼	500	do........	71
2,000	do........	109⅜	900	do.......s3.	71⅛
1,000	do........	109½	400	do........	71¼
10,000	N. J. C. 1st c.	106¾	1200	do.......b3.	71⅜
2,000	N. J. C. c..b.c.	109⅝	1300	do........	71¼
2,000	do........	109¾	100	Panama R....b.c.	160
1,000	Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B...	86¼	52 200	Clev. & P. G'd.... do......b.c.	94¼ 93⅞
5,000	Chi.& N.W. C.	93½	400	C. & N. W....b. c.	41⅝
5,000	Erie 2d......	103	500	do........	41¾
2,000	M.&E.2d.b.c.	107¾	25	N. J. P....b.c.s3.	130½
2,000	H.&St.J.8s,C.	87¼	10	do........	130
5,000	do........	87	100	Union Pac....b.c.	76
3,000	D. L.&W.Con.	121	800	do........	75¾
2,000	Mich. S. 2d..	100½	500	do........	75⅞
2,000	L. S. 2d, c. c.	97½	300	do........	76
5,000	C. P. G. bs...	103⅜	200	do.......s3.	75⅞
2,000	Cen.Pac. 1st, San. J. B......	93	100 200	do.......c. do.......c.	75¾ 75⅝
20,000	Union P. 1st.	101⅛	1000	do........	75⅝
10,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.......b.c.c.	97¾	800 300	do........ do........	75¾ 75⅞
3,000	C.,C.&I C.1st.	50	800	do.......s3.	75¾
1,000	St.L.&I.M.1st.	92½	200	do.......s3.	75⅝
3,000	Al. & T. H. in.	76½	2500	do........	75½
1,000	A.&T.H.2d,p.f	91	55	N. J. Cen....b.c.c.	112
5,000	D.&H.R.B.'84.	109	20	do........	112¼
2,000	L. & N.C.'98.	88¾	20	do........	112½
13	Cen. Nat. Bank...	97	100	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	104¾
35	D. & H. C....b. c.	120	500	do........	104⅝
100	Mar.Pf..As.Pd.b.c.	7½	100	C.,M.& St. P...b.c.	37⅜
100	At.& P. T.....b. c.	25¾	200	Kan. Pac..b. c.s3.	23½
100	do........	25½	10	T., W. & W...b. c.	12¾
100	Quicksilver..b. c.	19½	200	do........	12⅝
100	do........	19	350	Del., Lac. & W...	119¾
100	Quicksilver Pf.b.c.	26	20	do..b.c.s3.	119⅜
2100 7400	W. U. T.....b. c. do........	79⅝ 79½	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf....b.c.b3.	43
500	do......s10.	79⅜	100	do........	42⅞
1100	do.......s3.	79⅜	100	do......b15.	43
200	do.......c.	79½	100	New-Jer. South..	6½
3100	do........	79½	100	do......b.c.	6⅜
600	do.......b3.	79⅝	40	do........	6½
400	do........	79⅝	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	31½
600	do.......s3.	79½	100	At.& Pac. Pf.b.c.c.	16⅜
100	do......s10.	79⅜	300	do........	16¼
200	Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c.	44⅜	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	26½
400	do.......b3.	44½	100	do........	26⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	Dist. of Col. 3-65s...b30.	74¾	85 100	Adams Express.. do........	103⅛ 103
97,000	do......b3.	74⅝	100	Panama........	161
10,000	do........	74⅝	1000	Union Pac...s3.	75⅜
15,000	do....b30.	74⅝	1700	do.......s3.	75¼
2,000	D.& H.,'94.C.	107⅝	300	do........	75½
1,000	do........	107½	1300	do........	75⅜
100	West. Union...b3.	79½	400	North-western....	41⅝
500	do.......c.	79⅜	100	Toledo & Wabash.	12¾
1200	do........	79⅜	800	do........	12⅞
2800	do.......b3.	79½	1000	do........	13
100	do.......s3.	79½	500	do........	13⅛
600	Pacific Mail....	44⅜	1200	do........	13
100	Erie Railway.b3.	30⅜	100	do.......c.	12⅞
1600	do........	30¼	100	do.......s3.	12⅞
1500	do........	30⅜	400	do........	12⅞
300	do.......b3.	30½	100	do.......b3.	12⅞
100	Mich. Central....	70	200	do........	12¾
1000	Lake Shore..s3.	71⅛	30	New-Jersey R....	130½
200	do........	71¼	5	Fort Wayne.....	98
200	do........	71⅛	100	St. L. & Kan. C...	43
100	do........	71¼	100	Pac. R. of Mo.....	53
100	do........	71⅜	100	do.......s3.	53
100	do........	71½	100	C., C. & I. C......	6
300	do........	71⅜			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, C., '81.......b.c.123¾	$33,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67........123⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N.......121⅞	12,500	U. S. 5-20, C., '68........123¼
7,500	U. S. 5-20, R., '67.......b.c.122	10,000	U.S.5s,C.,'81.115⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Dis. of Columbia 3-65s....	74⅞	100 300	Mich. Central.... do.....b. c.	69¼ 69
70,000	do......b. c.	74¾	1000	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	71⅜
5,000	N.Y. S. 7s.B'ty Loan, R...b. c.	108⅞	2000 200	do........ do.......b3.	71½ 71⅜
3,000	Jersey City 6s, Water L'n.b.c.	94¾	1100 500	do........ C. & N. W.b.c. c.	71¼ 41¾
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	101⅛	100	do......s10.	41½
5,000	do........	101¼	600	Union Pac.....b. c.	75½
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	93⅜	300	do........	75⅝
20,000	do........	93¼	300	do.......c.	75⅞
1,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	109¾	500	do.......b3.	76
5,000	do....b3.	110	100	do.......b3.	75⅞
1,000	L.&N.Con.,'98.	88¾	200	do........	75¾
2,000	S. P. bs. of M.	82	200	do........	75⅝
2,000	C.& R.I.&P.7s.	109½	800	do.......s3.	75½
5,000	C. & N.W.Con. Coup. Gold bs.	86¼	10 10	N. J. Central.b. c. do.......c.	112¼ 112½
2,000	H.&St.Jo.8s.C.	87	100	do........	112
68	Del. & H.C.Co.b.c.	119½	500	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	104⅝
15	American Ex......	64¼	600	do........	104¼
100	do.....b. c.	64¼	10	Ill. Central..b. c.	105½
300	At. & Pac.Tel.b. c.	25½	100	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	37⅜
1800	W. U. Tel.b.c.b3.	79½	300	do........	37¼
200	do........	79½	600	Tol.,W. & W..b. c.	13
600	do.......b3.	79⅝	100	do.....b3.	13
700	do........	79½	100	do.......c.	12⅞
300	do......s4.	79⅜	200	Del., L. & W..b. c.	119¾
300	Erie R.....b. c.b3.	30½	300	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	26⅝
1100	do........	30⅜	100	do.......c.	26¾
2000	do........	30½	200	do........	26¾
1700	do.......b3.	30⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	25
1800	do........	30⅝	50	Alton & T. H. Pf..	24½
500	do........	30½	100	Warren.......b. c.	100
500	do.......s3.	30⅜	23	St. L.,I.M.&So.b.c.	22
200	do......s10.	30¼	100	S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c	43
300	Pac.-M.S.S.Co.b. c.	44⅜	200	N.J.Southern.b.c.	6⅜
500	do.......s3.	44¼	200	do........	6
200	Harlem......b. c.	133	100	Pac. of Mo...b. c.	53¼
100	do........	133½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000	Dis.of Columbia 3-65s....	74¾	100 2800	Lake Shore....... do........	71⅛ 71
10,000	do........	74⅝	500	do.......b3.	71
200	Western Union...	79⅜	300	do.......s3.	70⅞
3000	do........	79¼	1000	do.......s3.	70¾
100	do.......s5.	79¼	900	do........	70⅞
1100	do.......b3.	79¼	800	do.......b3.	70¾
100	do.......s5.	79¼	1100	Union Pacific....	75⅜
1100	do.......b3.	79⅛	2200	do........	75¼
2800	do........	79⅛	1500	do........	75⅛
1600	do.......s3	79	1100	do........	75
300	Pacific Mail...s.3.	44¼	1000	do........	75⅛
100	do........	44¼	800	North-western....	41½
100	do.......s4.	44⅛	200	do.......b3.	41½
600	do.......b3.	44¼	400	do........	41⅜
1950	do........	44⅛	100	do......s15.	41¼
1200	do........	44	400	North-west. Pref.	54¼
200	do........	44⅛	30	C., C., C. & Ind...	60
200	do.......b3.	44⅛	400	Rock Island......	104½
500	do.......s3.	44	100	do.......b3	104½
600	do........	44	300	do.......s3.	104⅜
300	do........	44⅛	600	Ohio & Miss..s30.	26½
500	N. Y. C. & Hud..	105	100	Toledo & Wabash.	12¾
100	do.......s3.	105	100	do.......s3.	12⅝
100	Erie Railway.b. c.	30⅜	300	do........	12⅝
1500	do........	30¼	200	do........	12¾
300	do.......s3.	30⅛	100	do.......s3.	12⅝
4600	do........	30⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.....	25
100	do.......s5.	30	100	St. L. & Iron M..	22¾
1600	do........	30	100	Morris & Essex..	102
200	do......s15.	29⅞	200	N. Jersey So.....	5
1600	do........	30	100	do........	5⅛
200	Harlem...........	134	100	do........	5¼
100	Atlantic & Pac.Pf.	16⅛	100	do.......s3.	5
100	do.....b60.	16¼			

WEDNESDAY, May 5—P. M.

The Stock Market to-day was, in the main, weak, and prices ruled lower. Before 1 o'clock the decline ranged from ¼ to 1½ ℘ cent., but a subsequent recovery of ¼ to 1 ℘ cent. was noted, only to be lost, however, at the close. The total transactions were 159,600 shares, of which 38,300 were in Western Union, 30,000 in Union Pacific, 27,100 in Erie, and 26,000 in Lake Shore, the other sales having been much smaller in amount. Union Pacific at the opening sold at 76½@76¾, but dropped to 75¼ before 1 o'clock. At the second call there was a recovery to 76, covered by a late decline to 75. The earnings of the company for May 3 this year amounted to $30,147 78, an increase over the corresponding date last year of $11,438 50. Lake Shore fell off from 71½ to 70¾, and closed at the latter. The annual election of the company was held at Cleveland to-day, the following gentlemen being chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, S. F. Barger, W. H. Vanderbilt, Robert L. Crawford, John E. Burrell, H. B. Payne, Amasa Stone, W. L. Scott, C. M. Reed, J. C. Spencer, Albert Keep, and J. Condit Smith. The President and Directors of the company submitted their annual report for the year 1874, from which it appears that the gross earnings of the road for the year were $17,146,130 76, and the operating expenses, $11,152,371 56. The former shows a decrease of $2,268,378 50, and the latter a decrease of $2,594,226 98, as compared with the previous year; that is, the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings is 65.04 per cent. for 1874, against 70.90 per cent. for 1873, leaving net earnings for 1874 of $5,993,759 20. Western Union declined over 1 ℘ cent., selling as low as 79. Michigan Central fell off from 70 to 69, against 70¾ at the close yesterday. Panama advanced from 160 to 161 and afterward reacted. Harlem was firmer and sold at 133½@134. Erie was irregular, ranging from 29⅞ to 30⅝, and closing at 30, against 30⅜ yesterday. New-Jersey Central advanced to 112. Wabash fell off from 12¾ to 12¼, rose to 13⅛ and closed at 12⅝. The remainder of the list was dull and declined ¼ to ½ ℘ cent., except in the case of New-Jersey Southern, which sold at 6½@5. The transfer-books of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be closed on Saturday, the 8th inst., for the election of Directors on the 20th.

The money market worked smoothly, the rates for call loans early in the day having been 3@3½ ℘ cent., with a few exceptions at 4, and at the close 2@2½ ℘ cent. The offerings of capital were very large, particularly late in the day. The demand for prime mercantile paper continues active at 4 to 6 ℘ cent.

The foreign advices were favorable, the most important feature having been the continued movement of bullion into the Bank of England. The bank gained £169,000 sterling on balance in addition to £48,000. The London money market continues easy, and the indications are favorable to still lower rates. The market for securities was strong, but without special change in prices. Consols for money closed at 94⅛@94 3-16, do. account at 94⅜, 1865s, old, at 105¾@105⅞, 1867s at 109½@109⅝, 10-40s at 104¼, and new 5s at 102¾. The sterling exchange market was steady, and the amount of business done was small. Good to prime bankers' bills on London ranged from $4 87 to $4 87½ for long, and from $4 90 to $4 90½ for demand, for actual business. Gold was quiet and firm, with sales alternately at 115¼ and 115⅜. At the close the price was 115¼. Borrowers paid 4 per cent. ℘ annum for the use of cash gold. To-day's European steamer took out $1,000,000 gold coin, and $191,633 silver bars. The engagements for to-morrow amount to $500,000 gold coin and $52,000 silver.

Government bonds were firm, with a good demand for nearly all descriptions. Coupon 1867s sold at 123¼@123⅜, and 1868s at 123⅛@123¼. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 75⅜, but later declined to 74½, closing at 74⅝. The transactions were heavy in these bonds. Railroad Mortgages were not especially active, although generally firm. New-Jersey Central Convertible recovered to 110. State bonds were steady, with the principal transactions in Missouris and Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$363,131 71
Gold payments	2,676,759 33
Gold balance	58,340,986 60
Currency receipts	1,924,668 66
Currency payments	1,880,958 20
Currency balance	41,524,854 42
Customs	261,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,794,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	115⅞	115⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	123⅛	123⅜
American Gold	115⅜	115¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
New-York Central	105	105
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅞	104⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44⅛
St Paul Common	37½	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56½
Western Union	80	79
Union Pacific	76½	75⅛
Lake Shore	71⅜	70¾
Wabash and Toledo	12½	12⅝
North-western Common	41⅞	41⅜
North-western Preferred	54¼	54¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	119⅝	119¾
New-Jersey Central	111½	112
Panama	161	161
Erie	30⅜	30
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	26⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	105⅛	105	800
Harlem	134	133½	600
Erie	30⅝	29⅞	27,100
Lake Shore	71½	70¾	26,000
Wabash	13⅛	12¼	8,000
North-western	41⅞	41⅜	3,700
North-western Pref.	54¼	54¼	400
Rock Island	104⅞	104⅜	2,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37½	37¼	800
Pittsburg	93⅞	93⅞	200
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119⅝	800
Michigan Central	70	69	500
Union Pacific	76¾	75	30,000
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25⅛	25	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31½	31½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	26½	4,900
Missouri Pacific	53¼	53	300
Panama	161	160	200
Western Union	80⅛	79	38,300
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	25¾	25⅜	500
Pacific Mail	44½	44	9,700
Quicksilver	19½	19	200
Quicksilver Preferred	26	26	100
Adams Express	103	103	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64¼	64¼	100
Morris & Essex	102	102	100
Mariposa Preferred	7½	7½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	16⅜	16¼	800
Kansas Pacific	23½	23½	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	43	42⅞	500
Iron Mountain	22¾	22½	200
New-Jersey Southern	6½	5	1,100
Total shares			159,600

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	123¼	123¾	5-20s, 1865,n.c.	121¾	121⅞
6s, 1881, r.....	121⅞	122⅛	5-20s, 1867, r..	121¾	122
6s, 1881, c.....	123⅝	123⅞	5 20s, 1867, c..	123⅜	123½
5-20s, 1862, r..	116¼	....	5-20s, 1868, r..	122⅝	123½
5-20s, 1862, c..	116⅝	117	5-20s, 1868, c..	123⅛	123⅜
5-20s, 1864, r..	117¾	118	10-40s, r......	116⅛	116¼
5-20s, 1864, c..	117⅞	118	10-40s, c......	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1865, r..	119¼	119½	5s, 1881, r.....	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1865, c..	119½	120	5s, 1881, c.....	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865,n.r.	121⅜	121⅝			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $325,000 for interest, and $331,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$36,508,000
Gold balances	1,688,785
Currency balances	1,980,723

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$84,100,995
Currency balances	4,385,870
Gold exchanges	4,816,174
Gold balances	7,135,366

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83......	39	H. & St. Jo., due '87.	100
Alabama 5s, '86......	39	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..	108½
Alabama 8s, '86......	44	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.	108½
Alabama 8s, '88......	42	N.Y.6s, G. reg's,'87.	120
Arkansas 6s, funded.	25	N.Y.6s, G.-Coup. '87.	120
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	11	N.Y. 6s, G Loan '83.	116
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	11	N.Y. 6s, G. Loan '91.	121
A.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O.	11	N.Y. 5s, G. Loan '75.	114
Ar. 7s,M.,O.& R.Riv.	11	N. C. 6s, old,Ja.&Ju.	20¾
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R.	11	N. C.6s,April & Oct.	20¾
California 7s.........	116	N.C. N. C.R.Ja.& Ju.	50
Connecticut 6s......	107	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	50
Georgia 6s...........	87	N. C.N.C. R. Coup.off Jan. & July......	38
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98		
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N. C. N.C.R.Coup.off April & Oct.......	38
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	90		
Indiana 5s...........	101	N. C. Fund. Act '66.	12½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	101¼	N. C. Fund. Act '68.	11
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.	101¼	N. C. N. B., J. & J..	10
Illinois War Loan...	102	N. C. N. B., A. & O..	10
Kentucky 6s.........	102	N. C. S. T. class 1...	4¼
Louisiana 6s.........	37	N. C. S. T. class 2...	4
Louisiana, new bds.	37	South Carolina 6s...	33
La. 6s, new Flt. debt.	37	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July.	32½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	37	S. C. 6s,April & Oct.	32
La. 6s, Levee bds...	37	S. C.6s,Fund.Act.'66.	32
La.8s, Lev. bds.of '75.	38	S. C.6s,L. C.'89 J.&J.	32
Michigan 6s, '78-9...	104	S.C.6s,L.C.'89 A.& O.	32
Michigan 6s, '83.....	105	South Carolina 7s, '88	33
Michigan 7s, '90.....	107	Tennessee 6s, old...	71
Mo. 6s, due in '75....	101½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C...	49½
Mo. 6s, due in '76...	101½	Tenn. 6s, new bds...	71
Mo. 6s, due in '77....	100	Tenn. 6s, new ex C..	49⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	100	Tenn. 6s, n. new ser-	49½
Mo. 6s, due in '79....	100	Virginia, 6s, old.....	33
Mo. 6s, due in '80....	100	Va. 6s, new bds. '66.	34
Fund. bds., due '94-5.	100	Va. 6s, new bds. '67.	34
Lg.bds.,due '81-91,in.	101	Va. 6s, Consol. bds..	60
Asylum or U., due'92.	100	Va. 6s, ex mat'd C...	54½
H. & St. Jo., due '75.	101¾	Va. 6s, Consol.2d ser.	40½
H. & St. Jo., due '76.	101¾	Va. 6s, Defered bds.	8⅞
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	100	Dist.Col. 3-65's, 1924.	74⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	103⅜	Buffalo & Erie n. bs..	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d......	104	Buffalo & State L. 7s.	102
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	27¾	Lake Shore div. bs..	101
Boston, H. & E. G..	30	Lake Shore c. cp. 1st.	103½
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st..	43	Lake Shore c. r. 1st..	102¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c.	35	Lake Shore c. cp. 2d..	96
Chic. & Alton 1st...	113	Lake Shore c. r. 2d..	96
Chic. & Alton Inc...	103	Marietta & Cin. 1st..	106
La. & Mo. 1st G.....	92	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	102
St. L., J. & C. 1st...	101½	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82, S.F.	112
C., B. & Q.8 ℘ c. 1st.	113½	M. Cen. Eq'pm't. bs.	99½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s..	105	N. J. Southern 1st 7s.	31
Chic., R. I. & Pac...	109½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	100¾
Cen. R. of N.J.1st n.	113⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	100
Cen. R.of N.J.1st C.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....	102¼
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	109⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est..	95
Am. Dock & I. bds.	103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n..	95½
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	108½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	102
M.&S.P.1st7 3 10PD.	92	N.Y.Cen.& H. 1st cp.	116
M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	86	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st r.	114
M. & St.P.1stL.C.D.	85	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85.	110½
M. &St.P.1stI.&MD.	76	Harlem 1st 7s, r.....	110½
Mil. & St. P. 1st C..	73	North Missouri 1st..	90⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d.....	78	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	99½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	106	Ohio & Miss Con....	98
Chic.& N.W.Int.bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	78¾
Chic.& N.W. C. bds.	93	Cen. Pac. Gold bs...	103¼
Chic.& N.W.Ex. bds.	90	Cen. P., St. Jo. B'h..	92¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st...	98½	Cen. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	93⅞
Chic.& N.W.C.G. bs.	86	Cen. P.,State Aid bs.	105
Chic.& N.W.R.G. bs.	86	Western Pacific bds.	97
Gal. & Chi. Ex......	105¼	Union Pac. 1st......	101⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st.....	96	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	97½
C.C.C.& I. 1st7s S. F.	106	Union Pac. S. F.....	93¼
D. L. & W. 2d......	110½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...	95
D. L. & W. 7s Conv.	120½	Pac. of Mo. 2d......	82
Mor. & Es. 1st......	109½	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	102½
Mor. & Es. 2d.......	107¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	111½
Erie 1st Ex..........	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...	107⅜
Erie 2d 7s '79.......	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	101
Erie 3d 7s '83.......	103	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	105⅝
Erie 4th 7s '80......	98½	Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	99
Erie 5th 7s '88......	98	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 1st.	49
Long Dock Bonds...	104	Col.,Chic. & Ind. 2d.	18
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	109	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	92
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C..	87	Alton & T. H. 1st...	106½
Dub. & S. City 1st...	102	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	90
Dub. & S. City 2d D.	102	Alton & T.H.2d, Inc.	76½
C. Falls & Minn. 1st.	83½	B. & S. Ills. 1st, 8s...	97
Ind. Bl'n & W'n 1st.	36	Tol. P. &.War., E.D.	63
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d..	100½	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex...	82
M. S. N. I. S. F.7℘c.	106	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	63¾
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	107	Tol. &. W. 2d.......	57
Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	102½	Tol. & W. Cons. C..	42
C., P. & Ash. old bs..	103	Han. & Naples 1st..	45
C., P. & Ash. new bs.	103	Great West. 1st, '88.	79½
D., M. & Tol. bs.....	100	Great West. 2d, '93.	57

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	153	Leather Manu'frs'	180
American Exchange	116	Market	121
Butchers'&Drovers'	125	Mercantile	104
Chemical	1600	Merchants	125
City	300	Merchants' Ex	103
Commerce	120	Metropolitan	132
Corn Exchange	130	Nassau	104
First National	200	New-York	133
Fourth National	97¼	Park	150
Fulton	156	People's	140
German American	93	Phenix	96
Grocers'	100	Republic	99½
Imp'rs and Traders.	200½	State of New-York	112
Irving	130	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	*51⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	..	44
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22¼	22⅜
Northern Central Railroad	31	32
Lehigh Navigation	51⅜	51½
Lehigh Gold Loan	103	103⅛

*Ex dividend.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WALL STREET FINANCIAL NEWS BUREAU. EUROPEAN, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL TELEGRAPH AGENCY, and Agency of London Exchange Telegraph Company.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

No. 21 Wall street, New-York; No. 39 Lombard street, London, E. C., and No. 1,418 F street, Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Certain parties, purporting to be in receipt of cable advices, reported this morning that the Bank of England was losing specie heavily. This statement was incorrect, from the fact that my special London dispatch, timed 4 P. M., (which was later confirmed by the Associated Press dispatch,) stated that the Bank was gaining bullion largely, and that the amount gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £169,000.

J. J. KIERNAN.

☞ UNITED STATES 3-65 BONDS (ISSUED BY District of Columbia,) for sale in amounts from $50 to $100,000, by the National Currency Bank, No. 92 Broadway. This bank buys and sells all kinds of United States securities at the market price, without charging commission.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

The receipts for the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	23	Rice, pks	365
Beans, bbls	10	Pea-nuts, bags	42
Bees wax, pks	9	Sugar, bbls	339
Cotton, bales	461	Skins, bales	386
Flour, bbls	7,493	Pork, pks	125
Wheat, bushels	30,780	Beef, pks	10
Corn, bushels	117,372	Lard, tcs	870
Oats, bushels	36,175	Cut-meats, pks	269
Peas, bushels	800	Oil-cake, pks	348
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Butter, pks	2,427
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Cheese, pks	2,382
Eggs, bbls	2,483	Stearine, pks	100
Grease, pks	50	Starch, pks	200
Hops, bales	4	Tallow, pks	92
Hides, No.	5,848	Tea, pks	74
Hides, bales	112	Tobacco, hhds	35
Moss, bales	99	Tobacco, pks	732
Leather, sides	11,043	Wool, bales	141
Resin, bbls	2,013	Whisky, bbls	761
Spirits Turp., bbls	257		

BRICKS—Have been selling quite readily on arrival at generally steady rates. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $7 25@$8; Up-River, $6@$7; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ℘ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ℘ 1,000 on these figures.

COAL—Has been offered with reserve and has been held very firmly, with a good demand noted; quoted firm. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 57@$7, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady but inactive. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio quoted ¼c. ℘ ℔. lower, on more urgent offerings; demand moderate; sales, 7,648 bags by the Confluencia on private terms, rumored at 16½c.; 4,800 bags by the Ada Wiswell on private terms, and 600 bags by the J. L. Prendergast, rumored at 16¼c., gold. ....Other kinds dull at former figures.

COTTON—Under the less favorable Liverpool advices, and the comparatively free receipts thus far this week at the shipping ports, business in this line, for early delivery, has been quite limited, and values have been much depressed, the official figures having been reduced ⅛c. ℘ ℔., closing weak. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of only 836 bales, (of which 411 bales were on last evening,) including 522 bales to shippers, 225 bales to spinners, and 89 bales to speculators....The speculative dealings in options, for forward delivery, have been extremely large, and at decidedly lower prices, under a notable pressure to sell, the market having been excited and feverish. The decline was 3-16c.@¼c. ℘ ℔. Shippers were not disposed to operate with much freedom. The transactions in June, July, and August options were particularly extensive. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,700 bales, (of which 16,400 bales were on last evening and 52,300 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; June, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; July, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; August, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; September, 16c.@16 1-32c.; October, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; November, 15½c.@15 9-16c.; December, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; January, 15 21-32c.@15 23-32c.; February, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; March, 16 1-16@16 3-16c. ℘ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 461 bales, of which 91 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to day were 2,006 bales, against 4,268 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 17,436 bales, against 14,936 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,322,182 bales, against 3,584,955 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 14,941 bales; to the Continent, 8,476 bales. Stock in New-York, 176,821 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 458,476 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been on a moderate scale. Prices have been quoted generally unchanged. The export movement has been limited. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75.

CORDAGE—Has been without much movement in any line. Prices, however, show no important changes.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively quiet, within the range of from $2 25@$2 35, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour, which has been quoted rather firmer in price. The export movement has been on a more liberal scale, though checked, in part, by the limited offerings of desirable lines, and the more confident views of holders. The sales since our last have been 18 450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 65; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western, $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 05@$5 50, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$8; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 35@$6 10; and trade and family extras at full figures. Included in the sales have been 8,300 bbls. shipping stock, in part City Mills Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour firm, on sales of 1,070 bbls....Rye Flour steady, with sales reported of 400 bbls....Corn-meal held firmly, on a moderate demand; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively dull. The export inquiry has been quite limited, the advices from the English market having been entirely unfavorable. The demand for milling purposes has been confined to small lots. Prices have been generally quoted weaker for Spring, though a few lots of prime, chiefly No. 2 Milwaukee, wanted for prompt shipment, to cover freight engagements, were reported as having been disposed of at about previous figures. Winter has been very scarce, and held, as a rule, above the views of buyers, thus impeding operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 37,500 bushels, at $1 24 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 21@$1 21½ for do. in store; $1 21 for very choice No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago do., do: $1 18@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car-lots; $1 47 for extra White, in store. ....New Corn has been quite active, but at reduced prices. The export movement has been comparatively liberal at the modified prices. At the close the market showed more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels, at 89c.@91c. for poor to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c.@91c. for afloat, closing firmly at 91c. for prime; 90½c.@91½c. for new Yellow Western; 90½c.@91c. for new White do....Old Corn neglected and nominal....Rye and Barley scarce, and held very firmly, but inactive; 2,000 bushels Danubian Barley sold at $1 35 ℘ bushel. ....Barley-malt has been in more demand and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported of 22,000 bushels, part at $1 65 for very choice Canada West, and $1 40 for four-rowed State. ....Oats have been quoted a shade easier, with a fair business reported at the slightly reduced figures, chiefly in Mixed Western, for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 75c.@75½c. for fair to very good, afloat the latter for Toledo and Detroit, and 76c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 75c.@77c. for poor to prime White Western....Feed has been in more demand within the range of $22@$31, as extremes, ℘ ton. Included in the sales have been a few lots of 60-℔. Mill Feed at $25 ℘ ton....Bale Hay has been in very moderate request, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 60c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of from 55c.@75c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ℘ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Of Manila, 1,000 bales sold at 8c., gold; market firm. And of Jute Butts, 250 bales, at 2¾c., currency, cash. Other kinds neglected.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand, at about previous prices; sales, 3,638 Buenos Ayres, 1,354 Vera Cruz, 2,700 New-Orleans Kips, 700 Dry Texas, (to arrive,) 400 Wet-salted Texas, and 464 Tobasco, on private terms....The stock in first hands here this morning was 252,100 Hides and 764 bales do., against 125,800 Hides and 942 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The home trade call has been moderate, in a jobbing way, within the previous range as to values. No export inquiry of any moment has been noted. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The demand has been fair for Laths and Lime, but comparatively limited for Lumber, within the previous range as to values.

LEATHER—The movement in most kinds is slow for the season. Hemlock tannages are generally plenty, and quoted rather less firm as to values. Other kinds of stock without change of moment. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; good damaged stock, 24½c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@21c. ℘ ℔. ....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c. ℘ ℔.... Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Firm, as last quoted, with sales of 311 hhds., 28 tcs., and 9 bbls. Port Spain, on private terms. An invoice of 232 hhds. and 104 bbls. St. Croix, of recent receipt, not yet marketed. Jobbing trade fair.

NAILS—Have been selling to a moderate extent at $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—A very slack trade has been noted in Resin, which has been quoted less firm. We quote from $2@2 07½ for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale, ℘ 280 ℔....Tar has been in more request, with sales reported of 250 bbls. Wilmington at $2 50, and 20 bbls. Washington at $2 25@$2 37½ ℘ bbl....City Pitch slow of sale at $2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active at about yesterday's closing figures, with sales reported of 450 bbls. merchantable at 35c. ℘ gallon, part to arrive.

PETROLEUM—Business in Refined has been more active in the local market, but at reduced prices, the market having been depressed by more urgent offerings, closing rather more firmly. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bbls., various deliveries, to May 20, at 12⅞c.@13c.; prompt delivery quoted here at the close at 12¾c.@12⅞....Refined, at Philadelphia, quiet at 12⅞c.@13c.; and at Baltimore 12⅞c. for early delivery. Sales at Baltimore of 5,500 bbls. (rumored) May deliveries at 12⅞c.@13⅛c....Crude, in bulk, dull and quoted at 6⅝c., and in shipping order at 10c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....Naphtha at 9½c.@9¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly, on lighter offerings, but has been very quiet, particularly for early delivery, sales having been confined to 60 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 12½, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted nominally as in our last. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls., June option, at $22; and 1,000 bbls., July, at $22 20@$22 25 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 9⅞c.@10c. for City, on a restricted business....Cut-meats quoted steady; City in demand; Western neglected; sales embrace 1,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 12¼c.; 21,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies at 11¾c.@11⅞c.@12c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 ℔., at 13¼c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within our range. Pickled Shoulders quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 12⅜c.@12⅝c.; Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅞c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., 13c. ℘ ℔....Bacon has been in more demand, with City Long Clear quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c; Western Short Clear at 12¾c., and Western Long Clear at 12¼c. ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported here of 500 bxs. Western Long Clear on the basis of 12¼c.; and 500 bxs. City do. at 12⅝c.@12¾c., with Western Short Clear quoted nominally at 12¾c. And, for Western delivery, 700 bxs. Short Clear at 12 3-16c. ℘ ℔., purchased for export....Lard has been offered less freely and quoted fully ⅛c. ℘ ℔. higher than the latest dealings of yesterday, on a somewhat livelier business, with sales reported for early delivery of 110 tcs. Western Steam, off grade, at 14⅝c.@14¾c., with contract stock at 15⅛c.; 125 tcs. City at 15c.; 200 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, on private terms, with Continental stock quoted at 15⅝. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., May option, at 15⅝c.; 1,500 tcs. June, at 15⅝c.@15¾c., closing at 15¾c., asked; 3,250 tcs., July, at 15⅞c.@16c., closing at 15 15-16c.; and 750 tcs., August, 16⅛c., closing at about 16 1-16c....Beef quiet at unaltered prices....Butter has been in moderately active request, especially the finer grades of stock, which have been quoted firm. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for fair ordinary to very choice; new Western at 15c.@22c. for fair to very choice, ℘ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 13c.@25c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@17c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been selling rather slowly, as a rule, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. We quote old State Factory at 12c.@16½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 15c.@16½c. for very good to fancy; old Western, 6c.@15½c. ℘ ℔. And new Cheese at 12c.@16c. for State Factory, latter rate for fancy, and 10c.@14c. for State Dairies....Eggs have been offered less freely and quoted firmer, within the range of 16½c.@18c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 17c.@17½c., for very good to strictly prime marks, ℘ dozen, with a rather better inquiry noted, though no general activity.

RICE—In a jobbing way, a very moderate business has been reported at steady rates; otherwise, market dull. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—There has been a limited business noted in Clover, wholly in a jobbing way, at rather easier prices, with Western, in lots, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.; State at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔....Rough Flax has been slow of sale at $2@$2 25, from car and store....Timothy continues in very limited demand at $2 55@$2 60 for car stock of fresh receipts, and $2 60@$2 75 for small lots from store....Calcutta Linseed has been inactive since our last at $2 10 ℘ 56 ℔....Canary Seed has been in light stock and held with decided confidence, prices ranging now from $10 25@$11 50, but has been less active.

SKINS—Deer have been in request at steady rates. Goat have been slow of sale, and somewhat nominal as to values. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 75c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 67½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 65c.; Para, 70c.@72½c.; Puerto Cabello, 62½c., currency, ℘ ℔....Tampico Goat, 53c.; Matamoras, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 45c.@47½c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

STARCH—Has been selling to a fair extent at steady rates, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 8¼c.@8½c., for fair to good refining, but dull. Sales, 200 hhds. good fair to prime refining Cuba at 8¾c.@8½c.; 70 hhds. English Island at 8c.; and 177 bags Mexican at 8¼c.; Refined in good demand, with Crushed quoted up to 11½c.; Powdered, at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been in fair request, at, however, barely steady rates; equal to 103,000 ℔. sold at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine has been dull and weak, with City quoted nominally at 16c.@16¼c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15¾c. ℘ ℔. A small sale of City, in tcs., reported sold at 16c.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at about previous quotations. Sales, 700 half-chests Green, and 700 half-chests Japan, on private terms. The auction sale to-day went off at about steady prices and included 1,836 half-chests Green at 23½c.@24c. for Twankay, 25c.@35c. for Hyson, 28c.@63c. for Young Hyson, 25½c.@53c. for Imperial, 33½c.@70c. for Gunpowder, 35c.@38½c. for Congou, and 31c.@33½c. for Amoy Oolong.

WHISKY—Has been firm at $1 17, and in good request; sales, 250 bbls....And of Alcohol, sales have been made of 100 bbls. at $1 15 ℘ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been decidedly more active in the chartering line, but rates have been quoted weak generally, and in some instances lower. Tonnage for Petroleum has been in particularly brisk request at the modified figures, chiefly for the Baltic (in good part for Baltimore loading) and the Mediterranean. Vessels for Grain and Resin were moderately sought after at the current quotations. In the way of berth freights the movement was comparatively slow, though rates favored shippers. The main call was for room for Grain for British ports, with some inquiry also for room for Cotton and Provisions....For Liverpool, the consignments reported since our last have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ℘ ℔., as it runs; 2,800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s., the latter rate for Cheese; 200 pkgs. Tallow, reported at 25s.; 40 tons Leather, at 45s. ℘ ton; 40 tcs. Beef, at 5s. ℘ tierce; 150 bbls. Resin, at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs....For London, by steam, 50 tons measurement goods, at 12s. 6d.@15s. ℘ ton, and by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel, (in addition to the 8,000 bushels Peas taken a few days since, and previously reported;) 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 200 tons Mahogany at 35s. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl., and 50 pks. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain, at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 5s. ℘ quarter; another, 244 tons, hence, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. to the United Kingdom; and a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 9-16d. ℘ ℔. Grain tonnage was in some request for Philadelphia loading, and quoted at 5s. 6d.@6s. for orders, (the latter an extreme,) or 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. to direct port, with an Italian bark, with 3,450 quarters, reported for orders, at 6s. ℘ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 50 tcs. Beef, at 7s. ℘ tierce; and 35 tons Provisions, at 25s. ℘ ton.... For Bremen, a German bark, 981 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 657 tons, with Tobacco, &c., from Baltimore, at current rates....For Christiana, a Norwegian bark, with 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ℘ bbl.... For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore; and another, 371 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. do., from do., both reported at 4s. ℘ bbl. Three other vessels were rumored as closed on the same conditions, but without confirmation....For Marseilles, an American schooner, 485 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Pensacola, and back to New-York with Marble, from Leghorn, reported at $8,000, currency, and port charges....For Genoa some inquiry was noted for tonnage for Timber loading at Mobile, quoted at about 47s. 6d. per 50 cubic feet....For Naples, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 3s. 9d.@4s. ℘ bbl.; another, 617 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl., and 1,500 bbls. Resin at 80c. ℘ 280 ℔.; and an Italian brig, 310 tons, hence, with Resin, at 85c. ℘ 280 ℔.... For Anjiers, and orders for Japan, an American bark, 709 tons, (now here,) with 22 500 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, (formally closed to-day....For Martinique, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 25 ℘ ton....For Hayti, an American schooner, (now here,) with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $7 50 gold, and port charges. ....For the south side of Cuba, an American brig, 297 tons, (now at Boston,) with Lumber, from Cherryfield, Me., and back, with Sugar, north of Hatteras, at $6.... For Savanilla, an American schooner, 175 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,000, gold...For Porto Rico, and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For Jamaica, an American brig, 297 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100, gold, and back with Logwood at $5, currency....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Salt, from Turk's Island, at 10c. ℘ bushel....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $9. ....For Hartford, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10; another with do. from Cedar Keys, at the same rate, and another with do., from St. Mary's, at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

The demand for fresh meats, and consequently the demand for butchers' stock of all descriptions, has been a little better during the last three days than for several previous days. The receipts of Beeves to-day were 137 cars or 2,200 head. The market was not brisk, but sellers were trying to get a slight advance in prices, and the feeling was firmer at the close than at the opening. Common to extra Steers ranged from 10¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔. to the gross cwt., up to 13¼c., to dress 58 ℔. Arrivals of Veals yesterday and to-day were 936 head, all sold in a fairly active market at 5c.@9c. ℘ ℔., an advance of ½c. ℘ ℔. since Monday. Sheep and Lambs have ruled very quiet and steady, with no important change in prices. The receipts since Monday were 17 cars or 3,500 head. Very poor to extra unshorn Sheep were sold at 5⅝c.@8c. ℘ ℔.; ordinary to extra clipped do. at 5¼c.@6c.; and Spring Lambs at 10c.@14c. ℘ ℔., or $4@$8 ℘ head. Of the 65 carloads, or 8,076 Hogs received yesterday and to-day, none were for sale alive. City Dressed Hogs were dull at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔. yesterday, and closed weaker to-day at 10c. ℘ ℔.

SALES.

At Jersey City—Coney & McPherson sold on their own account, 30 fine Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt. average, at 13¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔. to the gross cwt.; 30 common Steers and Oxen, 6¼ to 7½ cwt., at 11c. ℘ ℔., to dress 56 ℔.; and 15 fair Illinois Steers, 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. D. G. Culver sold for S. W. Allerton, 22 Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt., at 13c.@13¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 58 ℔.; 57 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11¼c.@13c., to dress 57 to 58 ℔.; 16 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔.; 46 do., 7¼ cwt., at 11¾c.@12¼c., to dress 57 ℔.; 30 do., 6½ cwt., at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. and $1 ℘ head; 54 do., 6½ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; and for Miller, 16 Pennsylvania Cattle, 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12c., to dress 57 ℔. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 63 Illinois Steers, strong 7 cwt., at 11¾c.@12c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 64 do., 7 cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. M. Goldsmith sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 48 Illinois Steers, 6½ to 7½ cwt., at 11½c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; and 17 common stillers, 6 cwt., at 11c. to dress 56 ℔. W. E. Dudley, for Morris, Waixels & Co., 4 Illinois Steers, 6½ cwt., at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.; and 81 do., 6 cwt., at 11c. to dress 56 ℔. M. Lauterbach, for Morris & Co., 49 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 29 do., 7 cwt., at same price. Kase & Son sold 44 Jersey Ewes, 81½ ℔. average, at 6¼c. ℘ ℔.; and 37 Jersey Spring Lambs, at $7 37 ℘ head. J. N. Pidcock sold 158 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 105 ℔. average, at 7¾c. ℘ ℔.; 157 do., 103 ℔., at 7⅛c.; 185 do., 66 ℔., at 5⅝c.; 501 do., 98½ ℔. at 7⅜c., and 153 clipped do., 86 ℔. at 5⅝c.

At Sixtieth Street.—Siegel & Meyers sold on their own account 115 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt. average, at 12½c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 93 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 12c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and 32 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 102 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head added; 69 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 16 do. strong 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head added; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c.@12c., to dress 57 ℔.; 63 do., 7 cwt., at 11c.@11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 204 do. scant 7 cwt., at 11¼c.@11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; and 85 do., Stillers, 6½ cwt., at 10¾c., to dress 56 ℔. W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon, 16 Illinois Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 11¾c. ℘ ℔., to dress 57 ℔.; 70 do., Stillers, strong 6 cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 56 to 57 ℔. S. Moses, on his own account, 30 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt average, at 12½c., to dress 57 ℔., with $1 ℘ head off; 16 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 ℔.; 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 ℔.; 13 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 ℔.; and 34 coarse do., 7½ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 ℔., and $1 ℘ head. Charles Denton sold 12 State Veals, 110 to 115 ℔., at 5c. ℘ ℔.; 13 do., 125 to 130 ℔., at 6c.; and 69 do., 150 to 165 ℔., at 7c.@8½c. H. L. Miller sold 25 State Veals, at 7c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street—Hume & Elliot sold 84 clipped Ohio Sheep, 96 ℔. average, at 5⅞c. ℘ ℔.; 115 do., 91½ ℔., at 5¾c.; 21 clipped Yearlings, 56 ℔., at 6½c.; 18 do., 52 ℔., at 7c.; and 33 do., 53 ℔., at 6½c. James Kirby sold 193 clipped Ohio Sheep, 100 ℔. average, at 6c. ℘ ℔.; and 61 do., 92½ ℔., at 5¾c. Hume & Elliott sold 250 State Veals, 133 ℔. average, at 8c. ℘ ℔.; 17 do., 136½ ℔., at 8½c.; 16 do., 130 ℔., at 7¾c.; 7 do., 105 ℔., at 5½c.; 10 do., 139 ℔., at 9c.; 5 do., 108 ℔., at 6c.; and 4 do., 142½ ℔., at 7c. James Kirby sold 5 State Veals, 154 ℔ average, at 9c. ℘ ℔.; 14 do., 143 ℔., at 8½c.; and 4 do., 140 ℔., at 7c.

At Fortieth Street.—Judd & Buckingham sold 181 unshorn Ohio Sheep, 95½ ℔. average, at 7½c. ℘ ℔.; 185 do., 84½ ℔. at 7c.; 158 do., 86½ ℔. net, at 7c.; 149 clipped Ohio and Michigan do., 90 ℔., at 5⅜c.; 147 do., 1,089 ℔., at 5⅞c.; 81 unshorn do., 79½ ℔., at 6¼c.; 95 do., 72 ℔., at 6¼c., and 20 Spring Lambs, 39 ℔., at 10c.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh receipts yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Market were 1,251 Beeves, 6 Milch Cows, and 418 Veals.

Fresh receipts at Forty-eighth street yesterday and to-day were 1,470 Sheep and Lambs, 455 Veals, and 36 Milch Cows.

Fresh receipts at Fortieth street for yesterday and to-day were 1,018 Sheep and Lambs, and 3,484 Hogs.

Fresh receipts at Harsimus Cove yesterday and to-day were 949 Beeves, 1,015 Sheep and Lambs, and 4,592 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,160 head, or 480 cars, against 475 cars for the same time last week, and 395 cars for the same week last year. The market is slow; Eastern dealers are about all supplied. Prices at yesterday's quotations for good Cattle; common and light stock a shade lower; 1,300 head disposed of. Sales of 800 Illinois Steers, ranging from 924 to 1,026 ℔. and 1,118 to 1,433 ℔., at $5 60@$5 80 and $6@$7; 255 Illinois still-fed Steers, averaging 1,114 ℔., at $6 05; 100 Ohio Steers, ranging from 970 to 1,037 ℔., at $4 80@$6; 50 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,200 ℔., at $6 25; 200 Michigan Steers, ranging from 907 to 1,300 ℔., at $5 25@$6 10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600 head, against 8,400 for the same time last week, and 7,000 head for the same week last year. The market is flat; 10 cars on sale, 8 clipped and 2 with wool; for fair to good quality owners are holding at last week's prices, buyers demanding ¼c. decline; 660 head were disposed of yesterday afternoon; sales of 489 head Ohio Clipped, ranging from 78 to 115 ℔., at $4 50@$5 50; 36 head Illinois Wool, averaging 102 ℔., at $7; 135 head Illinois Clipped, ranging from 113 to 116 ℔., at $5 60@$5 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,900 head, against 7,500 head for the same time last week, and 16,300 head for the same week last year. The market is dull; dragging sales, including odds and ends to the local trade, of 10 cars, leaving 9 cars in the yards remaining unsold; Yorkers, $7 50@$7 75; Heavy Hogs holding at $8 25@$8 30; offering at $8@$8 10; none disposed of; Stillers, averaging 165 ℔. at $7 50.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Cattle in fair demand and firm, especially for shipping grades; receipts, 3,000 head; Stockers' and Butchers', $3 50@$5 50; Shipping, $5 50@$6 75; good Steers, $5 50@$5 85; choice, $6@$6 30; shipments, 1,800 head. Live Hogs weak; 5c.@10c. lower; choice grades steady; receipts, 12,000 head; light, $7 50@$7 80; heavy, $7 50@$9, mostly at $7 75@$8 25; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep nominal; receipts, 1,000 head; Shorn, $3@$5; Wooled, $5@$6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Bark, $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed sells in a small way at 9½c.@10½c. for Pennsylvania, and 11c.@12c. for Western; Timothy, $2 62½; Flax-seed, $1 80@$1 85. Petroleum, 13c.@13⅛c. for Refined, and 9⅝c. for Crude. Flour quiet, but firm; sales, 400 bbls., including Extra at $5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 37½; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25@$5 37½. Wheat scarce; prime Red Winter wanted; sales of Red at $1 43½@$1 45; Amber, $1 45@$1 50; White, $1 53@$1 60. Rye steady at $1 07. Corn firm; sales of Yellow at 90c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats advancing; sales of White at 77c.@78c.; Mixed at 76c. Provisions steady. Sales—Mess Pork, $22 50@$23. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50. Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Smoked do., 13c.@14½c.; Salted Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky, $1 18 for Western. Butter steady, choice grades scarce; New-York and Bradford County extra, 28c.@30c.; do. do., Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extra, 23c.@24c.; do., Firsts, 17c.@19c. Cheese firm; old stock much diminished; fine grades scarce; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Western Fine, 16½c.@16¾c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 17c.@17½c.; Western do., 16½c.@17c.; Southern do., 15c.@16c.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour very strong and higher; Howard Street and Western Super, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 12@$5 25; do. Family, $6@$7; City Mills Super, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 25; do. Rio brands, $7; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat strong; No. 2 Western Red, $1 38; Maryland Red, $1 35@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 50. Other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; do. Yellow, 91c.@92c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats steady; Southern, 76c.@78c.; Western White, 70c.@71c.; Western Mixed, 68c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 17. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for car loads, loose; jobbing packed, ¼c.@½c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard—Refined, 16c.@16½c. Butter firm; unchanged. Petroleum nominal at 6½c.@6⅝c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16¼c.@19c. Whisky firmly held at $1 16@$1 17.

TOLEDO, May 5.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 36½; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 28@$1 28¾; June, $1 31; July, $1 34; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 28¾; June, $1 30; July, $1 34; No. 3 Red, $1 22@$1 23. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, cash, 77½c.@77¾c.; June, 78½c.; July, 79¼c.; Low Mixed, 77⅛c.; no grade, 76¾c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 69c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, May 5.—Wool—Under a steady demand for domestic goods, prices have ruled about the same as last reported. Holders are anxious to close up their stocks as fast as possible, and manufacturers are still quite indifferent about future supplies, the clip of the entire country being so near at hand. The new Spring clip it is believed will show a considerable increase since last year, as this Wool has met with a ready sale at full prices and promises to meet with a ready sale for some time to come. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece have been at 52c.@56c. for X, XX, and medium grades; Michigan and other Western Fleeces from 48½c.@52½c. down to 45c. for low; Combing and Delaine selections at 60c.@70c., the latter price for very superior. Pulled Wools have been in demand, and holders are ready to meet the market at some concession on recent current prices, particularly on extras; the sales have been at 42c.@57½c. for Supers and X as to quality.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Flour in good demand; Superfine Winter, $5 10@$5 30; Extra, $5 35@$5 60; Double Extra, $5 65@$5 85; Treble do., $6@$6 35; Family Winter, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat generally lower, but some sales higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45@$1 45½, cash; $1 45, May; $1 46½, June; No. 3 do., $1 35@$1 35½, cash; No. 2 Spring, soft, $1 09¼@$1 10. Corn a shade firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c.@75c., cash; 76¾c., June. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 64c.@65c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 33; No. 3 do., $1 25@$1 28. Rye steady at $1 18. Whisky firm at $1 15. Pork declining; offered at $22; no bids; sales of small lots at $22 25. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, $8 37½@$8 40; generally held at $8 50; Clear Rib Sides, $12; Clear Sides, $12 37½. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 37½, last half of May; Clear Sides, $13 12½, first half of May; jobbing and order lots ¼c. higher. Lard dull 15¼c. asked, 15c. bid. Live Hogs firm; the demand exceeds the supply; Shippers, $6 75@$7 25; Bacon, $7 50@$7 75; good to choice, $7 90@$8 25. Cattle active and firmer; good Native Steers, $6 12½@$6 25; fair to good Butchers, $5 50@$5 85; Indian Stockers, $4 50@$4 75; Mixed Stock, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour in good demand; Extra Spring, $5@$5 37½; Minnesota, $5 25@$6. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 09½; No. 2 do., $1 04¼@$1 04½, spot or May; $1 07, June; $1 09½, July; No. 3 do., 98c.@98½c.; rejected, 92½c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c. bid, spot or May; 76c., June; 78c. bid, July; rejected, 71c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 62⅞c., spot or May; 64c., June. Barley and Rye unchanged. Pork in fair demand, advanced. Sales at $21 87½, spot; $21 95@$22, June; $22 25, July. Lard in fair demand, advanced at $15 50 spot; $15 67½@$15 70, June; $15 90, July. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky, $1 14. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 121,000 bushels; Corn, 107,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat weak lower, unsettled. Corn declining, at 74½c., May; 76c., June. Oats easier at 62¾c., May; 63¾c., June. Lard easier at $15 60, June.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.—Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels. Flour firm; sales of 470 bbls. at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $6@$6 50 for Amber; $6 75@$7 25 for White; $5 35@$5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oatmeal; $8 for Canada do. Wheat dull, heavy, and lower; No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 10, no buyers; sales of 1,100 bushels No. 1 Hard Spring at $1 25; Winter Wheat offered at $1 35 for No. 1 White Michigan, and $1 39 for Extra do. Corn quiet and lower; sales of 8 cars Western at 85c. on the track; 5 cars, to arrive, at 84c. on the track; 1,000 bushels, in store, at 86c. Oats quiet and steady; sales of 2 cars Canada, in store, at 69c. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 16¼c. White-fish firm at $5 75, and Trout at $4 75 ℘ half-barrel. Highwines nominal.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—Flour in fair demand. Low grades scarce; Common, $4 50@$4 75; Fine, $5; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Single Extra, $5 50; Double do., $5 75; Treble do., $6@$6 75; Choice do., $7@$7 25. Corn—Supply good; demand moderate; sales at 87c.@88c. Oats dull at 74c.@75c. Bran scarce and firm at $1 15. Hay dull; prime, $26. Pork dull at $23. Dry-salted meats quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 16¼c. Sugar excited; scarce, advancing; common, 7⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 7¾c.@9c.; prime, 9¼c. Molasses in good demand; fair Fermenting, 48c.; Common, (not fermenting,) 50c.; dealers are selling reboiled at 53c.@56c. for fair; 58c.@60c. for prime; 63c.@68c. for strictly prime to choice. Coffee—No stock in first hands; dealers' stock, 3,000 bags; fair to prime, 18¼c.@19¼c. Corn-meal, $3 75. Whisky dull at $1 16@$1 17. Exchange—New-York, Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 63½; Gold, 115¼.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—Flour steady; some brands held 25c.@50c. above quotations; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; A No. 1, $6 25@$6 50; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat active and firmer; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber and White, $1 25@$1 30. Corn strong at 74c.@75c. Oats strong at 69c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions strong and in good demand. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 10@$12 12½; Clear Sides, 12⅝c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 10@$13 12½; Clear Sides, 13½c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Lard quiet but firm; prime Steam, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg, 16½. Whisky firmer at $1 15. Bagging firm at 13c.@13½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 5.—Flour steady; sales of 1,600 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand; sales of 3000 bushels Red State at $1 33; 5,000 bushels White State at $1 36; 8,000 bushels Canada Spring, to arrive, on private terms. Corn firm; sales of 1,200 bushels at 88c. Barley scarce and quiet. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $37; Unbolted, $36 ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $27 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 27,400 bushels Oats, 10,900 bushels Barley, 330,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 33@$1 35. Corn firm at 77c.@78c. Oats firm at 67c.@70c. Rye scarce, nominal. Barley unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet and steady at $22@$22 25. Lard dull; Summer Steam, 15c; Winter, 15¼c.; Kettle, 15¾c.@16c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders held at 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 11¾c., spot; 12c. buyer May, 12¾c. buyer August; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky active and strong at $1 15. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts 2,200 head.

BOSTON, May 5.—Flour in good demand; some speculative inquiry; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for Common Extras, including choice Bakers' brands; $6 25@$7 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 50@$7 50 for Illinois, $6 50@$8 50 for St. Louis; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for Common Extra and Choice Family, and $7@$8 75 for Fancy Minnesota. Corn firm at 93c.@96c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 73c.@8[illegible]c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, fine Feed, and Middlings, $27@$29. Receipts—Flour, 3,857 bbls.; Corn, 2,650 bushels; Oats, 4,212 bushels; Shorts, 5,200 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Flour nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08¼; No. 2 do., $1 04; June, $1 05⅞; July, $1 07⅞. Oats in good demand, scarce, firmer; No. 2, cash and May, 62c.; Fresh, 62¼c. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye dull; No 1, in store, $1 18. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 35. Provisions nominally unchanged. Mess Pork, $21 75, cash and May. Freights dull, nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 30; Winter, $1 25@$1 33. Corn steady; Ear, 71c.@72c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady; Mixed, 67c.; White, 69c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear-rib Sides 12c. Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear-rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Wheat is inactive. Rye steady, at $1 in the street, with moderate receipts; prices steady. Oats firm; sales, one car No. 2 White State at 76c.; two cars No. 2 Mixed State at 75c. Corn slightly active, with sales of four cars Nos. 1 and 2 Low Mixed at 91c. Barley quiet, at $1 50 for No. 2 Canada. Malt steady; sales 1,200 bushels city made, from Canada West, on private terms, and 5,000 bushels State made from two-rowed seed at $1 42½.

DETROIT, May 5.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 79½c.@80c. Oats in fair demand and firm, at 66c.@67¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, May 5.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports coastwise, 39 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 20,562 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 5.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 678 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,664 bales; coastwise, 320 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 123,706 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 5.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 193 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; sales, 420 bales; stock, 30,234 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 301 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,943 bales; coastwise, 238 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,420 bales.

GALVESTON, May 5.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 246 bales; exports coastwise, 172 bales; sales, 363 bales; stock, 41,683 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 5—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾; Preferred, 36½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £169,000.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99.

LIVERPOOL, May 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 7⅞d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d.; sales of deliveries of the new crop, do., do., at 8d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ℘ gallon.

LONDON, May 5.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 58s.

HAVANA, May 5.—Spanish Gold, 212½@213; American, 216@217. Exchange active; on the United States 60 days' Currency, 85@86 premium; Short-sight, 88@89 premium; on London, 140@142 premium. Sugar active, speculative demand, prices higher; No. 12, Dutch Standard, 16¼@16¾ reals ℘ arroba; in gold, 7@8 reals.

CALIFORNIA CROPS INJURED.

The San Francisco *Alta* of April 27 speaks rather discouragingly of the prospects of the wheat crop in California, notwithstanding the general rain which visited the State some months ago. It says: "Perhaps had we had no northerly winds after that rain, we might have produced an average crop. Even that, however, is doubtful. For it is pretty well understood that late rains are a necessity to the filling out and perfection of our cereals. But since that general, although not heavy rain, we have had probably more northerly winds than ever before during the last quarter of a century. And in certain parts of the State they have had hot, dry, shriveling north winds for days and days, while in this city we have had winds from entirely different points, and of entirely different character. The late rains we have not had, surely. As a consequence of that, and of the greatly prevailing north winds, the crops are injured, in some parts ruined. A letter received from the vicinity of Fairfield, Solano County, yesterday, says that a hot north wind prevails there, and that it will require only a very few days more to completely wither the wheat in that vicinity."

THE CAREER OF A TURFMAN.

Sir Joseph Hawley died on the afternoon of April 20 at his house in Eton place, London, from the effects of a paralytic attack which overtook him abroad in the August of last year. For the last twelve months or more his health has been rapidly failing, and he was advised last year to take the Marienbad waters. After staying there a month his courier was seized by serious illness, and Sir Joseph delayed his departure for a fortnight in the hope that the sick man might recover. Upon the second night after he had left Marienbad Sir Joseph fell out of bed, struck by paralysis. Despite some flattering and intermittent promise of amended if not restored health, his intimate friends entertained but faint hopes of his recovery since he returned to England last Autumn. Sir Joseph Hawley was born in the October of 1814, and had therefore not completed his sixty-first year at the time of his lamented death. In a sketch of his career the *Daily Telegraph* says: "It required but little intimacy with Sir Joseph for a man of culture to discover that his was no common mind, nor is it by any means impossible that if Mr. J. M. Stanley had not inoculated him at Florence with the virus of horse-racing some five-and-thirty years ago, Sir Joseph Hawley might have represented his division of the County of Kent, as an ardent Liberal, in Parliament for many a year, or have died possessed of such a gallery of pictures by the old masters as to leave the Vernon or Angerstein collections far in the background. He had a natural taste for acquiring, and fine discrimination in selecting, Italian pictures; nor was his love of books inferior to his artistic appreciation and diagnosis. Few country gentlemen ever possessed a finer library in two departments of literature—to wit, Italian authors and county histories—than that accumulated by Sir Joseph Hawley at Leybourne Grange, and his books, however handsomely bound, were by no means kept for idle show. Sir Joseph was himself an unusually well-read man, and his capacious and retentive memory enabled him to converse upon literary, and especially upon historical topics with no ordinary accuracy and fullness. So active, indeed, was his sympathy with pictures and books that when his love of horse-racing had grown cold, he would talk by the hour about famous painters and sculptors, or about his favorite authors, with such a congenial companion as the late Rev. L. B. Larking. But among the generation of living sportsmen who have passed their fiftieth year there will be little disposition to deny that Sir Joseph Hawley has written his name as deeply across the scroll of turf history as any member that the Jockey Club ever inscribed upon its lengthy roll. For a quarter of a century and more his name has been a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, while the British public has successively known him as "the Ban Baronet," the "Kentish Baronet," the "lucky Baronet," and, last of all, as the "reforming Baronet." That he has impressed his stamp so strongly upon the race and style of our thorough-bred stock may be attributed to the singular intensity of his nature, which made him resemble the cloud of the poet, "which moveth altogether, if it move at all." Two-and-thirty years have passed since Sir Joseph was present at the Doncaster race meeting in the September of 1843. It was one of the first meetings that he attended since he had transferred himself, at the instance of his subsequent confederate, Mr. John M. Stanley, from the Italian to the English turf. He was often heard to declare that the experience gained by him at Doncaster in 1843 exercised no inconsiderable influence upon his future career as an owner of race-horses. Sir Joseph Hawley's triumphs upon the British turf have never been surpassed, even if they have ever been equaled. They comprise four—and the backers of Pero Gomez in Pretender's year would say five—Derbies, one Oaks, one St. Leger, three Ascot Cups, two Doncaster Cups, and one Goodwood Cup, to say nothing of a host of minor victories. But the moral of all this success is far more important than its collective amount, and it is briefly comprehended in the old saying that "honesty is the best policy." There breathes not a man in England, nor has there ever lived one, who could have said with truth that upon any occasion Sir Joseph Hawley "spake to him the thing that is not." He was the most direct, straightforward, and truthful of men, and in all his transactions with his fellows he proved himself emphatically to be a man of his word. Above the grave of none who for more than a quarter of a century have trodden the dangerous and slippery path of the turf can it be recorded with more truth that he is an honest, generous, and large-hearted man.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHTS.

The annual dinner of the Société des Gens de Lettres was held in Paris on the 19th, M. Paul Feval, President, in the chair. In proposing the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, representative of the English Association to Protect the Rights of Authors, the chairman said the Gens de Lettres received Mr. Jerrold with open arms, and that he might rely on their cordial co-operation for the adjustment of international copyright laws as proposed by the association. The Société des Gens de Lettres had formed a committee to examine the English propositions; and they had unanimously reported in their favor, and recommended the society to act unreservedly in concert with Mr. Jerrold, as the delegate of the English authors. He hoped the time was not very distant when there would be close and complete brotherhood of literary men all over the world, in which each would jealously guard the rights of his neighbors. In conclusion, he begged to propose, with fraternal cordiality, the health of their guest, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. Mr. Jerrold, who spoke in French, replied that he could hardly venture to return thanks in that brilliant language, the masters of which were around him. He begged, however, to thank them for the enthusiastic reception with which he had met in his representative character, as delegate of the Association to Protect the Rights of Authors. He hoped that the measure of justice—he might say of reparation—toward French men of letters which the Association had in hand would promote an *entente cordiale* between the *gens de lettres* of the two countries [*Très bien, très bien!*]—an *entente* that would, he believed, be more fruitful of good results, and more important to the prosperity of the two nations and to the interests of true civilization than any merely political *entente*. [Bravo!] Mr. Thomas, ex-President of the society, agreed as to the value of a close friendship between the literary men of France and England. A commission was now busy about a tunnel under the Channel; but he had a greater faith in the union between the two countries which their guest had suggested—a union, the messages of which would not be carried under the sea or through a tunnel, but that would span the ocean like a rainbow, that would be a union of mind, a union of winged thoughts and sympathies. He concluded by proposing the health of M. Dentu, a man who was not only a publisher, but a friend. Other toasts from MM. Champfleury, Hector Malon, Adolphe Belon, &c., followed.

LEGISLATION IN MICHIGAN.

The Legislature of Michigan has just closed one of the longest sessions ever held in the State, due mainly to the prolonged struggle over the United States Senatorship. The list of measures acted upon includes 571 Senate and 556 House bills and thirty-nine Senate and thirty-six House resolutions. Among the leading items of the session's legislation, as enumerated by the Detroit *Tribune*, were the following:

The substitution for "prohibition" of the "regulation" policy of dealing with the evils attending the liquor traffic; the changes in the financial system of the State, which will check the accumulation of the large surplus in the Treasury, and will immediately lessen the burdens of taxation by applying much of the money already on hand to the defraying of current expenses; the granting of State swamp lands in the upper peninsula to two projected railroads in that region, a step of great importance to the general welfare; the adding to the University of a homeopathic medical school, a State hospital, a dental school, and a school of mines; the reapportioning of the State into legislative districts under the census of 1874; the provision for the suitable representation of Michigan at the Centennial exhibition next year; the establishing of penalties for the offering for sale in this State as "Michigan wheat" of grain grown elsewhere and not properly Michigan wheat—a measure to protect the commercial standing of our most important staple; constitutional amendments have also been submitted to the people (to be voted upon in November, 1876,) striking out the anti-license clause raising the salary of a Circuit Judge to $2,500, and providing that constitutional amendments may be voted upon at the Spring elections, if the Legislature shall desire to submit them at that time.

ERUPTION IN ICELAND.

Telegrams from Shetland to London state that the Danish mail steamer Dina arrived at Lerwick April 15, from Reykjavik, being her first trip for the season. She brought particulars of the grand eruption of the mountain called Trolladyngjw, in the north of Iceland. The eruption occurred in December last, and was preceded by earthquakes. The weather during the month was very foggy, and the flames from the burning mountain could not be seen to advantage until the 2d of January, when the sight presented was magnificent. Columns of fire and stones were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater in so narrow a circumference that the formation of new lava only extended twelve miles from north-west to south-east. An exploring party state that from the side of the ravine, at a point as near as they could get for the burning lava, they could see down through the volcanic fissures lurid flames like vast reeking rivers of fire playing in wild confusion among "the wreck of matter." Fortunately no damage was done either by the earthquakes or the eruption.

PREACHERS NEEDED IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette*, in referring to a sermon preached in that place last Sunday, by Rev. T. J. Waine, says: "Many of his hearers on Sunday last were no doubt surprised at one of his statements, viz., that there are entire counties in Mississippi in which there is not a resident minister of the Gospel of any denomination, and that there are plenty of grown men and women in the State who have never heard a gospel sermon preached."

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CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CUBA....WED., May 5 | ALGERIA....SAT., May 15
*SCOTIA....WED., May 12 | *SCYTHIA...WED., May 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE....SATURDAY, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE....SATURDAY, May 8, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, May 8, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M.
England, May 15, 1 P. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER....Wed., May 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON....Wed., May 19
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER....Wed., June 2

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA....Sails Saturday, May 8, 9 A. M.
UTOPIA....Sails Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, May 29, at Noon.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN....May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN....May 8 | ODER....May 22
RHEIN....May 15 | NECKAR....May 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, May 8.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 12

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CUBA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, May 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, May 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CUBA....Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

CARIBEL....May 8.
ALPS....May 29.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES....May 15.
ATLAS....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON....May 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING....May 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 6
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED....TUESDAY, May 18

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

DRY GOODS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE TO THE FRONT.

A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON.

Reappearance of

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1875.

These magnificent FLOATING PALACES will resume their trips on this line for the Summer season, leaving New-York, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily at 5 P. M.

During the past Winter they have, at great expense, been overhauled and refitted in an elegant and substantial manner. The general repairs to boilers, hull, and machinery have been of the most thorough description. Hall's Celebrated Bands engaged for the season.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
J. R. KENDRICK, Superintendent Old Colony Railroad.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 3d....6:15 A. M.
Monday, 3d....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 6th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 7th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....9:30 A. M.	

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Guardian, &c., plaintiff, against FRIEDERICKE KOLLE, Christian Kolle, Karoline Strak, John W. Stevens, Calvin Stevens, Plowden Stevens, James McDonnell, George Palmer, William O'Donnell, John H. Edelmeyer, Julius Hilborn, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christian Kolle, John H. Platt, Receiver, John Atkinson, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of April, 1875.
ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ap29-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES JAUNCEY and Leonie Jauncey, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. JAUNCEY and Alice Jane Jauncey, his wife, William J. Cruger, Eugene Cruger, James P. Cruger, and John H. Screven, as Guardian of the estate of Mary H. Screven, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 35 William street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 31, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.
SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND,
ap29-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HARRY A. C. HINES, and STEPHEN A. GUINA, plaintiffs, against ELIJAH S. HOUSE, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To ELIJAH S. HOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 165 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the 6th day of April, 1875. D. G. WILD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
a8-law6wTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY have to-day sold their interest in their store-house and improvements at No. 360 West street, to Messrs. ROWE & DENMAN, who will continue the sale of building material for their own account at the above-mentioned premises.

All claims against the company will be promptly paid on presentation by the Treasurer, Marc Eidlitz, Box No. 86 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 24 Murray st., who is also authorized to collect all debts due the company.

New-York, April 30, 1875.
JOSEPH SMITH, President.
J. J. TUCKER, Secretary.

SHOW-CASES AT REDUCED PRICES.—The largest assortment of all styles and shapes in the City at HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S, No. 148 Chatham st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—CHEAPEST, RICHEST, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, No. 305 4th av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV. NEAR DELMONICO'S.

Desirable suites of rooms on first and second floors; with or without private table; in the pleasantly located double house, No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, centrally located, near Madison Park, without board; a rare opportunity for a gentleman, or two gentlemen, if permanent; best references required and given. Address S. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, at No. 32 West 27th st., near Broadway, and the principal up-town hotels; references required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING ON 46th st., near 5th av., will let, with first-class board, large rooms, second or third floor. Address HOME, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom on second and third floors; will be rented at Summer prices; also, one entire floor suitable for business; breakfast if desired; restaurant opposite.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS ON 3d and 4th floors to let, with unexceptionable board; also table board for two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

ROOMS (WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY) ON first or third floor, with board, low, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; references. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208—MADISON PARK.—Entire second floor and other suites, with board; elegantly-furnished; house and appointments strictly first class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR ST. JAMES HOTEL, FIVE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsome rooms neatly and newly furnished, with or without board.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and Fifth aves.—Family rooms, with board, and rooms for gentlemen; small tables; table d'hote.
H. LEFLER.

MR. R. H. JENKINS HAVING REMOVED to No. 178 Madison av., has one suite of rooms (second floor) now ready for boarders; also, single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—En suite or singly; house and appointments first class; references exchanged. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL FAMILY would let parlor and bed-room, nicely furnished, with board, &c., to gentleman and wife for $25 per week, or without board for $12.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room on second floor, or smaller room with private bath on third floor, to rent, with or without board, in a private family.

TO PHYSICIANS.—AN ELEGANT OFFICE WITH all conveniences, to let in a first-class English basement brown-stone house, opposite Gramercy Park Hotel. E. G. LOCKE, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, en suite or separately, with excellent table and attendance. Also, single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Terms moderate.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; partial board if desired; gas and bath; own house; no moving.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR MADISON av.—Family rooms, with board; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 72 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYN.—Twelve minutes to Wall and Fulton St. Ferries; large pleasant rooms; good table; references required.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—TWO OR THREE handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, connecting; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two nice rooms on fourth floor; plenty closets; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 129 EAST 55TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, third floor, with all conveniences, in a private family.

NO. 15 EAST 42D ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table; year or season.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST floor, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. OWNER, 5 West 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at Summer prices. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; en suite or singly; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors to let, with private table or without board, to a family or party of gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY DESIRES GOOD rooms and board at a private boarding-house at Long Branch or Monmouth Beach, from June 15 to Aug. 1. No other boarders to be taken. Address W., Post Office Box No. 3,851.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED—BOARD FOR two families, consisting of four adults, five children and two servants, in the neighborhood of West Point; a quiet, healthy place, with bountiful table, desired. Address W., Box No. 4,813 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG ladies for the Summer vacation in a private family where four such are engaged; location three hours from New-York, and five minutes from depot, in a pleasant village in Connecticut; references required and given in New-York and Brooklyn. Address H., care J. A. Coley, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address, PROPRIETOR, South Orange N. J.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT HAVERSTRAW; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and first-class board can be had for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June, at Morristown, N. J. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

ARCHER HOUSE, DOBB'S FERRY.—ONLY a few rooms left; parties can make arrangements for month of June at No. 22 East 49th st.; good stable accommodations; references.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, GEORGE V. MOREY, and JAMES B. MOREY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Archibald C. Haynes, George V. Morey, and James B. Morey, partners composing the firm of Haynes, Morey & Company, and individually, heretofore carrying on business as such firm in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Archibald C. Haynes, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of May, A. D., 1875.
CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee,
my6-law3wTh* 33 Spruce st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edgar Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 21st day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 28, 1875.
ap29-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EUGENE A. BLEYTHING and JAMES F. MARSH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE IN NEW-YORK OF RISTORI.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 6,

BENEFIT FOR THE ITALIAN SCHOOL FUND,

ELIZABETH.

After which Mme. RISTORI will enact in French

LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, BENEFIT OF RISTORI, AND POSITIVELY HER LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK.

MEDEA.

To conclude with a comedy in two acts, entitled

I PAZZI PER PROGETTO (MAD ON PURPOSE.)

SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

SATURDAY EVE.—Benefit of Mlle. GIRARDIN.

THREE SPLENDID FRENCH COMEDIES.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8,

Benefit of Mlle. BERTHA GIRARDIN.

Three splendid French Comedies,

LE FEU AU COUVENT, LA PETITE COUSINE, LA CRAVATE BLANCHE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S RETURN.

MONDAY, May 10—Only time of Herve's LE PETIT FAUST.

TUESDAY, May 11—Only time of Aimée in LA PERICHOLE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 12 and 13—Only performances of Lecocq's favorite opêretta, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.

AIMEE in her original rôle of CLAIRETTE.

FRIDAY, May 14—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF AIMEE.

RISTORI MATINEE D'ADIEU IN BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1:30.

Only Matinée and final appearance in Brooklyn of Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI (Marchesa del Grillo) in Giacommetti's world-renowned tragedy,

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

135TH TO 142D TIME

of

Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of

THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 8, TWENTY-SECOND MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, FIRST BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE WILKINS.

139th Performance of LA FROCHARD in THE TWO ORPHANS.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

in aid of the

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.

FULL BAND UNDER P. S. GILMORE.

FULL DRESS PARADE

and

PRESENTATION TO THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF A NEW SET OF COLORS,

on behalf of the ladies of the

LADY WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF THE FAIR,

By

JUDGE BRADY,

AT THE ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875, AT 8 P. M.

Tickets, $1; for sale at the door.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS!

RETURN OF THE OLYMPIC FAVORITES,

Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL,

Mr. PAT. ROONEY,

and Miss ALICE HARRISON.

INEZ SETTANI, the young Prima Donna,

and THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

CLOTILDE OR THE BRUISED HEART.

OPERA LA AFRICANE, &c.

Everything bright, fresh, and sparkling.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOSTON BOOKS.

The Third Edition of Mr. Abbott's

PARAGRAPH HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Price 50 cents.

It has made a decided hit. The busiest man can now have no reason for pleading ignorance of his country's history. This little *vade mecum* contains all the prominent events from the discovery of the continent to the present day, and it can be read through in an hour.

Mr. Thomas G. Appleton's Prose Writings.

A SHEAF OF PAPERS.

By T. G. A. Price $1 50.

These initials will be readily recognized as those of one of our best-known Boston wits, many of whose quaint sayings have already become proverbial. * * * In them (the papers) every reader will recognize a strong basis of common sense, a lively fancy, and a keen wit. The book is one to take up in any idle hour, and to put in one's pocket for a traveling companion; and one cannot help wishing that the writer had also included in it some of the poems which were privately printed several months ago.—*Boston Transcript.*

By the author of "The Earthly Paradise."

THE DEFENCE OF GUENEVERE AND OTHER POEMS.

By WILLIAM MORRIS.

Price $2.

The Boston *Literary World* for May says:

We can hardly err in predicting that this volume will win hearty and general admiration. * * * We must not omit to call attention to "SIR PETER HARPDON'S END," one of the sweetest and purest stories of modern poesy.

SOME LATE POPULAR NEW BOOKS.

SIR ARTHUR HELPS' SOCIAL PRESSURE. Price $2 25.

His last and most suggestive book, which he finished with the words, "Alas! this was the final day of our friendly conversations."

SARAH TYTLER'S MUSICAL COMPOSERS AND THEIR WORKS. Price $2.

In point of readableness they are not surpassed by any similar sketches in our literature.—*Literary World.*

MR. HAMERTON'S HARRY BLOUNT. Price $1 50.

The boys will pronounce "Harry Blount" a jolly book we are sure, and we congratulate every one of them on the pleasure they will have in reading through its pages, says the *Boston Traveller.*

MR. TYRWHITT'S OUR SKETCHING CLUB. Price $2 50.

Is a book which every lover of art should buy and read, for while learning how to draw and sketch one is at the same time entertained with a charming narrative of the doings of "Our Sketching Club."

Messrs. ROBERTS BROTHERS have just issued a complete catalogue of their publications. Buyers of books—books useful, entertaining and worthy of being preserved—will do well to send for it. Our books are sold by all booksellers, or they will be mailed, postpaid, by the publishers.
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
No. 299 (Old No. 143) Washington st., Boston.

DEANE'S PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING.

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING: An Epitome of the Law of Corporeal Hereditaments and Conveyancing. By HENRY C. DEANE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. With notes by a member of the Boston Bar. 8vo. Law Sheep. $5 50.

More than half of this work is occupied by a statement of the principles of Corporeal Hereditaments; and as a source of practical instruction in the fundamental rules of real property law, and as a help to the conveyancer in drafting deeds, and in detecting flaws in bad ones, it may safely be pronounced unsurpassed. The matter added by the American writer is given in notes, and consists mainly of such explanations of the text as seemed necessary.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 110 (New No. 254) Washington st., Boston.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WARE-houses for pianos furniture and baggage in separate compartments; the buildings are all new and first-class; furniture trucks constantly on hand, and orders promptly executed. Principal office No. 384 3d av.; branch offices No. 1 East 22d st., and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, baggage, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st. Inspection invited.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WARE-HOUSE FOR FURNITURE, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st; inspection invited.
MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—Divine service and sermon on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock, (Ascension Day,) in this Church. The Rector, Rev. Arthur Brooks, will preach.

ASCENSION DAY.—CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. Morning prayer, sermon, holy communion, 10:30. Dr. Thompson officiates.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Monster Entertainment.

BENEFIT

of

STAGE MANAGER JOHN VINCENT.

THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, May 6,

when an EXTRAORDINARY BILL will be offered.

WALLACK'S COMPANY APPEARS

by Mr. Wallack's kind permission.

PAULINE RUTHERFORD sings.

JOSEPH R. WHEELOCK recites SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

The grand musical piece,

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

with a remarkable distribution, including Ella Morant, Frederick Thorne, ("Fluellen,") &c., &c.

Duet by ALFRED WILKIE and J. R. THOMAS; THE ORIGINAL MADRIGAL BOYS; THE MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT to close with

THE SERIOUS FAMILY,

with Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, C. B. Bishop, Frederick B. Warde, and the whole company of Booth's Theatre in the cast.

SEATS CAN NOW BE HAD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON'S FAREWELL.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

NEILSON'S FAREWELL WEEK IN AMERICA.

THE BOX OFFICE

will be opened every morning at 8 o'clock, and the sale of tickets continued until 10 at night.

Halliday's dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's enthralling tale of "Kenilworth,"

AMY ROBSART,

will be given for the LAST TIME THIS (Thursday) evening,

MISS NEILSON

giving her renowned original interpretation of the title character.

The Grand Spectacular Play is produced with new scenery, charming music, superb costumes, and novel mechanical effects.

THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, May 6, a special performance for the

BENEFIT OF STAGE MANAGER VINCENT.

A bill of great magnitude prepared.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, May 7,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON,

upon which extraordinary occasion she will assume one other of her greatest characters,

JULIA IN THE HUNCHBACK,

supported by the full company of Booth's Theatre.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAREWELL MATINEE at 1:30.

On SATURDAY EVENING, the event of Miss NEILSON'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA, in addition to THE LADY OF LYONS, the balcony scene of

ROMEO AND JULIET

will be given.

JULIET....Miss NEILSON
ROMEO (by the courteous consent of Lester Wallack, Esq.)....Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE

MONDAY, May 10, CLARA MORRIS in Richard Shiel's grand old tragic play EVADNE, with a remarkable cast, including Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, who has been especially engaged to add to the strength of the distribution of parts.

Thursday, May 13, Mr. Tooker's Benefit.—RIGNOLD and MONTAGUE. Seats now on sale.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7:30 o'clock.

Addresses by John B. Gough, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, and Rev. R. S. McArthur.

Singing by the Hutchinson Family.

ADMISSION FREE.

TENTH REGULAR SPRINGTIDE FESTIVAL

For the "Orpheon" Free Choir-school Fund, Academy of Music, THIS THURSDAY EVENING, under the usual distinguished auspices. GRAND CHORUS, FULL ORCHESTRA, and eminent Solo Artists.

Admission 50 cents and $1; secured seats $2, at Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway. Boxes, (of the committee only,) $10 and $15. WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, President.

JEROME HOPKINS, Secretary and Director.

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GREATEST TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

FOUR SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS.

515 miles in 6 days.

200 miles in 2 days.

120 miles in 25 hours.

118 miles in 24 hours.

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METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

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GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

A BARRISTER.—PROFESSOR OF THE UNIVERSITY of Brussels, married and without children, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, would receive a young gentleman of good family and education, whom he would prepare for the study of the law or any liberal profession. Apply to the Belgian *News*, initials Y. Z., at Brussels, Belgium, or to LEON LAUVAUX, Superintendent at the Clark Mine, Copper Harbor, Mich.

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PRIVATE PUPILS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE by a tutor from Harvard. Address L. M., Box 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

on "CIRCUMSTANCES."

STEINWAY HALL, MAY 10.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Seats now for sale at the hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union. After the discussion on scientific items, Prof. CHARLES S. STONE will lecture on CHEMICAL AFFINITY. Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
R. WEIR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

BY SAMUEL KREIZER, AUCTIONEER, office No. 8 Cooper Institute.—Will sell on FRIDAY, May 7, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the furniture of the large banking office No. 33 Pine st., consisting of one richly carved black walnut partition, heavy moldings, French plate windows, walnut desks, tables, chairs, stools, sofa, revolving chairs, large scale, grate stoves, carpets, oilcloth, black walnut railing, clock, book-cases, maps, gas fixtures, &c. Sale positive.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE.

JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell sell, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 59 New-Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, opera-glasses, &c.

By order of SIMPSON, SOMERS & CO., No. 27 Chatham st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

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BAILEY—LOVELL.—TOTTENHAM.—IF NATHANIEL ANDREW BAILEY, now or late of Stratford, in Canada, and HERBERT JAMES LOVELL BODWELL, now or late of Framingham, Mass., America, will apply to J. M. Richardson, of Great Hadham, Herts, England, Solicitor, they will hear of something to their advantage. Any information respecting the said Nathaniel Andrew Bailey and Herbert James Lovell Bodwell, whether living or not, may be forwarded to the said J. M. Richardson.

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ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, with $2,000 or $3,000; undoubted references given and required. Address or call on W. T., between 10 and 1 o'clock, No. 79 John st., up stairs.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION wants work in a wholesale business where he can invest his capital; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.

THE BIG BONANZA!

Every Night at 8.

THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER!

78TH TO 85TH PERFORMANCE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, May 8.

GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE

of

OPERA BOUFFE AND BIG BONANZA.

Mlle. LINA MAYR

and ADOLF NEUENDORF'S German Opera Company in

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

and all the favorites of the

FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY

in

THE BIG BONANZA!

PRICES AS USUAL. BOX SHEET OPEN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

TUESDAY, May 11.

A TESTIMONIAL MATINEE,

to begin at 1:30, for

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT'S BENEFIT.

THE HUNCHBACK

and

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD (of BOOTH'S THEATRE, having kindly volunteered, through the reciprocal courtesy of Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER) will appear as
COUSIN MODUS.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE (of WALLACK'S THEATRE, who has generously volunteered, with the very kind permission of Mr. LESTER WALLACK) will appear as
SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.

Mr. FRANK MAYO, the distinguished and popular artist, has most courteously volunteered, and will appear as
MASTER WALTER.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT will, upon this occasion, make her first appearance as
JULIA

Miss SARAH JEWETT will appear as....HELEN
MR. W. DAVIDGE....as....FATHOM
MR. GEORGE PARKES....as....LORD TINSEL
MR. B. T. RINGGOLD....as....MASTER WILFORD
MR. OWEN FAWCETT....as....MASTER HARTWELL
MR. CHAPMAN....as....STEPHEN
MR. BEEKMAN....as....THOMAS
MR. GILBERT....as....HOLDWELL

In the

ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS will appear....as....COUSIN JOE

and

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT....as....MARGERY

and sing the duet of

WHEN A LITTLE FARM WE KEEP.

Miss EMILY RIGL....as....LADY PLATO

THE PRICES

for this occasion will be:

Admission, $1; reserved chairs, $2;

Stage boxes, $20 and $25;

Parisian boxes, $15.

THE SALE WILL OPEN

SATURDAY MORNING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Holcroft's fine legitimate comedy of the

ROAD TO RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Sheridan's great comedy,

THE RIVALS,

with the charming petite comedy,

A HAPPY PAIR,

will be given

ON SATURDAY EVENING.

These entertainments will combine the talents of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, MR. E. PLYMPTON, Mr. GEO. BROWN, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFRYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT and Miss BLAISDELL.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

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A HIT! CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY!

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MADAME BLANCHE'S

CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF YOUNG LADIES,

In their refined and fascinating entertainments of

LA STATUE IMAGINAIRE AND TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

A vaudeville company, comprising first-class artists only. Will be presented the popular farce of

THE QUIET FAMILY.

Also, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

Saturday matinee at 2 o'clock. Popular prices of admission. Box-office open daily from 9 till 5.

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23d st. and 4th av.

THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,

NOW OPEN

DAY AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Glorious success of "Yacup; or, the Peddler's Story." Friday, benefit of George W. Thompson. A host of volunteers will appear. May 10, the Oriental spectacle of "Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp."

MISS HEILBRON WILL PLAY AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL FAIR, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., on THURSDAY EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AN UPRIGHT Steinway piano; rosewood, seven octave, with iron frame; been very little used and is in good order; can be seen at No. 10 West 48th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THIS DAY (Thursday), MAY 6, at 9:30 A. M., at the private stables, No. 34 East Fortieth st., peremptory sale of the entire establishment of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of family coach, coupé and park phaeton, all by well-known makers and in good order; pair coach horses gray and sorrel, 7 and 8 years old, kind, gentle and believed to be perfectly sound; coach and coupé harness, and the usual assortment of blankets, whips, &c. Also, black horse, guaranteed sound, kind and gentle; rockaway, with seats for six persons; also bay horse, 15½ hands high, gentle and kind. Sold under Surgeon's certificate.

FOR SALE.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM B. RICE, EXECUTOR.

A splendid pair of black carriage horses; have been driven together three years; stylish gait; sixteen and a half hands high; one second-hand landau; one second-hand rockaway; one coupé, nearly new, with double and single harnesses; all made by the best City manufacturers. Can be seen at Selden's stables, No. 158 East 23d st.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, LINEN and woolen horse clothing, lap dusters, &c.; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, STYLISH HORSE; TROTS in 2:45; warranted in every respect; will take liquor or stock ale in trade. M. K., Station F.

FOR SALE—WHITE PONY, DRIVEN BY LADIES and children; seven years old; perfectly sound; price $200. Address T. R. WARREN, No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—PHAETON; SECOND HAND; IN GOOD order; suitable for lady or doctor. At BRADLEY'S Stables, 31st st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SUPERIOR FAMILY BLACK HORSE AND six-seat Rockaway at Auction, on THURSDAY MORNING, May 6, at private stable, No. 34 East 40th st.; fully warranted. JOSIAH JEX.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER

GENERAL SEDGWICK

FOR SEA CLIFF.

The trips of this popular steamer, advertised to commence running to Sea Cliff on Monday, May 3, will be postponed to MONDAY, May 10.

TERMINAL CHARGES.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES AT NEW-YORK AND BUFFALO AN INCUBUS ON THE COMMERCE OF THE STATE—THE EXISTENCE OF A CLOSE CORPORATION AT BUFFALO—HOW THE "SCALPERS" MAKE THEIR MONEY—CHARGES AT OTHER CITIES—THE COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS.

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

In pursuance of a preamble and resolutions of the Senate, adopted April 2, 1875, whereby the Canal Committee of the Senate were instructed to ascertain and report to this body the terminal charges at New-York and Buffalo, the undersigned sub-committee respectfully report as follows:

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ON TERMINAL CHARGES.

First, as to the terminal charges in the City of New-York. A large number of witnesses were examined at this port, representing the seller, the buyer, the consignee, the consignor, and the carrier of grain, and from the testimony elicited it was shown that the charges for weighing, elevating, storing, lighterage, and cleaning of grain amounted from 4⅝ to 4 8-10 cents per bushel, made up as follows: Weighing, ¾; elevating, ¾; storage, ¾; lighterage, 1½; ⅝ to 8-10 charge to vessel; ¼ clearing. To these items are to be added the cost of towing a boat to and from the place of delivery, which is $12; also the wharfage fee, 50 cents and 75 cents a day, according to whether the boat has an outside or an inside berth, and the Harbor Master fees of $1 25 a year on each boat. This makes the total sum incurred in the handling and delivery of a bushel of grain from the hold of a canal-boat to the bottom of an outward-bound ship five cents, or approximating very closely thereto. The weighing, as is shown, costs as much as the elevating—three-fourths of a cent per bushel—the former being a process that takes place during the process of elevating, and, except that the services of an additional man are required as weigher, is hardly distinct from elevating, and necessitates no additional handling. There was no evidence that the above prices are fixed and regulated by any combination in the City.

The testimony on this point was that, if anything of the kind exists, it is a mere mutual understanding, there being nothing arbitrary about it, as at Buffalo.

The want of proper dock accommodation for canal-boats in the City was clearly shown in evidence, and, as a result, the canal interests have been very much damaged. The insufficiency of wharfage facilities involves much loss of time in the handling of grain, and, of course, enhances the cost. The district set apart for canal-boats extends only from Pier No. 2 to Pier No. 9 East River, and boats have been compelled very frequently to lay from three to twenty days waiting to be unloaded, and then they would have to be towed over to the Brooklyn side, thereby entailing additional expense upon the boatmen. They have extended far out into the river, with imminent risk sometimes of sinking. Not unfrequently they were driven down the stream as far as Governor's Island. This lack of facilities for discharging canal-boat cargoes promptly is an evil that demands correction. The magnitude of the grain business at the port of New-York is estimated at about 100,000,000 bushels annually, which is much more than at Buffalo. The elevating facilities, however, do not appear to be deficient, and as a stationary elevator costs no more at one place than at the other, and as the method by which grain is transferred is the same at both places, there is no good reason why grain should not be elevated as cheaply at one port as at the other.

Testimony has been given in New-York and Buffalo, showing that the interests of the boatmen have been injuriously affected by a combination among inland insurance companies, compelling high rates of insurance. These companies have a system of classifying the boats first, second, third, and some fourth class, and putting on values as they may determine. Boats that are new and in good condition, are classified as second and third class, and the rates imposed are excessive. The rates before these company combinations took place were nearly one half less. Last year, as well as in previous years, they all charged one price, and had what was known as a pool. The insurance on grain in transit is paid by the carrier, and the large rates charged by these company combinations are an abuse of the grain interests.

The terminal charges on grain in Buffalo were shown to be less than in New-York. The total expense per bushel for the transportation of grain out of a lake vessel into a canal-boat is 1.725 cents, a fraction less than 1¾ cents. This embraces all the charges put upon it from the time it arrives in port until it is discharged into the canal-boat. To these charges are to be added, however, before the boat can start on its way to Troy or Albany, what are called the "Scalpers," or "middlemen's," expenses, which increase the cost per bushel to .82 cents—very nearly 3 cents. The following represents the itemized cost per bushel of handling a boat-load of grain of 7,800 bushels, from the time the grain arrives in the vessel to the time it is ready to leave the dock:

Elevation, including weighing and storage for ten days, 7,800 bushels, at 1¼ cents	$97 50
Shoveling, at ⅜ cent	29 25
Turning into canal-boat, at 1-10 cent	7 80
Turning boat to and from elevator	10 00
Insurance	40 00
Trimming	9 75
Scalper's commission	26 00
Total cost for boat-load of 7,800 bushels	$220 30

Cost per bushel, 2.82 cents.

The number of elevators in Buffalo is thirty, representing a storage capacity of 7,000,000 bushels, and a transfer capacity of about 2,500,000 every twenty-four hours. A number of years ago all these elevators, with the exception of one, the so-called "floater," owned by a Mr. Horton, were consolidated into the Western Elevating Association. This association contracts with parties from year to year to lease their elevators, and the association operates such as it chooses, controlling them accordingly. It fixes the rate of elevation for a season and all the proceeds of the business go into a common pool, to be divided at the close of the season. It matters not whether one of these elevators is worked or not, it receives dividends based on the shares awarded it in the pool and arising out of the earnings of the elevators actually operated. Last year the association consisted of twenty-eight elevators, fifteen of which were in use and the remaining thirteen lay idle. The profits of those that did nothing were, according to the number of shares they held, as large as those that had been kept running day and night, barring one-quarter of a cent deducted for the running expenses of the elevators in use.

The association represents about $5,000,000 in these elevators, as determined from the basis in the pool, and has as officers a President, a Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Directors, and an Executive Committee. The President, Secretary, and two clerks receive salaries. The officers named do all the business of the association.

The elevating charges—reference is now made simply to the elevating of grain into the elevators, and not to all the charges for handling the grain, as already set forth in this report—were, under the rules of the association, for several years prior to 1870, with the exception of one year, one and three-fourths to two cents a bushel. In 1869 there was no combination, and the charge for elevating was from one-eighth to one-fourth of one cent per bushel. Each elevator regulated its own price and run that year, and, as a consequence, the prices for handling grain were materially reduced. Since 1870 there has been a reduction of about one-half cent per bushel under the association's rules. The effect of this close corporation has been, as was seen in 1869, when there was no combination, and as the committee will further show, to keep up the prices for elevating grain, and has, as the committee believe, worked to the detriment of the commerce of the State, as also to the disadvantage and loss of the canal carrier. Cornelius Horton, the owner of the floating elevator, showed that grain could be transferred from a vessel into a canal-boat at one-quarter of a cent per bushel, and would net a good profit at that. Mr. Horton testified that he handled, last year, one-seventh—8,000,000 bushels—of all the grain elevated at Buffalo. His elevator cost $20,000. It has no storage capacity; it is simply a transfer elevator. He charged for elevating, last season, one-half cent per bushel. He ran independently of the association elevators, because, as he stated, he could do better out of than in the association, notwithstanding his price for elevating was fifty per cent. less than the association prices. He said that the association people tried to buy him off, offering him $7,500 to lie idle during the Summer, which he refused. He did better than that alone by twice the sum. Some time since a suit was commenced against the floating elevator by the Elevator Association on the ground that a floater could not occupy the channel to do business. The Executive Committee of the association, it was stated, had no desire to hurt the floater particularly, but to question whether a floating elevator had the right to the use of the Buffalo Creek. It was acknowledged, however, that the prosecution, viewed in one sense, was to prevent competition. The case went before Judge Barker, who decided against the floater. It was then appealed, and is still in the courts.

The real cost of the elevation of grain may be justly determined, the committee think, from the large profits realized by the owner of the floating elevator, who, as the evidence shows, charged for his elevating but half the charge of the association. The association, in their sworn statement, affirm that "inasmuch as this transfer floater cannot store the cargo, and thus afford facilities for sampling the grain and selling it, and giving the security of a receipt for its safe care and delivery by means of a strong and responsible association," the rate that it charged for elevating last year is considered as high as that charged by the Elevating Association. But for all the purposes of the transference or elevating of grain, a floating elevator that costs $20,000 is as good as a stationary elevator that costs $500,000 or $1,000,000. The great bulk of grain that arrived in Buffalo last season and seasons before did not seek storage capacity. Canal-boats were ready to receive it, and a simple mode of transference was all that was needed. This was furnished by the floating elevator.

One of the alleged abuses connected with the handling of grain is attributed to the "scalper" or "middleman," as he is sometimes called. This party makes the necessary advances for the expense of loading and starting a canal-boat east, for which he gets a commission. The attention of the committee was directed to this matter, and it was ascertained that it was invariably the custom for shippers to employ a "scalper," they assuming that there is risk in loading boats, and that the carriers are not responsible, whether they have the money or not to pay expenses attendant on the advances that have to be made. As a consequence, the Captain of a boat must operate through the "scalper," who charges a commission of five per cent. on the total amount of freight, less the tolls. This five per cent. is paid for advances of money to pay for trimming, tugging, and running expenses to New-York. It includes interest, and the five per cent. is paid by the carrier and deducted from the freight. On a cargo of 7,800 bushels, the entire expense at Buffalo would be, exclusive of elevating charges, but including insurance, tolls on cargo, toll on boat, tugging, commission, and trimming, $326 65. Could the boat Captain get a load direct from the shipper, and were the bank to take his bill of lading, he would save the commission he has to pay the "scalper." The "scalper" has to pay to the banks thirteen per cent. for the use of the money forwarded by them, that is the interest on the amount for twenty-three days at seven per cent., and three-eighths per cent. exchange, while really currency only is used, which is at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum on the amount obtained by the banks. Inasmuch as the banks receive the deposits from tolls, which are paid by the boatmen, and upon which the State receives no interest for such time, and only four per cent. per annum, after an average of thirty-five days from the time of deposit, it would seem to be an injustice that boatmen, who are partners of the State, should be compelled to pay thirteen per cent. on these funds.

The efforts of the committee to obtain definite information of the actual profit to the different owners of the several elevators at Buffalo, who were represented in the Association, were not particularly successful. The reason for this is founded upon the fact that the pool is not made on the cash value of the several elevators, but is subject to arrangement. The smaller elevators receive more in proportion than the more costly and larger elevators. The number of shares allotted to each elevator is, therefore, no criterion of the actual cash value of the elevator, and is, doubtless, largely in excess of the true value. It appears in evidence that the Niagara elevator in last year's pool was put in at $800,000, and on that basis received a dividend of $43,500. The Fulton elevator was put in at $30,000, and received $3,625. The net profits of the association in 1873 were $648,000; in 1874, $432,825.

The committee not being satisfied with their labors at Buffalo, and following the lead of a distinguished member of the present State Government, have taken the liberty of examining the records of the State, and, as the result, are enabled to lay before the Legislature a statement of facts that should have an important influence in determining the propriety of reducing the tolls on the canals.

It appears from the records in the office of the Secretary of State, that on July 11, 1854, there was organized under the act of April 15, 1854, a corporation by the name of the "Buffalo Elevating and Storing Company." To use the identical language employed in the original certificate of incorporation, "The specific object for which such company is and shall be formed is the object and purpose of building for its own use, furnishing, purchasing, and owning property to be used in the operations and business hereinafter specified, and for the storing of lading, property, and freight, upon the lake and rivers at the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie and State of New-York, and for the object and purpose of carrying on the operations and business of storing such lading, property, and freight at such city." The capital stock of the company was $60,000. The act of 1854, under which this corporation was organized, requires the corporation organized under the act to make a return, among other things, of its receipts. The committee were unable to find any returns from this corporation prior to 1863. It is proper to state here that at this time (1863) the records show that the corporation had reduced its capital stock to $16,000, and this capital stock was represented by 640 shares of $25 each. The annual reports on file in the State Engineer's office show as follows, and the committee here desire to state that these reports are sworn to by W. H. Abel, who was one of the original incorporators, and is now, and has been for years, the President of the Elevator Association, that the corporation received for the lease of its property in 1864 the sum of $11,538 56, and made a cash dividend on each of its 640 shares of $25 each of $15.

1865.—Received for lease of property, $18,664 10. Cash dividend of $25 on each share.

1866.—Received for lease of property, $11,110. Cash dividend on each share of $15.

1867.—Received for lease of property, $17,996 10. Cash dividend on each share, $20.

1868.—Received for lease of property, $12,837 50. Cash dividend on each share, $15.

1869.—Received for lease of property $2,350 98. No dividend.

1870.—Received for lease of property, $7,334. No dividend.

1871.—Received for lease of property $9,200. No dividend.

1872.—Received for lease of property $3,013 47. No dividend.

1873.—Received for lease of property $9,848 96. Cash dividend, $10 per share.

This corporation expired by the terms of its charter, in July, 1874, but has made no return for that year. It is fair to assume that the reduction of its capital stock was not caused by losses, the gross receipts on its capital since 1863 being $103,893 67. As Mr. Abel is President of the Elevator Association, it is just to infer that all of the interests represented in the association fared equally well with his corporation. Such an incubus on the commerce of the canals should not be tolerated, and the tax-payers of the State will have reasonable ground to complain of their representatives if they fail in every effort to rid the commerce of the canals of such injurious combinations. Something should be done, and by this Legislature.

The State has allowed parties to build docks in the waters of the State in Buffalo Harbor, subject to be repossessed by the State at any time. Could not the State permit these parties to erect elevators subject to the control by the State of the prices of elevating, and with the right to purchase by the State for the actual cost or by appraisal?

Although the committee were not instructed to inquire into the charges for the handling of grain at other ports beside New-York and Buffalo, it has come to their knowledge that the rates charged at Oswego last season from the opening of navigation until the 1st of October were one-half cent per bushel. This covered all charges of transfer charged to the grain. After the 1st of October the rate was increased not to exceed one cent any time during the season. Elevators are willing to make contracts at the same rates this year. At Boston the terminal charges on grain are one and one-fourth cents per bushel, which covers elevating, weighing, ten days' storage, and insurance.

In conclusion, your committee report that the terminal charges at Buffalo and New-York are and have been unreasonably high, and as a result new and competing routes have been opened, the commerce of the canals crippled, and the interests of the carriers seriously injured. These things, if not checked, threaten the destruction of the commerce of the State. It will be difficult for the commercial men to demonstrate that there is any reason for their charging quite eight cents per bushel on wheat terminal charges, while the State imposes a tax of only three cents per bushel for its transportation through 353 miles of a canal from Buffalo to the Hudson River.

If boatmen are to prosper, if the products of the West are to seek an outlet through the State of New-York and New-York retain its commercial supremacy, these terminal charges must be materially reduced. This Legislature should second any proposition that will consummate these results, but the commercial men of New-York and Buffalo should join hands in this worthy enterprise and reduce the heavy tax on the commerce of the canals. Until they do this, the evils pointed out will continue and result ultimately in the destruction of the commerce of the State.

[Signed,] CHARLES KELLOGG,
H. C. CONNELLY,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

JACK SHEPPARD RECAPTURED.

THE HERO OF MANY ESCAPES AGAIN IN CUSTODY—A STARTLING CAREER OF CRIME—HE IS THOUGHT TO HAVE COMMITTED SEVERAL TRUCK ROBBERIES.

For several weeks past many very daring "truck" robberies have occurred in the City, and the method of procedure in each case indicated to the detectives that the robber was not only skillful but one especially versed in that particular branch of the profession. In this class of robberies the thief watches a large wholesale warehouse until a truck is loaded with heavy and valuable goods and driven to some railway or steam-boat depot. The operator intercepts the truck, and accosting the driver, inquires if he will carry a case of goods to an express office. The driver, as a general thing, glad to meet such an offer, readily accepts, and is asked by the thief to carry down the case from the third floor of a convenient building. On entering the building the driver sees no case of goods awaiting shipment, and usually inquires in the various offices before he becomes undeceived, and returns to the street. In the meantime the thief has driven away the truck and the load of goods already on it. Among the robberies thus committed during the past few weeks were the following: A horse and truck owned by Messrs. Overton & Co., of No. 34½ Pine street, were standing in front of the Custom-house, when a young man accosted the driver in the usual manner, and asked him if he could carry a case of goods. While the driver was looking for the case the thief stole away the horse and truck and a case of tooth and nail brushes valued at $500. A horse and truck and three cases of tallow, valued at $400, and owned by William H. Diamond, were stolen on the day following under similar circumstances. The boldest robbery of all, however, was one on Messrs. Arnold & Constable. One of their trucks had been loaded with a case of dry goods valued at $500, and was being driven down Broadway to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, when a young man hailed the driver and asked him if he would cart a case of goods to Jersey City. On the truckman answering in the affirmative, he was informed that the case was on the second floor of a building near by. No sooner had he entered the building than the thief closed and padlocked the street door and drove away with the horse and truck and goods. Detectives King and Lyon who were detailed to investigate the matter, became convinced that there was but one man capable of successfully carrying out these robberies; John Mahoney, alias "Jack Sheppard." This remarkable criminal is known by his deeds all over the country. He has been imprisoned in almost every State in the Union, and from his success in escaping from confinement, earned the name of Jack Sheppard. He was born in this City in 1844, and his mother, an estimable woman, for many years kept a stand in Washington Market. When a boy of eleven years he escaped from the Tombs by squeezing himself through the bars of his cell window. Again convicted and sent to Sing Sing, he escaped from there. On being again arrested and sentenced to Blackwell's Island, he escaped from that institution. Next imprisoned in Philadelphia, he astonished the jailer by escaping during the night. Arrested by the late Superintendent Jourdan, for burglary, he compromised with the authorities by entering the army and promptly deserting. At the close of the civil conflict he was again arrested in this City and sent to Sing Sing, but escaped by breaking through the roof of the prison. Some time after he was arrested again for a bonded warehouse burglary, and resentenced to Sing Sing. He was barely in prison when he effected another escape, driving out of the prison gates in a contractor's wagon while under fire of the guards. Again arrested for a burglary in Boston, he was sent to the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., where he served out his full term. On his release he went to Philadelphia and, in company with some others, hired a store next to the lace and Italian cloth warehouse of H. M. Way & Son; cut through the wall, and packed up $5,000 worth of goods, which he sent to New-York by the Adams Express Company. He was arrested, with a companion named John Hathaway, while endeavoring to obtain the goods, by Detectives Walling and McDougall, and locked up in the Central Office on the morning of April 9, 1872. He escaped from his cell the same afternoon, completely outwitting the doorman who had him in charge. Hathaway was taken to Philadelphia and convicted. After his escape from the Central Office he went to Chicago, was arrested for burglary and sent to Joliet State Prison, from which institution he escaped a few months ago, and resumed his former occupation.

Detectives King and Lyon dilligently scoured the City in search of Mahoney and finally learned that he had been seen in the Tenth Ward. They called Detective Wood to their assistance, and, yesterday, seeing Mahoney in Delancey street, near Chrystie, arrested and handcuffed him. He offered no resistance, but laughingly said, "You've got me again. Just my luck, isn't it." He was taken to Police Head-quarters, put in a strong cell, and a guard placed over him. Should he not be identified for the truck robberies, he will be taken to Philadelphia to answer for the Way burglary. He will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATLANTICS BADLY DEFEATED BY THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB—SCORE 8 TO 0.

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, were badly defeated by the Philadelphia Club on the Union Grounds yesterday. The game was the second of the series for the championship, and was witnessed by about 500 persons. Play was called at 3:30 P. M., with the Philadelphians at the bat. Schaffer, their first batsman, earned his first base by a "line hit" to right centre, and scored on two wild pitches by Cassidy and a passed ball by Knowdell. McGeary, Addy, and Meyerle were disposed of in "one-two-three" order, ending the inning with one run for the visitors. Sharp fielding by the Philadelphians disposed of the Atlantics in this inning without scoring, although Boyd, their first striker, got to first base on a bad "muff" of Fulmer's. The visitors scored one run in each of the second and third innings, and in the sixth on good hits by Addy and Murnan, assisted by an overpitch and a wild throw by Kessler, added two more runs to their score, bringing their total to 5 against a 0 for the Atlantics. This seemed to have a demoralizing effect on the Brooklyn players and their fielding, which was very poor at the start, became worse as the game continued. In the eighth inning they allowed their opponents to score three runs on as many base hits, by their costly fielding errors. In the ninth inning both clubs retired without a run. Some very sharp fielding was done by the Philadelphia players, especially by Fulmer and McGeary, the former marking his play in the fifth inning by catching a hard-hit live ball. On the Atlantics' side, Nichols, at third base, did some excellent service in his position, and Kessler did some very pretty infield play. Their batting score was led by Boyd. Following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	P.O.	ATLANTIC.	R.	P.O.
Schaffer, l. f.	2	2	Boyd, r. f.	0	1
McGeary, 2d b.	0	6	Kessler, s. s.	0	1
Addy, r. f.	1	1	Nichols, 3d b.	0	1
Meyerle, 1st b.	0	12	Clinton, 2d b.	0	4
Fisher, p.	3	2	Crane, 1st b.	0	15
Murnan, c. f.	1	1	Cassidy, p.	0	0
Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	Knowdell, c.	0	1
Crowley, 3d b.	0	1	Clack, c. f.	0	3
Snyder, c.	0	1	Pabor, l. f.	0	1

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Philadelphia	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	3	0—8
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Umpire—Mr. Martin, of the Eckford Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.
First base by errors—Philadelphia, 6; Atlantic, 2.
Runs earned—0.

To-day the Philadelphia Club will play the Mutuals on the Union Grounds.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 5.—In the United States District and Circuit Courts, Judge Bruch presiding, all cases under the Enforcement act were continued, to await the decision of the Supreme Court in the Louisiana cases. The Grand Jury of the courts, which was impaneled yesterday, consists of twenty Republicans and three Democrats.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Robert Bonner has given $100,000 to Rev. Dr. John Hall's new church on Fifth avenue.

Commissioner Vincent C. King was elected Treasurer of the Fire Department yesterday.

The annual election of the Mercantile Library Association will be held at Clinton Hall on Tuesday, May 18, for the purpose of choosing four Directors.

The Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange held their last meeting for the official year yesterday, for the purpose of closing all the unfinished business.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow, and will be followed by a banquet at Delmonico's, at which the President-elect will preside.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade, yesterday, Messrs. Humphries, Gulick and Havemeyer were appointed to represent the Board at the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia in June.

The presentation of colors to the Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y. by the Lady Washington Department of the Homeopathic Hospital Fair, will take place to-morrow evening at the armory in Fourteenth street, when a promenade concert will also be given.

A representation of the new operatta, "Ages Ago," for the benefit of the "Samaritan Home for the Aged," will be given to-morrow evening at Bryant's Opera-house. Tickets are to be had at Mrs. G. H. Kissel's, No. 37 West Nineteenth street, or at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

A special meeting of brick-layers was held last evening at Milliman's Hall, Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, for the purpose of organizing. There was a large attendance and considerable interest was manifested in the revival of the various brick-layers' associations in the City. It was stated that the men are now receiving $3 50 per day. During the Winter months they were paid only $2 50.

The grand Masonic banquet in connection with the Temple dedication, on June 2, will take place on the evening of that day, at 8:30 o'clock. Tables will be spread at Irving Hall for 500 persons, including guests, and Delmonico has been selected as the caterer. Tickets can be procured of the committee, or of Grand Secretary Austin, and as the number is limited, it would seem that an early application is desirable.

All the decorations of the Homeopathic Hospital fair will be retained for the grand concert to be given by the Twenty-second Regiment, on Friday night, for the benefit of the hospital fund. These decorations were designed by Mr. Matt Morgan, and are in themselves an object worth going to see. Three thousand tickets have already been sold for the concert. Gen. W. H. Smith and Mayor Wickham will be there, and Judge Brady will make the presentation.

The flag on the Cotton Exchange was yesterday displayed at half-mast, in honor of the memory of the late Murray F. Smith, a member of the Exchange. A meeting of the members was held at 3 P. M., at which a resolution was adopted expressive of the high respect in which Mr. Smith was held by his associates, and of sympathy for his family in their affliction. The Exchange will be closed to-day until 11 o'clock.

A sufficient number of letters have been received by Grand Master Ellwood E. Thorne to warrant the statement that the procession at the Masonic Temple dedication, on June 2, will be one of the largest and most imposing ever seen in this City. Reports from commanderies and lodges thus far made show that 3,000 Knights Templar and 10,000 Master Masons will be in line, with thirty brass bands.

The decision of the Referee in the matter between the Erie Railway Company and the Jefferson Car Company was that the contract, as originally made between the parties, should stand. When the litigation was first begun, about two years and a half ago, it was stipulated that the railway company should pay but half the rental, amounting to about $10,000 per month in all, during the progress of the suit. The decision of the Referee is not final, and the matter will be carried before the court.

The American Bank Note Company, at its annual election yesterday, chose the following Trustees for the ensuing year: Tracy R. Edson, J. D. Bald, A. G. Goodall, Neziah Wright, C. L. Van Zandt, W. M. Smillie, G. H. Styner, T. H. Freeland, and A. C. Cary. The following officers were also elected: A. G. Goodall, President; C. L. Van Zandt, Vice President; George H. Styner, Treasurer, and Theodore H. Freeland, Secretary.

The tenth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication-house will be celebrated this evening, at Steinway Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by John B. Gough, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, (President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union,) Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, and Hon. William E. Dodge. During the exercises there will be singing by the Hutchinson Family.

BROOKLYN.

Dennis McDermott, of Long Island City, was arrested yesterday and held for examination on a charge of stealing a wagon from John Dailey, of No. 233 Wyckoff street.

Albert Schaffer and Charles Jewride were taken before United States Commissioner Winslow yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of passing counterfeit bank bills.

A floral exhibition was given last evening, and will be continued this afternoon, at the East Reformed Church, under the auspices of the Carroll Association.

Controller Powell has addressed a communication to the heads of departments, asking them to send in a statement naming the sums which each will require to have inserted in the tax-levy for 1876.

George S. Peduzzi, a druggist of this city, made an ascent from the Capitoline grounds yesterday in a balloon, constructed by himself. When seen last he was being carried out to sea before a strong breeze.

John McGovern and John McKenna were caught yesterday morning in the act of breaking into a house at the corner of Henry and Harrison streets. They were taken before Judge Delmar and held for examination.

In the City Court, yesterday, before Judge McCue, Mary Burley recovered $200 from B. W. Davis for damages received by falling through a grating in front of the latter's house on May 23, 1874.

Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, announced that he was in favor of reducing counsel fees in real estate and foreclosure cases, owing to the depressed condition of the real estate market, and the difficulty which property owners have in raising their taxes.

A peremptory order was issued by Judge Gilbert yesterday, directing Gilbert Thompson to show cause why he should not be punished for disobeying an order issued by Judge Pratt on Saturday last, directing him to sign certain bonds of the Village of Cornwall, in this State, of which he is a Supervisor. The bonds were issued for road repairs.

While mending a bedstead at No. 219 Marcy avenue, last evening, John Buckley, aged 38, knocked over a kerosene lamp, which exploded and set fire to the bed. Buckley, Hugh Gavin, and Thomas Swift were severely burned while trying to extinguish the flames. Gavin was severely burned about the head and body, and his injuries are likely to prove fatal. The others were but slightly injured. The fire was put out with trifling damage.

A German named R. A. Ohlmstedt attempted to commit suicide in Prospect Park yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. He was found by one of the Park-keepers on a seat near Sixth avenue. On being taken to the Long Island College Hospital he said that he lived at No. 265 Fifth avenue, and that he had shot himself because he had lost all his money. The doctors pronounce Ohlmstedt's injuries fatal.

STATEN ISLAND.

Dr. Fountain, one of the Advisory Board appointed by the Village Trustees of Edgewater, yesterday vaccinated the children attending the public school at Tompkinsville, in the neighborhood where small-pox is reported to have shown itself.

Three young men were arrested on Tuesday night at Stapleton for drunkenness, and were locked up in the police station. During the night one of the young men, Frank McAdams, died. His father refused to receive the body, and Coroner Lea will make a post-mortem examination.

The Church of the Ascension at West Brighton will be consecrated to-day, Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of New-York, officiating, assisted by Rev. James S. Bush, Rector, and by a number of other clergymen. The church was first opened for divine service on Ascension Day, 1871.

While a son of Mr. Perry Pearsall was plowing with a double team near Red Lane, New-Dorp, yesterday, one of the horses became unmanageable. The boy's father and mother went to his assistance, when the horse suddenly made a plunge at the boy, and bit his arm in a frightful manner. The horse then turned upon Mrs. Pearsall, and, jumping upon her, broke two of her ribs and trampled her to such a degree that her life is despaired of. The brute was finally secured in the stable with a strong rope, which, however, was soon broken, and the animal jumped and plunged about the stable until he finally broke his own neck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The following officers of Alliance Temple of Honor, No. 17, of Mount Vernon, were installed on Tuesday evening last: W. C. T., George K. Carroll; W. V. T., John M. Storry; W. R., Joseph N. Joy; W. A. R., Jules T. Vinot; W. F. R., George P. Debevoise; W. T., James Taylor; W. C., William H. Oakley; W. U., Henry C. Dawns; W. D. U., Frank T. Davis; W. G., William H. Coles; W. S., George T. Thalemer, and P. W. C. T., John J. Maguire.

LONG ISLAND.

Following are the appointments made by Mayor Ditmars, of Long Island City: Corporation Counsel, S. B. Noble; Commissioner of Public Works, J. B. Bennett; Police and Health Commissioners, Messrs. Bodine, Montel, and Rudolph; Water Commissioners, Pliny Freeman and F. W. Wolcott.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Charles D. Shaw was installed as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Paterson, last night.

John E. Regner has been elected Chief of the Paterson Fire Department, and Frederick Weiller Assistant Engineer.

John Johnson, an aged colored man, was found dead in bed at his residence in Greenville yesterday morning.

Frederick Klennen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, and Lewis E. French, Secretary of the bogus Palisade Insurance Company of Jersey City, were taken to the State Prison by Sheriff Laverty yesterday, Klennen to serve a term of ten years, and French eighteen months.

Morris Roberts, a well-known resident of Lafayette, died suddenly on Tuesday night, of rupture of the portal vein. He had been walking about the room, when he suddenly fell to the floor and expired. County Physician Stout gave a permit for burial.

The Rahway City Council completed its organization last night, with Joseph Wooster as President; H. N. Oliver, Clerk; Michael Fallon, Chief of Police; H. A. Ritter, Receiver of Taxes; G. W. Savage, Surveyor; G. R. Lindsay, City Attorney; and John R. Morse, John K. Hoosa, and Alpheus D. Gibbons, Commissioners of Assessment.

Burglars are operating very extensively in the vicinity of Summit. Mr. Alling's house was entered recently and robbed of a large quantity of silverware. Mr. Hopkins' house was also entered and robbed of $50 in money. On the same night a young man was stopped by three men, one of whom presented a pistol at his head, and robbed him of a watch and a small amount of money.

Justice Joseph Warren, of Jersey City, committed James Powderly to the County Jail yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of atrocious assault and battery upon his wife. The woman says that he knocked her down and beat her in a brutal manner, and then poured a kettle of boiling water over her head and neck. She is suffering severely from her injuries.

Miss Katie Putnam, a member of a theatrical company which was performing in Paterson on Tuesday night, inhaled some chloroform from a handkerchief to induce sleep. Her heavy breathing attracted the attention of a companion, who aroused all the people in the hotel where they were stopping by announcing that Miss Putnam had committed suicide. The services of a physician were required to restore her to consciousness, and he expressed the opinion that a very little more of the narcotic would have killed her.

Henry Post, Warden of the Hudson County Penitentiary, has been charged with brutal treatment by a prisoner named James Lawton. The prisoner's term has expired, but he is detained for nonpayment of costs. He has been suffering for several days from a sore on his hand and general debility, but notwithstanding that Post, he says, ordered him out to work on the farm, and, on his refusal to go, struck him severe blows with his fist in the face, causing the blood to gush from his mouth and nose. He was then confined in a dark cell and fed on bread and water. The charge is to be investigated by the Freeholders.

The inquest in the case of Philip Sheridan, who was killed by a blow from a stone thrown by Joseph Doyle, was resumed last night at Brady's Morgue, in Jersey City. Mrs. Sheridan, the widow of deceased, testified to the facts of the case as they have already been published. She was washing the dishes Sunday afternoon when Doyle came in and upset the table, breaking some of the dishes. The noise awoke her husband, and he ordered Doyle out. The latter refused to go, when a struggle ensued. Doyle went away, but returned in a few minutes and struck her husband on the head with a paving-stone. Other evidence was taken corroborative of the above facts, and then the inquest was adjourned.

The trial of Mrs. Kate Cronk, for the killing of James Luke, was resumed yesterday morning in the Passaic County Court. Daniel Rhinesmith was the first witness called. He testified that he saw Luke lying dead at Mrs. Cronk's house, and Mrs. Cronk told him that she had shot him. With the cross-examination of this witness the State rested, and the case was opened for the defense. In his opening remarks Mr. Tuttle said that it was not their intention to dispute for a moment the shooting of Luke, or Decker, as he was more generally known. Several witnesses were sworn to show that the deceased had stated to several persons that he intended to get possession of Mrs. Cronk if he lost his life in the attempt, and that these statements covered a period of nearly two years. The case was still on when the court adjourned for the day.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 5.—It is understood that the Government has offered to Hon. Edward Blake the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial position in Canada. Mr. Blake has not yet intimated his intention to decline or accept it.

[Advertisement.]

"May you live long and be happy," as Rip Van Winkle says, and if you are wise, sensible, and prudent you will buy your May HAT at the popular KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—R. L. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. D. Torrance and Miss Torrance, Mrs. D. B. Allen and maid servant, William Birkett and son, William Creighton, J. W. Aikin, Thomas Lyall, Mr. Wilde, Mrs. Dixon, H. H. Jones, Rev. Thaddeus A. Sniveley, A. Meyers, M. Meyers, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Carr, infant, and nurse, M. Glass, George Pass, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, Miss Helen C. Butler, Miss Tuckerman, George W. Packard, Robert L. Packard, Gen. and Mrs. S. W. Johnson and infant, S. W. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. John Wells, three children, and maid, Miss Kobbe, Rev. Edmund Guilbert and wife, Miss Edith Storm, Miss Theodora M. Storm, Master Walton Storm, Mrs. Butler, Master Willie Butler, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bailey, two children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, two children, and infant, E. S. Clapp, Charles B. Owen, A. Eutzchide and wife, Marianas Suaz and friend, Miss Cobden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fullerton, Miss Shelby, Mrs. Samuel C. Morrison, child, infant, and servant, J. H. Squire, Henry Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fassitt, E. F. Fassitt, Rev. and Mrs. N. S. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pool and child, Mr. Schaunkel, George E. Baker, Col. Clarke, Charles M. Garth, Mrs. F. M. Klein and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thirwell and infant, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brereton, infant, and maid, J. O. Bartholomew, John T. Orne, Mr. Strachey, Miss Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Wilkins, Mrs. and Miss Lifton and two sons, Mr. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Leventhorpe, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. M. A. Dennison, Mr. Sherwood, William, E. Ryan, George W. Briggs, C. Hawdon, Mrs. T. H. Darling and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.—Paul Dordan, Bishop Farraud, Mr. and Mrs. Dumant, Vicomte De T. Bury, Ciodio A. Martinez, Mr. Guy, Mr. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ely Davis, A. Bastianello, Mr. Kahn, Mr. Laroche, P. Cohen, A. Nicolaisen, Sister Gleguelle, Mr. Husson, Mr. De Trobriand, Mr. Dussiru, Mr. and Miss Bazerque, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bresson, Mr. Jolys, Mrs. Leston, Mr. Leclere, Mr. Ronault, Mr. Bourgade, Jules Girardot, E. Latil, P. Roux, Mrs. Mounin, P. Rossi, J. Baxeras, Mrs. Gobau, Miss Daniel, M. Coblentz, E. Jacob, M. Moyse, Mr. Loeb, J. Menard, J. Carbonniere, Mr. Zambelli, C. Dupont, E. Parisot, E. Bracq, F. Morin, Constant Lemee, Miss L. Domange, P. Lattard, A. Gromier, J. Mabelly, J. Fischeser, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bony, J. and M. L. Jacob, R. Gratto, J. Valzo, A. Valzo, V. Valzo, Mr. and Mrs. Saanich and child, M. Rezoagh, G. Galli, F. Franceschi, M. Scateno, S. Galli, M. Micheletti, C. Kormann, C. Zanola, J. Bariletta, J. Rovetti, J. Pallini, A. Minetti, A. Bianchi, P. Ceselietti, F. Gianoni, J. Buccella, J. Forni, C. Forni, Mr. and Mrs. Speckel and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Leonhardt and two children, Mr. Strebler, Mr. and Mrs. Fabian and child, Mrs. Bebra and child, five Messrs. Schanna, C. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Feid and two children, Mrs. Weiss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gardelia and child, S. Garth, Mr. Basso and child, F. and Mrs. M. Baer, Mrs. Magionalda, L. Corsiglia, W. Muller, B. Duizadelli, B. Guichetti, J. Giorgette, J. Dupraz, P. Puissant, Mrs. M. and Mrs. A. Pecheur, R. Trottman, J. Muller, H. Zioetti, C. Canonco, C. Burtey, J. B. Lassur, J. Simonnin, S. Bizzini, S. Ramazzini, Mrs. M. Carnelle, J. Gaillache, A. Redeminicio, S. Minoli, P. Tojada, C. Bianchetti, I. Giabuchi, J. Bariland, B. Gianoli, Mrs. C. and Mrs. J. Duchène, E. Engel, Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schlosser, Mrs. Gschivind and child, U. Baerlscby, E. Fuller, C. Saval, A. Masson, C. Cartheiser, Mrs. C. Noel and child, Mrs. Calais and child, A. Terrand, A. Fehling, Mrs. A. Grevillor, P. Angelmany, Mr. and Mrs. Phoelniger and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Spirry, J. Leicht, G. Kaiser, J. Meir, J. Verdier, Mr. and Mrs. Loebnitz, Mrs. M. Cresper, Mrs. A. Roy, Mrs. Schreckenberger and child, T. Weissbaar, Mr. and Mrs. Streckmeyer and four children, E. Geber, Mrs. Schneider and child, Mrs. M. Casenave, Mrs. Cier and child, Mrs. L. Beche, Mrs. M. Moreau, Mrs. M. Moreau, three Messrs. Barbero, J. B. Francois, A. Saillard, L. Carre, Mrs. M. Schreiber, R. Pericand, Mrs. E. Pericand, J. Stoffacher L. Bremont, Leonzon Le Duo, A. Grugnard, G. Grugnard, Mr. Meyer, Zamarie Brethon.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Countess de Gibacoa, son, and five servants, Jose Navaro, Eduardo Mestro, wife, two children, and two servants, Mrs. C. Paz de Mestro, E. Naviola, J. J. Moyai, wife, three children, and nurse, Juan Moyai, Piedro Rivera, T. Masac, wife, and child, Mrs. E. Morillas, Mrs. Josefa L. de Carbonell, Miss de Carbonell, Miss Nellie Carleton, Miss Lizzie Carleton, Miss Hattie Gilson, Mrs. M. Almeyda and child, Mrs. A. B. McCafferty, Isaac Emery, Jesse B. Safford, Jesse W. Sanger, Joseph R. Bequer, A. Bequer, son, niece, and two children, Mrs. D. M. Fowler and servant, Miss Josefa Fowler, A. Leblanc, E. Leatgaren, R. Alvarez, S. Abajador, Mrs. M. Arostigue and child, F. Roldan, J. Crosis, R. Suarez, J. Gonzales, Carlos Gonzalez, A. Rodriquez, M. Garcia, A. Urrutia, Vicento Herrans, Celestine Gonzalez, Enrique Ruiz, M. Renduelee, Ramon Alonso, Emilio Jado, J. T. Thin, F. Navarro, J. M. Hernandez.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Mrs. C. Degreene and child, Mrs. E. Comstock, G. R. Gray, Thomas J. Cunnea, Miss Kate Cunnea, Miss Annie Cunnea, J. N. Sawkins, Mrs. Antonio Jane, Mrs. Anne D'Esterre, Miss E. D'Esterre, C. G. Dixon, Mrs. L. Dixon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:52 | Sun sets....7:01 | Moon sets....8:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8:25 | Gov. Island 9:14 | Hell Gate....10:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, May 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, &c., Chas. G. Francklyn; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; George H. Strout, Ford, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Rowden.

Ships Magnolia, (Br.,) Hilton, Bremen, Snow & Burgess; Flying Eagle, Crowell, Melbourne, R. H. Cameron & Co.

Barks Athlete, (Br.,) Gondey, London, Boyd & Hincken; President Dase, (Norw.,) Olsen, Nantes, C. Tobias & Co.; Josephine, (Br.,) West, Matanzas, Heney & Parker; H. G. Jackson, Bacon, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig George Gilchrist, Orcutt, Sagua, Parsons & Loud; Harry Stewart, Weeks, St. Thomas, W. I., Miller & Houghton; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Truxillo and Omoa, Eggers & Heinelin; Adelia McLoon, Pierce, St. Johns, P. R., Parsons & Loud.

Schrs. S. B. Hume, Higgins, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; Myrover, Browne, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Amerique (Fr.,) Pouzole, Havre April 24, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. From April 27 to May 3 had strong westerly winds and heavy sea; April 28, lat. 49 17, lon. 33 09, met British ship Michael Scott; 29th, lat. 46 53, lon. 37 46, spoke a Russian bark with signal letters R L C P, International Code, laying to, all well. May 1, lat. 43 08, lon. 49 40, met several icebergs; saw the last ones in lon. 54 30; during the end of the passage westerly of the Banks had strong westerly winds and clear weather.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool April 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 26, 713 miles W. of Fastnet, passed (schr. Pride of Torridge, bound W.; 30th, lat. 43 03, lon. 48 09, passed an iceberg; same date, lat. 42 56, lon. 48 56, another iceberg; May 1, lat. 42.31, lon. 51, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; 3d, 508 miles east of Sandy Hook, a French steam-ship do.; same date, 480 miles E. of do., an Anchor Line steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool April 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 489 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana May 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Carricks, (of Workington,) Carr, Manila 102 ds., with hemp and sugar to order—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Passed Angier Feb. 1; Cape of Good Hope March 10, and crossed the equator April 13, in lon. 36 W.; had light winds and calms most of the passage; April 1, lat. 9 53 S., lon. 24 17 W., spoke bark Culdee, (Br.) from Liverpool for Iquique; 17th, lat 11 07, lon. 47 39, signalled a German bark showing signal with letters M R K Q, bound W.

Bark Mary Ann, (of South Shields,) Follett, Batavia Nov. 7, Passoerang and Banjoewanjie Dec. 15, via Bermuda April 26, with mdse. to C. G. Ramsay. Anchored in the Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Endeavor, (of Baltimore,) Mountford, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Kubira & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Gjeruldsen, Plymouth, Eng., 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Queen of the Fleet, (of Bridgeport, Eng.,) Witheridge, Colombo Feb. 16, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. March 28, lat. 3 40, lon. 24 30 W., spoke ship Robt. Kerr, of and from Liverpool, for Calcutta; May 3, lat. 37 42, lon. 73 50, schr. A. D. Henderson, bound S.

Brig Daisy, McCarty, Rio Janerio Feb. 27, via Hampton Roads May 2, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to R. N. Hand.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Renaud, Francois & Co.—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Schr. S. H. Sweet, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gunn, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar to Roach Bros. & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.; left, brig Nellie, for New-York, same day.

Schr. N. E. Burrows, Thayer, Virginia.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Porter, Maragoane 14 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels—vessel to master.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. A. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. Edwin Post, Rustin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Lynch, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Gorhman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Fall River.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Howes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Perkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Markel, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. William E. Woodall, Percy, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Collins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Hooper, Hooper, Boston.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Alnomak, Fiye, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Fleetwing, Rollins, Nantucket, with fish to Miller & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cuba, for Liverpool; Ashland, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships Lillian, for Callao; Magnolia, for Bremen; Cholula, for Liverpool; North American, for San Francisco; barks S. A. Blaisdell, for Anjier; President Daal, for ——; Lizzie Merry, for Cienfuegos; M. W. Brett, for Cardenas; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; Hans, for Baltimore; schrs. Stephen Harding, for Vera Cruz; Sunny South, for Mobile; Ellen Tobin, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sloop Philip Pauling, of and from New-York for Oyster Bay, while making a tack in Hell Gate, 5th inst., ran into the steamboat dock at Astoria, breaking her mast off six feet from the deck, carrying her bowsprit and head-gear away. She was taken in tow, and brought to the City for repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 4.—Arr. steam-ship City of New-York, Zimmerman, New-York; bark Jas. E. Brett, Gibson, Liverpool; brig G. A. Cronam, (Br.,) Martin, Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. C. F. Young, Hume, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, May 4.—Arr. bark Henry Knight, Ames, New-York; brig Stella, (Br.,) Kay, New-York; schrs. Isaac L. Clark, Lake, Philadelphia; Alzeuna, Plummer, Portland; Elvira, St. Thomas.

Sld. bark Union, Dorp, Philadelphia.

MAYAGUEZ, April 23.—In port, schr. James W. Brown, ldg. for New-York.

Arr. 22d, schr. C. E. Crocker, from Savannah. Spoken. April 26, lat 21, lon. 68, schr. Charles R. Flint, for Costa Rica. Spoken, 30th ult., brig Carrie E. Pickering, Philadelphia, for Cardenas, bound S., (lat. 33, lon. 75.)

SAGUA, May 3.—Sld. brig G. & L. Dale, Pierce, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, May 2—Arr. brig Star, Cork, Kingston, Jam.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 5.—Schr. Strousa, Mantel, Halifax, for Cow Bay and Sydney. Struck an iceberg off Gabarouse Saturday night and sunk half an hour after. The crew was picked up and brought to Mainadieu.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 5.—Sld. for the United States, Lochee, Dirigo, Geo. W. Jones, Prince Alfred, Sandemandeu, Mindet, Forest, Unanima, Formosa, Cambridge, Edmond Richardson, and Jas. Ford.

Arr. out, on the 3d inst., Mississippi, Auguste, Anna, Australia, Emilie, Friede, Lotus, Peleg, Libra, and John Ellis.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Brothers, Espresso, Brevig, Syphon, Village Belle, Z. Ring, Montreal, Dover, Ocean; last two at Deal.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Selina, Stanford, Ireshope, Alexandre, Albina, Trevolyn, Neuuphar, Edmund Phinney, Themis, and Louisa C.

Also arr. Andrea, Therese, and George T. Kemp. The schr. Pamlico, from Queenstown, for Chicago, before reported spoken dismasted, has again been spoken, returning to Queenstown under jury-masts.

QUEENSTOWN, May 5.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from Boston April 24, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 P. M. Tuesday, 4th inst.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 5.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York April 24 for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steam-ship Abbotsford sld. at 7 o'clock this evening for Philadelphia.

BRISTOL, Eng., May 5.—The steam-ship Great Western sld. hence to-day for New-York.

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